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# FIRST TRACE OF F. H. WEEKS

## THE FUGITIVE EMBEZZLER IS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

## MONUMENTAL TURPITUDE OF THE THIEF.

## He Robbed Everybody Who Placed Property Where He Could Reach It.

## EXTRAORDINARY RECORD OF DECEIT.

**Victims of Weeks's Nefarious Schemes May Obtain a Small Percentage of Their Losses—He Was a Careless and Clumsy Bungler in His Rascality—Only the Trustfulness of His Relatives and Dupes Permitted Him to Carry Out His Plans—If the Officers of the Law Want the Fugitive They May Find Themselves Blocked By the Lack of an Extradition Law.**

"Poste Restante, Panama, Central America," was the address of Francis Henry Weeks, the trust funds embezzler, late in July. At least this statement was made yesterday morning at a meeting of lawyers representing trust clients of Weeks.

It was supplemented by an unverified rumor that Weeks was flitting between Panama and Carthagena, United States of Colombia, and that he had been recognized by one who had business transactions with him, and that Weeks was, in consequence, perturbed and nervous.

It was also stated that Weeks had been constantly in correspondence with persons in New-York. This information was not news, as it was discovered several weeks ago that the fugitive had written letters to at least three persons in this city. Two of them would not, however, admit that they had held any communication with the absconder, but the correspondence chimes in with an idea in some lenient quarters that it would be best to let Weeks go unpunished and that with him as an ally the West Superior interests, into which at least $600,000 of the stolen trust funds were cast, could be nursed so that, in time, a handsome dividend would come to Weeks's victims.

Henry Weeks De Forest, Weeks's nephew and former partner, was shown a statement about the finding of his uncle's hiding place, and all he would say was: "I know nothing about it."

Mr. Richard W. G. Welling, Weeks's personal assignee, had for comment on the news: "I am surprised."

Mr. Edwin C. Weeks, nephew of Francis H. Weeks, dictated the following: "Since Mr. Weeks went away neither my father nor I have written to or received any communication from him and we know nothing of his affairs or his whereabouts."

A lawyer at the "creditors' meeting" yesterday said: "The rumor about Weeks being at Panama is confirmed. The rumor came several days ago. I know nothing about his being at Carthagena."

### Interested in His Movements.

This information about Weeks's whereabouts may be profitable to District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll and Inspector McLaughlin and his staff, but Mr. Nicoll and Assistant District Attorney Macdona were out of town yesterday, and Inspector McLaughlin does not hunt criminals with a brass band or talk of what he is doing. He has, however, been interested in Weeks's movements for the last two months, and is, no doubt, prepared to extradite him if an opportunity offers.

That Weeks should without unnecessary delay be brought to justice is the opinion not only of his victims but of every business and professional man who has studied his career; for in the history of peculations, large and small, Weeks's turpitude is monumental because it was at once of vast scope and of petty character. It involved transactions of little less than a million and a half of dollars, and at the same time the minor details reveal a baseness in small stealings that would be looked for in a dishonest office boy having access to a cash drawer and a penchant for "playing the horses."

The genesis of this criminal was as noble as a true American could or should desire. He was the son of Robert D. Weeks, a broker at 58 Wall Street, whose reputation was never sullied, and he was fitted at Williams and Columbia Colleges to battle honorably with the world. The marriage of his sister, Julia M. Weeks, with Henry G. De Forest, allied him with an old family of merchants and lawyers, and his marriage with Miss Louisa Blake, daughter of an old Boston merchant, of traditional integrity, made him the peer of the professional and mercantile heads of the three families.

By these business and marital relations, Francis H. Weeks had cemented alliances that should have brought him profit and honor, and not disgrace, flight, and arrest. His wife's brother, Charles F. Blake, whose business associate was E. G. Thompson, was one of the "old set" at the Union Club, and husband of a daughter of Gen. John A. Dix. Mrs. Blake's sisters were Elizabeth, Margaret, and Mrs. E. Lincoln, gentlewomen. As a Weeks, Francis Henry was related to a dozen families of New-York and Oyster Bay and Cold Spring, L. I., who spelled their names Weekes and Weeks. Their alliance with the De Forests, who varied their name to de Forest and Deforest, was marked in the naming of an Oyster Bay Weekes, Henry De Forest Weekes.

### Had Run in the Same Grooves.

Then the business affairs of the Weeks and De Forest families had run in the same grooves for many years. Lockwood De Forest was a merchant at 82 South Street half a century ago, and of his twelve children, W. W. De Forest succeeded him to carry on a South American mercantile business. Of the other sons was Henry G. De Forest, a lawyer of 58 Wall Street, who married Francis C. Weeks's sister. In the same building was E. A. Weeks, a broker. Henry G. De Forest and John A. Weeks were law partners in 1860.

Francis Henry Weeks joined the law firm in 1868. He won esteem and fame at the bar, but he was what in later years came to be known as a "hustler" and "promoter," and on these rocks he was wrecked. As time wore on, his nephews, Robert Weeks and Henry Weeks De Forest, sons of George H. De Forest, who died at Cold Spring, L. I., on Nov. 18, 1889, came to be his partners. Recent events make it important to cite inspired firm notices in the Trow Copartnership and Corporation Directory. That dated March, 1892, says:

"De Forest & Weeks (Francis H. Weeks, Robert W. and Henry W. De Forest and Frank L. Hall, 120 Broadway.")

That for March, 1893, has this entry:

"De Forest & Weeks (Francis H. Weeks, Robert W. and Henry W. De Forest, and Frank L. Hall, 62 William Street.")

Trow's New-York City Directory for the year ending July 1, 1893, also inspired, says:

"De Forest & Weeks, lawyers, 62 William Street,"

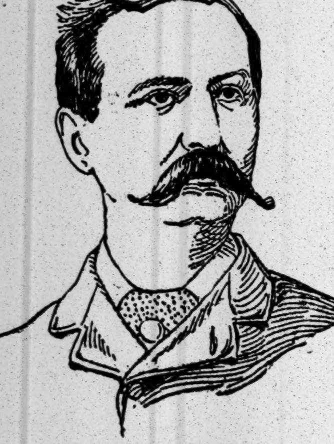
and

"Francis H. Weeks, lawyer, 62 William Street: house, 11 East Twenty-fourth Street."

The same Directory for the year ending July 1, 1894, says:

"De Forest & Weeks, lawyers, 62 William Street."

It is mute this year in regard to Francis H. Weeks. But last April Francis H. Weeks, in writing to a client whose $80,000 of trust funds confided to him cannot be found, used business stationery headed "De Forest & Weeks," and he had office room with R. W. & H. W. De Forest up to May 1, 1893. More recently lettering artists were busy with the entrance door of De Forest & Weeks's office at 62 William Street, and they now recite as the occupants:



Francis H. Weeks.

"De Forest Brothers—F. L. Hall. Robert W. De Forest, Henry W. De Forest, James G. De Forest, George Holmes, F. L. Hall, F. W. Downes, and Henry E. Coe, (Estate of C. A. Coe.")

The letterers forgot, in their zeal to obliterate "Weeks," on a new door mat lettered "De F. & W.," as it was yesterday at the entrance of the De Forest Brothers' office.

These business situations would be incomplete without mentioning James and Edwin C. Weeks, brother and nephew, respectively, of Francis H. Weeks, who, as Weeks & Co., have an office as stock brokers and bankers at 18 Wall Street.

### Besieged by Anxious Investors.

Early in the eighties Francis H. Weeks was a full-fledged "hustler," watching schemes of land improvement and city founding in Wisconsin and gaining a reputation as a safe person to intrust with funds to earn high interest. In fact, so well, apparently, had he managed trust interests that his office was besieged by persons anxious to make him custodian of their money on a guarantee solely of good faith. He could have had control of millions of dollars from investors more or less inquisitive. He took his pick of them and chose as his trust clients women of his own family and other persons who would not be likely to trouble him as long as they received what was given to them as interest on the sums confided to him. Had he not been a member of the firm of De Forest & Weeks it is not probable that his trust clients would have been so confiding. At first Weeks invested these trust funds in Wisconsin ventures, and it is fair to say that some of the profits his trust clients received were real gains and not mythical interest derived from paring down their capital.

Nine years ago Robert Lenox Belknap, Treasurer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was President of the West Superior Land and River Improvement Company in Wisconsin. Francis H. Weeks was interested in the scheme, and had enough influence in its direction to secure election as Mr. Belknap's successor when he devoted all his interest to the railroad. At this time the Wisconsin scheme, on a capital of $750,000, was developing rapidly, and last April its value was estimated at $14,000,000, and its shares had paid dividends of from 20 to 60 per cent. Weeks became its Treasurer, and his handling of its finances was unhindered. As soon as he controlled this company he started the West Superior Iron and Steel Company, with a capital of $3,500,000. Weeks was Treasurer of the new venture, and its President was James Roosevelt of Poughkeepsie, who later on became a co-trustee with Weeks in the estate of W. E. Howland. The Iron and Steel Company was as profitless as the Land and River Company was prosperous. It was kept from bankruptcy by money taken from the funds of Weeks's trust clients, estimated at $600,000, and $550,000 taken by legerdemain of one sort or another from the coffers of the Land and River Company.

### Victims Became Inquisitive.

Last February Francis H. Weeks was suspected of reckless, if not criminal, management by the stockholders of the Land and River Company. At this time some of his trust clients who had had dealings with him for a decade became inquisitive to the point of importuning him for explanations and statements of accounts, and this forced a crisis in his affairs in that he had to be less wary of either of his Western complications or his tangle with his Eastern affairs. New-York appeared to be likely to give him the greater trouble, and he watched his interests here while quiet investigation in Wisconsin disclosed that he had juggled his accounts there to bolster up the Iron and Steel Company at the expense of the more profitable speculation.

It is fairly safe to assume, however, that Weeks did not expect immediate ruin and the necessity of flight, although he had acquired large sums of money in a fashion that indicated that he was either desperate or preparing for an exposé. He had hired of his nephew, Robert W. De Forest, a pretentious, furnished cottage at Cold Spring, L. I., and several equipages and the horses necessary to an establishment of the kind had been sent there, and a gardener and other persons needed for the season were engaged in April, and as late as the 23d of that month Weeks and his wife went to the cottage and appeared to be intent on having the house ready for immediate occupancy, as they were busy about it all day.

Some hint as to what was impending must have been given to Weeks on his return to New-York next day, as he was active in business matters at once, and there was a stir and bustle in his house, 11 East Twenty-fourth Street. On Thursday, April 27, he knew his fate, and had decided what course to take as he drew up a personal assignment to Richard W. G. Welling of 2 Wall Street. The instrument was sworn to that day and witnessed, as to Weeks, by Charles Edgar Mills, Notary Public of 115 Broadway. Weeks, in the assignment, declared that he was "engaged in business at 62 William Street, as attorney at law," Mr. Welling says that he received the assignment on Saturday, April 29, with certain items of property. The assignment was on May 1 witnessed, as to Mr. Welling, by John J. Finney, Notary Public of 2 Wall Street, and was that day recorded in the County Clerk's office.

That Monday the stockholders of the West Superior Land and River Improvement Company met in their New-Jersey office to depose Weeks, who, not caring to face them, appeared by proxy. The proceedings were short. A statement based on the investigation of the preceding two months made it evident that prompt action in reorganizing was necessary, and Warner Van Norden was elected President and S. K. Kilner Secretary and Treasurer. With them was elected a new Board of Directors, among whom were Henry W. De Forest, Weeks's nephew, and William Nelson Cromwell of the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, lawyers of 45 Wall Street, who were made counsel to the board. Mr. Cromwell was instructed to protect the interests of the Land and River Company, and he proceeded to go to Wisconsin and attach Weeks's interest in, and the stock and plant of, the Iron and Steel Company for $550,000, the amount taken by Weeks from the treasury of the Land and River Improvement Company. Mr. Cromwell's action was stigmatized as "unkind" by persons who believed that Weeks could be rehabilitated.

### Weeks's Trunks Sent to Plattsburg.

While the reorganization of the Land and River Company was taking place Weeks was fleeing from New-York. The day before an express company took from his house seven trunks, and they were checked for Plattsburg at the Grand Central Station. A fortnight before this he dined with one of his victims—Mrs. Cecile Bristed Griffith. So far from giving her any inkling that he was on the point of becoming a fugitive from justice, he hoodwinked her, as on previous occasions, about her investments with him, on which the interest she had received had been but parings of her capital. Weeks's companion in flight was his unfortunate wife.

News of the deposing of Weeks and his assignment excited consternation and made his trust clients querulous, but the blackness of his villainy was not made public until May 12, when Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court, on the application of Grenville Kane, supported by affidavits by Prescott Hall Butler, Charles C. Beaman, and Henry W. Hardon, of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, removed Weeks as trustee of the estate of John Jacob Astor Bristed, Mrs. Griffith's brother, who died in 1882, when the late W. E. Sedgwick was appointed co-trustee with Weeks. This action was precipitated by the discovery that Weeks was an embezzler and a fugitive, and that he was not recuperating from an attack of nervous prostration at Mr. De Forest's house at Cold Spring until he should be able to help Assignee Welling unravel his tangled business affairs.

So far as Evarts, Choate & Beaman could determine, no trace of $313,072, in which Cecile Bristed Griffith had a life interest, could be found, and Weeks had not only not paid her $54,000 interest due, but had cheated her out of $16,000 by pretending that this sum was due to him for personal services and expenditures. It was also learned that he had deceived Mrs. Griffith by pretending for several years that the capital, which should have yielded her a fine income, earned little.

### Some Discrepancies in Their Statements.

It is pertinent here to call attention to some glaring discrepancies in statements by Mr. Henry W. De Forest and others. In Mr. Beaman's affidavit he stated that Mr. De Forest had told him that Weeks went away from New-York about May 1, and that the next he heard of him was by a letter postmarked Cuba and received May 10. Mr. Beaman's testimony to this fact was on oath. When questioned on this subject, Mr. De Forest told a reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I have already told you that I have not heard anything from him whatever."

"But are you aware that Charles C. Beaman has sworn that you told him you had received such a letter from Weeks postmarked in Cuba?"

"I have not. There must be some mistake. You have received my answer. I cannot talk any more upon the subject."

In the face of the inspired announcements in the Copartnerships and Corporation Directory and in Trow's New-York City Directory Mr. De Forest also stated:

"Mr. Weeks ceased to be a partner in this firm four years ago. I saw him last on May 1, but I have not heard of him since. I know, of course, that he has made an assignment, but I am not aware that his estate is actually insolvent, and cannot be until the assignee makes his report."

All doubts that Mr. De Forest might have had in regard to the solvency of his uncle were removed on the 29th of July, when Mr. Welling filed his first report and schedule in the Court of Common Pleas and focused the absconder's rascality. In brief, the report showed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Secured liabilities | $277,525.05 |
| Liabilities "contingently" secured | 1,368,741.60 |
| Unsecured liabilities, (petty debts to servants and others at Cold Spring) | 366.95 |
| Total | $1,646,633.60 |
| Actual value of assets, nominally worth $733,423.50 | 58,845.36 |
| Property found in Weeks's safe-deposit box and elsewhere and not belonging to his estate | 472,857.50 |

This meant a steal or "shrinkage" of about $1,300,000.

The list of secured creditors is interesting in the circumstances, as the securities hypothecated for loans were, in the main, "gilt edged."

| | |
|---|---|
| Atlantic Trust Company | $25,000 |
| Knickerbocker Trust Company | 15,000 |
| Central Trust Company | 60,000 |
| National Bank of Commerce | 25,000 |
| First National Bank of West Superior, Wis | 47,500 |
| J. Roosevelt Roosevelt | 25,000 |
| Weeks & Co | 25,000 |
| Robert W. & H. W. De Forest | 55,000 |
| Total | $277,500 |

The loans by trust companies and banks may not be significant. That by Mr. Roosevelt was on a mortgage dating back many years on Weeks's house, 11 East Twenty-fourth Street. The secured loan of $25,000 by Weeks & Co. was made by James and Edwin C. Weeks, brokers at 18 Wall Street, who are more or less identified with him in his transactions up to the time of his assignment and flight. Mr. James Weeks, however, stated the day that the absconding of Weeks was made public that he knew nothing of his brother's whereabouts or of his affairs. The loan of $55,000 by Weeks's nephews was made by them to him in April, 1893.

### Schedule of the Trust Funds.

The schedule of the trust funds embezzled was painfully interesting because it disclosed the financial ruin or embarrassment of many admirable women, not a few of them relatives by marriage of the man who despoiled them.

| | |
|---|---|
| Estate W. E. Howland, James Roosevelt, co-trustee; Tracy, Boardman & Platt, counsel | $110,000.00 |
| Estate John Jacob Astor Bristed, Evarts, Choate & Beaman and Stearns & Curtis, of counsel | 325,000.00 |
| Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Gherardi Davis & Sherman Evarts, of counsel | 85,000.00 |
| Estate of W. Ellery Sedgwick | 50,000.00 |
| Betty Davis Warfield, (Baltimore,) Evarts, Choate & Beaman, counsel | 50,000.00 |
| Cecile Bristed, Griffith, Evarts, Choate & Beaman and Stearns & Curtis, of counsel | 80,000.00 |
| Estate P. M. Birckhead, Evarts, Choate & Beaman, counsel | 30,000.00 |
| Mrs. Fanny McGeagh, Evarts, Choate & Beaman, of counsel, Douglas Robinson, Jr., co-trustee | 60,000.00 |
| George W. Folsom | 15,000.00 |
| Archibald C. Weeks | 1,700.00 |
| Elizabeth N. Perkins, Yonkers | 500.00 |
| Margaret Blake (sister-in-law of Weeks) | 28,670.80 |
| Elizabeth Blake (sister-in-law of Weeks) | 28,670.80 |
| Estate of John A. Dix, (Mrs. C. F. Blake, sister-in-law of Weeks,) S. P. & J. McL. Nash, counsel | 30,000.00 |
| Helen M. Lincoln, (niece of Weeks,) Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor, counsel | 40,000.00 |
| Elisé Charlier, (San Servan, France,) funds sent through Weeks & Co. | 40,000.00 |
| Estate Sidney Harris, (Long Island,) S. Harris, Jr., representing | 4,000.00 |
| Mrs. Laura B. James, H. A. James, attorney | 46,000.00 |
| Evelyn Hayes, (Colorado Springs,) J. V. Fuller, representing | 7,000.00 |
| Mrs. Eliza D. Littell | 9,000.00 |
| Estate E. A. Ward | 20,000.00 |
| Josephine C. and Melanie Strong, Strong & Cadwallader, counsel | 27,000.00 |
| Mrs. Mary R. Macy, W. H. Blain, counsel | 18,000.00 |
| Baroness Isabel von Linden, (Germany,) J. A. Taylor, counsel | 185,000.00 |
| Clarence Andrews, John C. Tomlinson, counsel | 50,000.00 |
| Julia M. D. Sabine | 10,000.00 |
| Leila S. and M. B. Gould, George Gorham, (Buffalo,) counsel | 20,000.00 |

Of these the claims of Mr. A. C. Weeks, Elizabeth N. Perkins, Evelyn Hayes, Mrs. C. F. Blake, Eliza D. Littell, Misses Strong, and the widow of Dr. Sabine will probably be extinguished by assets that are virtually in dispute, but which have been claimed by them or their counsel.

The other victims of Weeks may obtain a small percentage of their losses, but this will depend largely on the condition of the money market and the success of the management of the West Superior interests in tiding over the present financial crisis and the loss of prestige in having the plant of the Iron and Steel Company seized. Something, too, may come from West Superior lands in which Weeks speculated. Charles S. Lincoln, his nephew, was made his assignee in Wisconsin. He was once employed in the office of De Forest & Weeks, and his position may help on the claim of his sister, Helen M. Lincoln. At the time Assignee Welling made his first report it was estimated that the majority of the trust clients would receive but one-eighth or at the utmost one-seventh of their money, as the only assets found were an equity of $25,000 or $30,000 in the house 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, about $6,000 on the schooner yacht Montauk, and good claims and cash amounting to about $3,000.

### No Records of Financial Transactions.

An estimate of Weeks's papers revealed what a clumsy and careless bungler he was in his rascality and in his speculations and business dealings. His account books, so far as could be discovered, were limited to checks and letter books, and there was no evidence that he ever had any system either in correspondence, records of financial transactions, or legal business. With mortgages and securities of undoubted value were sheaves of wild-cat securities and lapsed and worthless deeds, including 1,250 shares of the Kessler Mining Company of a par value of $100 each, worth the price of old paper.

Although the referee reported the sale of the East Twenty-fourth Street house for $60,000 to Joseph P. Norris of 36 Washington Square North, the transaction was not consummated. The Montauk was sold to Louis Leigler for $10,000. Little of value except horses and carriages was found at the De Forest cottage at Cold Spring. These were held to satisfy claims at Huntington, L. I. At the De Forest cottage were the Misses Elizabeth and Margaret Blake, sisters of Mrs. F. H. Weeks. They were compelled to leave it and go to lodgings at James Wheeler's at Cold Spring Harbor, and one story is that they may have to go on the world as governesses, as their brother-in-law's criminality ruined them. The cottage was let to Henry E. Coe, who occupies a desk in the office of the new firm of De Forest Brothers. The house 11 East Twenty-fourth Street was set in order and made attractive for a purchaser by Misses Blake, and the furniture in it, which dated from their paternal grandfather, was placed in a storage warehouse.

When Weeks fled, there was much gossip in regard to his way of life, and an explanation of his dishonesty was sought. It was generally admitted that, while there is complete proof that he began to use his trust client's money improperly ten years ago, he was neither a libertine, a gambler, intemperate, or a Wall Street stock speculator, and that it was evident that he became a rascal to bolster up his schemes in Wisconsin. The general belief was that he was never recklessly extravagant, and, although he owned the yachts Iola, which he sold, and the Montauk, and entertained his friends generously, he was not a spendthrift.

### He Wished to Figure in Society.

His chief aim was to pose in the social world, and few men of his profession belonged to more clubs than he. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Century, City, Union, University, St. Anthony's, Democratic, and Players Clubs, the Bar Association, the Seawanhaka, New-York, and Oyster Bay Yacht Clubs and the Down-Town Association, was an alumnus of Williams College, and a Director in the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, but he took care to send in his resignation to all except the University Club before he absconded. There was, so far as has been ascertained, no home trouble. The Weekses were childless, and Mrs. Weeks was regarded as her husband's comrade. Indeed, one who knows her well said of her:

"She was Frank's chum. She was a fine-looking woman, but was not dressy. She had some rare and costly jewelry, but did not care to display it, and her chief recreation was in yachting in her husband's company. She went away with Frank, I believe, to watch him, cheer him up, and to prevent his filling the grave of a suicide, and you can depend upon it that she is with him now."

Other gossip was in regard to the money Weeks and his wife had when he fled. One guess, based on an examination of his bank account by Robert S. Miller, accountant for Gould & Wilkie, the assignee's attorneys, was that the sum did not exceed $4,000. Other guesses increased the amount to $115,000, $120,000, and so on up to $225,000. One estimate was based on the sale of a house Weeks owned at 12 Fifth Avenue. Investigation showed that the sale was effected many months ago. J. H. Work bought the property, and the equity, about $60,000, was used in a financial crisis. A story that just before his flight Weeks borrowed $15,000 was partly corroborated by an entry in his check book, and he appears to have borrowed $14,000 a few weeks before his disappearance on houses at 162 and 166 East One Hundred and Second Street. "But," said Referee Welling, "all of Weeks's memoranda were so utterly misleading that none of them serve as a guide to what money he had when he went away." The disposition of the $55,000 lent him by his nephews in April was not traced.

### Persistence of the Creditors' Committee.

If Weeks is arrested it will be due to the energy and persistence of the creditors' committee, of which Mr. Charles C. Beaman of Evarts, Choate & Beaman is Chairman, and Mr. F. Kingsbury Curtis of Stearns & Curtis, Secretary. Mr. Beaman and Mr. Sherman Evarts were active in the District Attorney's office and obtained the pledge of Mr. De Lancey Nicoll that he would bring the embezzler to justice. This should not be difficult.

Not to multiply instances, the testimony of one of his trust clients ought to convict Weeks in short order. She is a gentlewoman of high social standing. Her husband was Weeks's college comrade. When the lady married, Weeks had managed some business matters for her husband in a very acceptable manner. She was introduced to Weeks, and treated him rather as a personal friend than an acquaintance of her husband, and he and Mrs. Weeks were guests at her house. A legacy in bonds coming to the trust client from her mother she converted it into money and confided it—it was a large sum—to Weeks for investment. She discussed the investments with him, and he flattered her by saying that she had business tact. She had such absolute faith in his integrity that for ten years he was never questioned in regard to her funds. In addition to the management of the trust he acted as her agent and cared for real estate she possessed in New-York.

Now and then her husband having a few thousand dollars to spare, and wishing to add to his wife's "nest egg" in a delicate fashion and to surprise her agreeably, took the money to Weeks. On such occasions she would receive a note from Weeks announcing the forethought of her husband and that he, Weeks, had placed the sum to her credit for investment. Periodically she received announcements from Weeks that he had paid the taxes on her property and made this and that disbursement. But a week or so before his flight, although he had practically evaded her for a year, he sent her such an announcement on letter paper with the office heading of De Forest & Weeks 62 William Street.

When the crash came this trust client not only found that all her capital had been wiped out, but that her taxes had not been paid and had been penalized and that other disbursements spoken of were mythical.

### Other Phases of His Villainy.

Another phase of Weeks's villainy was his dealing with Mrs. Stuart W. Griffith. Weeks managed the estate of her father, Charles Astor Bristed, until that of her brother, John Jacob Astor Bristed, came under his control, eleven years ago Weeks proceeded to use it for his own benefit at once. His administration before the brother's death had been dishonest, as he pocketed $5,000 which he should have given Miss Bristed to build a cottage at Lenox, Mass.

At this time Miss Bristed lived in the same house as Weeks's family in East Seventeenth Street. Since the Winter of 1891-2 Mrs. Griffith had constantly importuned him for a statement of account, and she found it difficult to see him on the 8th of last April, when, as already told, he dined with her at her home in West Eighty-ninth Street. She had not been paid her quarterly interest, and she remarked the 1st of April had passed. "Oh, yes," replied Weeks, "Send you a check to-morrow." "To-morrow" never came.

Perhaps, although Weeks did not recover from his "nervous prostration" and buckle to and help Assignee Welling unravel his tangled business affairs, and in spite of the impossibility of his doing this service for his victims now, his trust clients may be a little better off than was supposed if capitalists can be found to nurse the Iron and Steel Company in Wisconsin. Assignee Welling classed as worthless assets $223,387.52 in notes of the company to Weeks.

Mr. Welling said yesterday that it was a pleasant surprise to him when a gentleman told him that these notes were a good asset, and that when the financial situation bettered, capital would be found to put the Iron and Steel Company on its feet, and that with its facilities for mining a superior kind of iron it could not fail of success.

Other gossip yesterday was about a story that Weeks had on one day in April last $275,000 to his credit at the Bank of Commerce, where, when he flitted, he left but $120. President Sherman said that, while he would not reveal any customer's dealings with the bank, he could say that Weeks did not have such a sum to his credit. Mr. Sherman would not say if Weeks had a balance of $100,000 or over on any day in April. Assignee Welling could not remember exactly, but he believed that during April Weeks once had a balance of about $90,000.

Of course, it would not be proper to reveal what action District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll took on affidavits made by Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. Nicholas Fish against Weeks, but nothing but stratagem can get Weeks from the United States of Colombia, whose Government has no extradition treaty with the United States. Weeks has not been criminally pursued in Wisconsin.

When Weeks fled his mail, directed to 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, was, through a request sent to Postmaster Van Cott, sent to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Blake, at Cold Spring, L. I. Recently, it is reported, her sister, Miss Margaret Blake, said in regard to Mrs. F. H. Weeks, for whom solicitude was expressed: "Oh, she's very well and very happy."

**Only $18 to Chicago and Return via Picturesque Erie Lines.**

Next personally-conducted special excursion train leaves New-York, Chambers Street, 10:15 A. M. Monday, Aug. 21; arrives Chicago 4:15 P. M. next day. Tickets good ten days, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls. Similar excursions on Sept. 2, 6, and 12.—*Adv.*

Visitors to New-York will find the Madison Avenue Hotel, Fifty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, fully equal to their requirements. Moderate terms.—*Adv.*

# CATTLEMEN AND SHEEPMEN FIGHT.

## A War Breaks Out in Colorado—Three Men Already Killed.

RIFLE, Col., Aug. 15.—It is reported to-night that war has broken out between the cattlemen and sheepmen on the Mesa, north of Parachute, and that three cattlemen are killed and the sheepmen penned up in a cañon and fighting stubbornly.

The trouble arises over the attempt of cattlemen to drive the sheepmen out of the country. Sunday evening Mr. Billeter, a well-known sheepman, arrived from Parachute, and reported that early in the morning a party of about thirty armed and masked men appeared on the Mesa among the sheepmen and put a rope around one man's neck and drove the rest of the herders and sheep out of the country and warned the men not to drive the sheep back into the country under penalty of death.

On Monday a formidable band of sheepmen started to drive the sheep back again. The fight is supposed to be the result. A number of cattlemen came into Debeque to-night for arms and ammunition, and reported the fight. Particulars are meagre, as the scene of the fight is remote.

# TOECHNOLA PERHAPS A SUICIDE.

## After Drinking Acid for Ginger Ale He Brings a Suit and Vanishes.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Aug. 15.—Otto Toechnola of this village is supposed to have committed suicide. He disappeared on Sunday afternoon last. It is thought that his mind had been affected since a short time ago he was given a glass of muriatic acid by a saloon keeper of Flushing in mistake for ginger ale. It is believed that he has drowned himself, as his hat has been found floating in Flushing Bay and a note has been found in the room he occupied saying that a man who could not earn a living for his family was not worthy of living.

Toechnola had instituted a suit for $10,000 damages against Leo Pollock, the saloon keeper, who gave him the muriatic acid. He entered Pollock's saloon and asked for ginger ale. The bartender gave him a glass and set a bottle supposed to contain the harmless beverage out on the bar, and Toechnola poured a quantity into his glass. He swallowed the contents and then, with a cry of pain, fell upon the floor where he writhed in agony.

The bartender then discovered that he had given the man muriatic acid. A plumber, who had been at work in the Pollock place, had left the bottle of acid behind the bar for safe keeping. The acid was in a ginger ale bottle, and bore no distinguishing label.

Toechnola charges the saloon keeper with carelessness in allowing poison to be left where it could by any chance be reached in mistake for any other liquid. He still experiences much difficulty in swallowing food. He has retained Counselor John J. Gleason to appear for him in the case.

# A STATIONMASTER DISAPPEARS.

## With His Departure Come Rumors of Missing Funds.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Aug. 15.—Ernest C. Digby, station agent of the Long Island Railroad at this place, has disappeared, and the railroad company is said to lose between $400 and $500 by his flight. He leaves a wife and baby. His wife is prostrated and cannot account for his absence, except upon the hypothesis of foul play. She refuses to believe him dishonest.

Digby is an Englishman, thirty-eight years old, and was popular because of his prominence and hard work in charitable affairs. He was Assistant Foreman of the village Fire Department, and by personal endeavor carried to success a benefit picnic to aid the widow of the deceased Foreman, Joseph Soffel. The firemen now claim that most of the proceeds of the affair have disappeared with him.

On Sunday he left home, telling his wife he would return in time to go on duty yesterday morning. When he failed to do this she became alarmed and searched for evidence of his intention to remain away. She found it in his having taken a packed valise and useful articles with him. He said to her that he meant to call upon her sister in New-York, but she has since learned that he did not.

In addition to the shortage in his accounts it is said that he is deeply in debt to local merchants. It is also said that last month there was a deficiency in his cash accounts with the railroad company, but that its confidence in him led it to grant him time to make it good.

### No Pay for Naval Cadet Smith.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—It appears to be more profitable to fail of becoming an ensign in the navy because there are not enough vacancies to go around, than to pass ever so high and be honorably discharged on account of physical disability.

Ex-Naval Cadet Lucien G. Smith was one of three graduates of last June at the Naval Academy who failed to pass the physical examination, and was honorably discharged from the navy for disability. But for this disability he would have been apointed an ensign in the navy, as he was not a surplus graduate.

He made a claim, however, for the one year's sea pay which such surplus graduates are entitled to when they leave the navy. Second Controller Mansur says the law confines this pay to those graduates who have not succeeded in passing high enough in their class to come within the number of vacancies. The claim is disallowed.

The other two cadets who are affected by this decision are John G. F. Moale and Irving Blount.

### A Small Fire in Vesey Street.

Two alarms were sent about out 2 o'clock this morning for a fire on the second floor of the five-story building at 46 Vesey Street, occupied by Michael & Strauss, printers. The first floor and basement are occupied by Olena & Craig, wholesale liquor dealers.

The fire blazed up very fiercely and penetrated to the fourth floor.

The flames were seen under control. The damage was estimated at $1,500.

NOTHING BUT COMFORT
in the effects of Calisaya La Rilla.—*Adv.*

# SEALS WILL BE PROTECTED

## DECISION OF THE BERING SEA TRIBUNAL HANDED DOWN.

## OUR TERRITORIAL CLAIMS REJECTED.

## Regulations, However, Provided for Preservation of the Industry.

## AMERICAN ARBITRATORS SATISFIED

**A Verdict Which Our Representatives Look Upon as More Advantageous to the United States Than the Terms Previously Offered to Great Britain—The Five Claims in Article 6 Were Found to be Untenable—The Court Recognized the Necessity of Preserving the Seals—Rules to Make a Close Season in May, June, and July—Pelagic Sealing Allowed Thereafter Under Licenses and Stringent Rules.**

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The decision of the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration was handed down at 11:07 o'clock this morning.

The five points of Article VI. are decided against the United States.

The American arbitrators believe that the regulations decided upon by the tribunal mean, practically, the end of pelagic sealing, and that they are better terms than were heretofore offered to the United States by Great Britain as a settlement of the questions involved.

At 9 o'clock this morning the seven Bering Sea arbitrators held a private session in a room used by officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs at the Quai d'Orsai. At 11 o'clock the arbitrators reassembled in the room in the Foreign Office in which the public sessions of the tribunal had been held.

Baron de Courcel, the President of the tribunal, then delivered to the agents of the United States and Great Britain original copies of the decision, signed by all the arbitrators.

Afterward Baron de Courcel addressed the arbitrators, saying that he recognized the great value of arbitration as a cause of peace between nations. He expressed the opinion that every international arbitration renders war less probable, and said he looked toward the time in the near future when it would be the rule and not the exception to settle international differences in this way.

Senator John T. Morgan, one of the American arbitrators, and Lord Hannen, one of the arbitrators appointed by Great Britain, responded to Baron de Courcel, declaring that they reciprocated the sentiments expressed by him, and recognized the hospitality extended by France to the arbitrators.

The session terminated amid mutual congratulations and expressions of good feeling.

After a preamble stating the case submitted for decision, the full text of the award runs as follows:

"We decide and determine as to the five points mentioned in Article VI., as to which our award is to embrace a distinct decision upon each of them.

"As to the first of said five points, we, Baron de Courcel, John M. Harlan, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta, and Gregero W. W. Gram, being a majority of said arbitrators, do decide as follows:

"By the ukase of 1821 Russia claimed jurisdiction in the sea now known as Bering Sea to the extent of 100 Italian miles from the coasts and islands belonging to her, but in the course of the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the treaty of 1824 with the United States and the treaty of 1825 with Great Britain, Russia admitted that her jurisdiction in said sea should be restricted so as to reach a cannon shot from shore. It appears that from that time up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States, Russia never asserted in fact or exercised any exclusive jurisdiction in Bering Sea, or any exclusive rights to the seal fisheries therein, beyond the ordinary limit of territorial waters.

"As to the second of the five points, we, Baron de Courcel, John M. Harlan, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta, and Gregero W. W. Gram, being a majority of said arbitrators, decide and determine that Great Britain did not recognize or concede any claim upon the part of Russia to exclusive jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries in Bering Sea outside the ordinary territorial waters.

"As to the third point, as to so much thereof as requires us to decide whether the body of water now known as Bering Sea was included in the phrase 'Pacific Ocean,' as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, we unanimously decide and determine that the body of water now known as Bering Sea was included in the phrase 'Pacific Ocean,' as used in said treaty.

"On the fourth point we decide and determine that all the rights of Russia to jurisdiction and to the seal fisheries passed to the United States, limited by the cession."

On the fifth point the decision of the tribunal, Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan dissenting, was as follows:

"On the fifth point we, Baron de Courcel, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta, and Gregero W. W. Gram, being the majority of said arbitrators, decide and determine that the United States have no right to the protection of or property in the seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Bering Sea when the same are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit.

"And whereas the aforesaid determination of the foregoing questions as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States leaves the subject in such a position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of regulations for the proper protection and

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preservation of fur seals habitually resorting to Bering Sea, we, Baron de Courcel, Lord Hannen, Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta, and Gregero W. W. Gram, being a majority of the arbitrators, assent to the whole of the nine articles of the following regulations as necessary outside of the jurisdiction limits of the respective Governments, and that they should extend over the waters hereinafter mentioned:

"*Article I.* The United States and Great Britain shall forbid their subjects, respectively, to kill, capture, or pursue, at any time or in any manner whatever, the animals commonly called fur seals within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribilof Islands, inclusive of the territorial water, the miles being geographical miles, sixty to a degree of latitude.

"*Article II.* The two Governments shall forbid their citizens or subjects to kill, capture, or pursue in any manner whatever, during a season extending in each year from May 1 to July 31 inclusive, fur seals on the high sea in that part of the Pacific Ocean, inclusive of Bering Sea, situated north of the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude, or eastward of the one hundred and eightieth degree of longitude from Greenwich until it strikes the water boundary described in Article I. of the treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia, following that line up to Bering Straits.

"*Article III.* During the period of time in the waters in which fur sealing is allowed only sailing vessels shall be permitted to carry or take part in fur-sealing operations. They will, however, be at liberty to avail themselves of the use of such canoes or undecked boats, propelled by paddles, oars, or sails, as are in common use as fishing boats.

"*Article IV.* Each sailing vessel authorized to carry on fur sealing must be provided with a special license issued for the purpose by its Government. Each vessel so employed shall be required to carry a distinguishing flag prescribed by its Government.

"*Article V.* The masters of vessels engaged in fur sealing shall enter accurately in an official log book the date and place of each operation, the number and the sex of the seals captured daily. These entries shall be communicated by each of the two Governments to each other at the end of each season.

"*Article VI.* The use of nets, firearms, or explosives is forbidden in fur sealing. This restriction shall not apply to shotguns when such are used in fishing outside of Bering Sea during the season, when such may lawfully be carried on.

"*Article VII.* The two Governments shall take measures to control the fitness of the men authorized to engage in sealing. These men shall have been proved fit to handle with sufficient skill the weapons by means of which seal fishing is carried on.

"*Article VIII.* The preceding regulations shall not apply to Indians dwelling on the coast of the territories of the United States or Great Britain carrying on fur-sealing in canoes or undecked boats, not transported by or used in connection with other vessels and propelled wholly by paddles, oars, or sails, and manned by not more than five persons, in the way hitherto practiced by the Indians, provided that such Indians are not employed by other persons, and provided that when so hunting in canoes or undecked boats the Indians shall not hunt fur-seals outside the territorial waters under contract to deliver skins to anybody. This exemption is not to be construed to affect the municipal law of either country, nor shall it extend to the waters of Bering Sea or the waters around the Aleutian Islands. Nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the employment of Indians as hunters or otherwise in connection with the sealing vessels as heretofore.

"*Article IX.* The concurrent regulations determined with a view to the protection and preservation of the fur seals shall remain in force until they have been wholly or in part abolished or modified by a common agreement between the United States and Great Britain. Said concurrent regulations shall be submitted every five years to a new examination, in order to enable both Governments to consider whether, in the light of past experience, there is occasion to make any modification thereof."

The arbitrators make a special finding on the facts agreed upon by the agents of both Governments with reference to the seizure of British vessels in Bering Sea in 1887 and 1889. In addition, the arbitrators make certain suggestions to the two Governments, the most important being that they should come to an understanding to prohibit the killing of seals on land or sea for a period of from one to three years, and should enact regulations to carry out the findings of the arbitrators.

## MORE THAN WAS ASKED.

### Views of Our Representatives Before and in the Court.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Justice Harlan expresses the opinion that the sealing regulations specified by the Bering Sea tribunal will check pelagic sealing and thus go far toward accomplishing one of the chief aims of the United States. The general result of the arbitration, he thought, was far in advance of anything that the United States had demanded. The members of the tribunal reserved the right to prepare and file individual opinions in the case at any time before Jan. 1.

Justice Harlan will proceed at once to Switzerland to prepare there his opinion. He will sail with his family for America probably on Sept. 27. Senator Morgan will leave Paris Thursday, and will sail on the steamship New-York from Southampton on Saturday.

The Hon. John W. Foster, American agent before the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration, said that under the decision of the tribunal no pelagic sealing can now be carried on between May 1 and July 31. After that time such sealing may be prosecuted in Bering Sea with spears at a distance of sixty miles from the islands. This decision limits pelagic sealing to narrow bounds.

Mr. Foster said he thought that may be the restrictions would render the pelagic industry unprofitable. The provision for a close season will not only prevent pelagic hunting during three out of the four months when it can be said to be very profitable, but will break up the sealing season. The two forces of sealers suspend operations during the best part of Summer. The decision leaves the right to hunt seals in the North Pacific from January to May. The weather during three-fourths of that period is very unfavorable and the catches then made are always small. It also leaves the right to hunt seals in parts of Bering Sea after July, which means for a period of about twenty-five days, after the expiration of which rough weather compels the hunters to leave. During these twenty-five days the hunters can neither come within sixty miles of the Pribilof Islands nor use any weapons except spears. Though the Indians are permitted to hunt seals along the coast from canoes, the catch always made by them is very small.

Mr. Foster added: "True, the United States have not obtained all they contended for, since they demanded the total prohibition of pelagic sealing, but the regulations now made are much better than those Mr. Blaine vainly offered to Lord Salisbury in 1890 as a settlement. Mr. Blaine then proposed as the sole restriction of pelagic sealing to prohibit it within sixty miles of the Pribilof Islands. The present settlement is also more advantageous than the one proposed by Mr. Bayard in 1888, as he asked no protection for the seals during May and June. It has since been found that the operations of the pelagic hunters were most destructive to pregnant seals during these two months."

Major Williams, one of the American attachés, said that the result of the regulations would probably be the abandonment of the Canadian pelagic hunting, as it would not pay under the restrictions imposed.

The consensus of opinion among the American agents and counsel is that, though technical success rests with Great Britain on local points, on practical grounds the victory is to the United States, as the arbitration was entered upon to preserve the seals and the decision achieves that result.

## BRITAIN CONGRATULATES HERSELF.

### Now the Question of Compensation Is Brought Forward in London.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons to-day that he had received a private telegram from Paris to the effect that, with a few exceptions, the award of the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration was satisfactory to British interests.

Sir Charles Russell, British counsel, and Charles H. Tupper, British agent, have left Paris for London. All the Englishmen connected with the tribunal, says a Paris dispatch, are exceedingly reticent with their opinions of the decision and apparently are disappointed because it was not more unfavorable to the United States.

Sir Charles Dilke said this evening that England had every reason to congratulate herself in view of the Bering Sea decision.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Paris saying that on questions of fact regarding the seizure of sealing vessels the decision of the tribunal is in favor of Great Britain. The paper adds that, as a natural result of this decision, the United States will give the Canadian sealers due compensation for seizures illegally made. The regulations providing for a close season are very stringent. The proscription of firearms may be found to be a serious disadvantage by Canadian sealers.

Concerning the matter of damages, referred to by the *Pall Mall Gazette's* Paris correspondent, the Paris representative of the Central News telegraphs: "The question of the amount of damages for seizures of British vessels in the Bering Sea was not submitted to the arbitrators, but, by mutual consent, was reserved by treaty for future negotiations."

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The *Daily News* says, editorially: "The decision is substantially in favor of the case advanced by England. Sir Charles Russell's powerful arguments convinced the arbitrators that we legally were in the right and the Americans were in the wrong. The American arbitrators and Sir John Thompson refuse to assent to the regulations. We have not the slightest doubt, however, that those regulations are wise and just. Even were they not, it would be our duty to obey them, and we trust that no difficulty will be raised by the Canadian Government.

"It has been hastily predicted that the fewer the seals killed in the water the more will be the seals killed on land. There, however, the American Government probably will intervene. The danger formerly was not due to American law, but to the virtual absence of all law. The Americans are gravely concerned to prevent the extermination of the goose that lays so many golden eggs. The whole country is deeply indebted to Sir Charles Russell, who has won a notable victory not only for England but also for justice, freedom, and the comity of nations. Our New-York correspondent adds the satisfactory intelligence that the decision causes neither surprise nor disappointment there. It is highly to the credit of Lord Salisbury that the irritating circumstances of the seizures should not have prevented him from proposing a reference which has resulted so happily and well."

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "England may rejoice with Canada at the decision, which is an equitable triumph of the new and peaceful international principle—reason in the place of force. Even had the arbitration resulted in favor of America we should have submitted with the best grace to the decision, which removes a fertile source of bickering between the two countries.

"Our advocates have traversed the absurdly wide American pretensions very eloquently and learnedly, and the arbitrators have brushed aside these finely-woven pleas and have given a verdict for common sense and Great Britain. Yet, pleased as we naturally are to see England and Canada win their suit, it is a greater and nobler pleasure still to believe that America will loyally accept the decision, and that we thus have witnessed another happy victory of the lofty Christian substitution of rational arbitration for force of arms."

## PLEASED WITH THE DECISION.

### Ex-Minister Phelps and Frederic R. Coudert Call It Favorable to United States.

Ex-Minister Edward J. Phelps of Vermont, who was one of the counsel representing this Government in the Bering Sea arbitration, read with much apparent interest yesterday the cabled report of the decision of the arbitrators. When he had finished he looked up smilingly and said:

"I judge that while England may have a technical advantage in this decision, the United States will receive the practical advantage which it has desired and for which it contended. The preservation of the seal herd from the ravages of pelagic sealing appears to be secured by this decision. The arbitrators thus grant us the thing for which we most strenuously argued, and we may feel well content that the decision is, on the whole, favorable to the United States.

"Small importance need be attached to the adverse decision of the four questions first considered by the arbitrators relating to the former occupation of the sea by Russia before Alaska was ceded to the United States. These matters seemed prominent in the treaty, but counsel did not so regard them at the hearing before the arbitrators. Indeed, they were regarded as almost immaterial, and by the counsel on both sides and by the arbitrators themselves were treated as altogether subordinate to the main question.

"There was much discussion as to the rights of the United States to protect itself against the destruction of the seal, and diversity of opinion upon this subject was apparent throughout the entire discussion. We seem at last to have gained what we sought in respect to these regulations. The conditions imposed by the arbitrators were suggested essentially by Secretary Bayard when I happened to be Minister to England. It was thought then that a settlement of the controversy would be made substantially upon that basis. It certainly would have been made but for the opposition of Canada.

"I judge from the cable report that pelagic sealing is prohibited not only during the close season, which means all but a single month in which such sealing is practicable, but that during that month it is prohibited within sixty miles of the Pribilof Islands. If the use of firearms is forbidden, as seems clear from the cable dispatches, the destruction of seals in the water will be made impossible, because there is no means by which seal hunting can be carried on other than by the use of firearms in a way to make it profitable to those engaged in the industry or injurious to any large body of seals. This Government has never objected to the killing of seals by Indians who go out with canoes and spears, for the reason that the slaughter is comparatively insignificant and the Indians are dependent upon it for their subsistence. The slaughter of seals without firearms can work no serious injury."

Frederic R. Coudert, one of the Commissioners from this Government, expressed himself much pleased with the decision of the arbitrators.

"If the report as cabled is correct, and if it covers the case, an end of pelagic sealing has been brought about," he said. "That is practically all that our Government demanded, and it is better than any agreement hitherto made. It must be apparent to all who know anything about the subject that without the use of firearms pelagic sealing cannot be carried on with profit. The hunters must now go out with spears or harpoons in small boats, and they cannot expect to do much by that kind of hunting. That is the fashion that has been followed by the Indians along the coast, but the slaughter of which we have complained has been made by the use of guns. A few hunters with shotguns which scatter heavy buckshot can do more harm to the seals in a day than the aborigines will do in a season.

"The decision of the Commissioners that a close season shall be observed both in the North Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea is of great importance. This close season is established at a time when it is most needed, and it will certainly prevent the slaughter of seals when they ought not to be killed. Much of the destruction done near the mouth of the Bering Sea involved the slaughter of female seals on the way to their abiding place, the Pribilof Islands.

"The sixty miles of protection thrown around these islands will give the mother seals opportunity to seek food for their young, and will serve as a fair protection to a race of animals valuable to the whole world. I should have preferred a wider range of protection, but I ought to feel satisfied, and am certainly much pleased that the practical object sought by this Government has been secured in the decision of the arbitrators.

"On this account, I think that the United States may regard the decision as a subject for congratulation, and can afford to allow England ungrudgingly whatever satisfaction she may derive by reason of technical decisions in her favor."

## CANADIANS DO NOT LIKE IT.

### Their Opinion Is that the United States Has Made Its Point.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—Mackenzie Bowell, Acting Premier, received the following cable from the Premier, Sir John Thompson, at noon to-day:

"Bering Sea arbitration concluded an award delivered at noon.

"All questions of right decided in favor of Britain.

"Future sealing prohibited May, June, and July, and firearms forbidden in Bering Sea. Indians on the post are exempted.

"Tupper and I sail on Parisian on Thursday."

Asked if he thought the decision satisfactory, Mr. Bowell replied that he should make no comment until the full text of the award should be received.

"Sir John Thompson," THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent, suggested "does not mention any stipulation about a sixty-mile protected zone as the press dispatches do."

"No," said Mr. Bowell, "and that is an excellent reason for withholding comment. At the same time I have no reason to doubt the correctness of the press reports."

Mr. Bowell's reticence is emulated by the other members of the Cabinet, but there is reason to believe that the outline of the award does not give much satisfaction to officials here.

The feeling at present seems to be that Great Britain has cracked a nut of which Canada gets the shell and Uncle Sam the kernel.

What the Dominion wanted was the utmost possible latitude for its sealers. It did not care a fig for questions of international right in Bering Sea, except as they concerned the right of British Columbia sealers to secure big cargoes of the most valuable fur in the world.

In the award now rendered, while Britain, it is true, seems to have had its international contentions as to rights and jurisdiction sustained, Canada apparently sees the sealing industry disappearing into "Uncle Sam's" control. The imposition of a close season, the entire prohibition of the use of firearms, and the establishment of a zone of 120 miles diameter around the Pribilof Islands, within which the seals must not be killed save on the islands themselves, are stipulations that greatly restrict seal hunting everywhere save on the islands, and these, of course, are exclusively American.

While the members of the Government and departmental officials do not care to say much, some privately lay stress on this view. One prominent official states that the Fisheries Department quietly but vigorously opposed up to the last moment the idea of Britain consenting to discuss the protection of seal life at all until the questions of right should be decided. The department, at the head of which is C. H. Tupper, who has been the British agent at the arbitration tribunal, was confident that the decision of right would be in England's favor, and then, it was argued, the Americans could be met far more favorably on the question of joint sealing regulations.

An official, high in the department, said to-day:

"It is gratifying, of course, that the award is adverse to the United States's claims of exclusive jurisdiction over Bering Sea and the seals. But if, as the press dispatches intimate, it is decided that there shall be a 'protected zone' of sixty miles around the Pribilof Islands, there appears a possibility that the Americans have really gained the main point, so far as Canadian sealers are concerned.

"Practically all the best sealing in Bering Sea is done on the Pribilof Islands. The Pribilof Islands belong to the United States, and are therefore unattainable to Canadian or other foreign sealers.

"If in addition sealing is prohibited in the sea for sixty miles around the islands, it would appear to give the Americans almost a monopoly of the seals. This will be particularly the case when it is forbidden to hunt the seals with firearms anywhere in Bering Sea, as it is much more difficult to harpoon them than to shoot them."

These opinions indicate pretty accurately the prevailing feeling here at present. Still, there is general satisfaction that the long-standing and dangerous dispute has been honorably settled.

## HISTORY OF THE ARBITRATION.

### The United States Has Every Reason to be Satisfied with the Decision of the Tribunal.

Although the decision of the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration is nominally against the United States, there will be little complaint at the outcome of this long-time controversy, since the United States has accomplished that upon which she has been most strenuously insisting, namely, the protection of seals during certain months of the year, the prohibition of sealing within a certain number of miles of the Pribilof Islands, and the prohibiting of the use of fire arms in sealing.

To Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador from the United States to the Court of St. James, and ex-Secretary of State under Mr. Cleveland's former Administration, should be given the credit for having first proposed that the nations most interested should join hands with the United States in preventing the indiscriminate destruction of the seal. Writing from the Department of State at Washington, under date of Aug. 19, 1887, Mr. Bayard sent the following letter of instructions, which contained the first suggestion looking to an international agreement, to the representatives of the United States in France, Germany, Sweden and Norway, Russia, Japan, and Great Britain.

"Recent occurrences have drawn the attention of this department to the necessity of taking steps for the better protection of the fur seal fisheries in Bering Sea. Without raising any question as to the exceptional measures which the peculiar character of the property in question might justify this Government in taking, and without reference to any exceptional marine jurisdiction that might properly be claimed for that end, it is deemed advisable—and I am instructed by the President so to inform you—to attain the desired end by international co-operation.

"It is well known that the unregulated and indiscriminate killing of seals in many parts of the world has driven them from place to place, and by breaking up their habitual resorts has greatly reduced their numbers. Under these circumstances and in view of the common interest of all nations in preventing the indiscriminate destruction and consequent extermination of an animal which contributes so importantly to the commercial wealth and general use of mankind, you are hereby instructed to draw the attention of the Government to which you are accredited to the subject, and to invite it to enter into such an agreement with the Government of the United States as will prevent the citizens of either country from killing seals in Bering Sea at such times and places and by such methods as at present are pursued, and which threaten the speedy extermination of those animals and consequent serious loss to mankind."

These instructions were amplified in a letter sent by Secretary Bayard Feb. 7, 1888, to E. J. Phelps, United States Minister to England, and which was subsequently forwarded to the representatives of the United States in the other countries named above. The five points of Article VI., which have been decided against the United States, are as follows:

(1) What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Bering Sea, and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the accession of Alaska to the United States?

(2) How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?

(3) Was the body of water now known as the Bering Sea included in the phrase, "Pacific Ocean," as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia; and what rights, if any, in the Bering Sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty?

(4) Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction, and as to the seal fisheries in Bering Sea east of the water boundary, in the treaty between the United States and Russia of the 30th of March, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty?

(5) Has the United States any right, and, if so, what right, of protection or property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Bering Sea when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit?

The sixth point provided that if the determination of the foregoing questions should leave the subject in such position that the concurrence of Great Britain was necessary in prescribing regulations for the killing of the fur seal in any part of the waters of Bering Sea, then it should be further determined, first, how far, if at all, outside the ordinary territorial limits it was necessary that the United States should exercise an exclusive jurisdiction in order to protect the seals for a time living upon the islands of the United States and feeding therefrom. Second, whether a closed season during which the killing of seals in the waters of Bering Sea outside the ordinary territorial limits shall be prohibited was necessary to save the seal fishing industry from deterioration or destruction, and if so, what months or parts of months should be included in such season and over what waters it should extend.

The arbitration tribunal has practically decided that the whole contention of Mr. Blaine, which is summed up in the five points of Article VI., are without warrant in international law. Mr. Bayard, in his letter to Minister Phelps, written in February, 1888, gave the following concise statement as to the conditions of seal life and the necessity for protecting the animals:

"All those who have made a study of the seals in Bering Sea are agreed that on an average from five to six months, that is to say, from the middle or toward the end of Spring till the middle or end of October, are spent by them in those waters in breeding and in rearing their young. During this time they have their rookeries on the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, which constitute the Pribilof group and belong to the United States, and on the Commander Island, which belongs to Russia. But the number of animals resorting to the latter group is small in comparison with that resorting to the former. The rest of the year they are supposed to spend in the open seas south of the Aleutian Islands.

"Their migration northward, which has been stated as taking place during the Spring and until the middle of June, is made through the numerous passes in the long chain of the Aleutian Islands, above which the courses of their travel converge chiefly to the Pribilof group. During this migration the female seals are so advanced in pregnancy that they generally give birth to their young within two weeks after reaching the rookeries. Between the time of the birth of the pups and of the emigration of the seals from the islands in the Autumn, the females are occupied in suckling their young, and by far the largest part of the seals found at a distance from the islands in Bering Sea during the Summer and early Autumn are females in search of food, which is made doubly necessary to enable them to suckle their young as well as to support a condition of renewed pregnancy, which begins in a week or a little more after their delivery.

"The male seal require little food while on the islands where they remain guarding their harems, watching the rookeries, and sustaining existence on the large amount of blubber which they have secreted beneath their skin and which is gradually absorbed during the five or six succeeding months. Moreover, it is impossible to distinguish the male from the female seals in the water, or pregnant females from those that are not so. When the animals are killed in the water with firearms many sink at once and are never recovered. It is thus apparent that to permit the destruction of the seals by the use of firearms, nets, or other mischievous means in Bering Sea, would result in the speedy extermination of the race."

In March, 1891, Mr. Blaine proposed, as a modus vivendi that would prevent the destruction of the seals of the Pribilof Islands by Canadian poachers before an agreement could be reached regarding the right claimed by the United States to police Bering Sea and suppress pelagic sealing, that a closed season should be declared for the Summer of 1891. Pending the decision of the British Government on the subject of a modus vivendi, the Secretary of the Treasury issued orders to restrict the number of seals to be killed by the lessee of the islands—the North American Commercial Company—to the maximum of 60,000, subject to the discretion of an agent of the Treasury to limit the killing to as small a number as the condition of the herd might demand.

Lord Salisbury declined to accept the proposition at first, as he had when a similar one was made in a previous year, but after long negotiations it was accepted in a modified form, the catch of the North American Company being restricted to 7,500 seals, which they were allowed to kill as compensation for the expense of maintaining the 300 or more natives on the island. The modus vivendi provided that American and British war vessels should jointly patrol Bering Sea and seize sealers of either American or Canadian nationality. The agreement was reached too late, for an unusual number of sealing vessels had already reached the Alaskan waters, and before their operations were stopped had destroyed more seals than in any previous year.

The British Government was compelled to accede to a modus vivendi by the prospect of a settlement of the Bering Sea question by arbitration. The first proposal to arbitrate had come from Lord Salisbury, and had been rejected by the Secretary of State. On April 14, 1891, Mr. Blaine, in a note to the American Minister in London, made a counter-proposition, defining the questions that the United States Government was willing to submit to arbitration. These are the points upon which the tribunal of arbitration has just decided against the United States.

The rights formerly claimed by Russia were defined in a ukase of the Czar in 1821, and were effectually exercised and acquiesced in, although the British and American Governments at that time formally protested against treating Bering Sea as mare clausum. The convention between the American and Russian Governments, signed on April 5, 1824, dealt with the right of navigation and fishery in the Pacific Ocean on the northwest coasts of America. A similar treaty was signed with England on Feb. 16, 1825, in which the region affected was limited to the seas and coasts south of the sixtieth parallel and east of the one hundred and forty-first degree of longitude, as the Russian Government was fearful lest the American treaty should be construed as annulling the principle asserted in the Czar's ukase and conveying to Americans rights and privileges in Alaska and Bering Sea. The Russian Minister was instructed to advise the Government at Washington that such was not the intention or effect of the treaty.

During the Summer of 1891 a joint commission visited the seal islands and made their report to their respective Governments. Much correspondence resulted in the agreement that there should be seven arbitrators, of whom two should be named by the President of the United States, two by the Queen of Great Britain, one by the President of the French Republic, one by the King of Italy, and one by the King of Sweden and Norway, all of them to be jurists of distinguished reputation in their respective countries.

When the case of the British Government was filed all evidence on the question of property right was omitted, and the right was claimed to insert this evidence in the counter case after having had the advantage of perusing the testimony offered by the United States. To this, Mr. J. W. Foster, then Secretary of State, made a most vigorous protest last September, saying that the President had observed this fact with "surprise and extreme regret," and that the course pursued by Great Britain would prove "injurious to the United States Government in respect to that branch of the hearing which refers to the regulations which the tribunal is authorized to prescribe," in a "specified contingency," "especially," adds Mr. Foster, in a letter to Mr. Herbert, British Chargé d'Affaires, dated Sept. 27, 1892, "would such a method of trial prove injurious to the United States Government in respect to that branch of the hearing that refers to the regulations which the tribunal is authorized to prescribe in its discretion for the preservation of the seal herd from extinction, if in the course of the consideration of the case they should reach the conclusion that the United States Government cannot demand such protection as a right."

The dispute upon this point grew so warm that at one time the abandonment of the arbitration was threatened. Eventually the point was settled by a mutual agreement to extend the time for taking testimony on both sides. It thus appears that even before the meeting of the court of arbitration the possibility of its decision resulting in the establishment of mutual regulations for the protection of seal life, not as a matter of right on the part of the United States, but as a matter of concession, was a topic of active discussion between the two Governments.

The tribunal which held its first session in Paris, Feb. 22 of the present year, was made up as follows: From the United States, John M. Harlan of the United States Supreme Court and Senator John T. Morgan; from Great Britain, Lord Hannen and Sir John S. D. Thompson; from France, Baron Alphonse de Courcel; from Italy, Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta; from Norway and Sweden, Judge Gregero W. W. Gram. The Commissioners for the United States were Prof. T. C. Mendenhall and Dr. C. Hart Merriam; for Great Britain, Sir George Baden-Powell and Dr. George M. Dawson. Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster acted as the agent for the United States, and C. H. Tupper, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in a like capacity for Great Britain. The counsel for the United States were E. J. Phelps, H. W. Blodgett, Frederic R. Coudert, and James C. Carter; assistant counsel, William Williams and Robert Lansing. The counsel for Great Britain were Sir Charles Russell, Sir Richard Webster, and Mr. Charles Russell, the latter having been appointed to take the place of Mr. W. H. Cross. Mr. C. Robinson of the Canadian bar also assisted the British counsel. Major E. W. Halford acted as disbursing agent for the United States.

The court met Feb. 22 at the French Foreign Office and formally opened proceedings, but, as a very large proportion of the members had not yet arrived, adjournment was taken to March 23, when the court was organized by the election of Baron de Courcel as President. The debates of the court, it was decided, should be held in English, and the journal of proceedings should be kept in French, with an English version. After these preliminaries had been arranged another adjournment was taken until April 4 in order to examine the printed arguments presented by Great Britain and the United States. Both sides filed claims for damages—the United States for losses to its revenue and on account of the Alaskan Commercial Company because of the reduced number of skins taken, owing to the diminution of the herd by the pelagic sealing of British vessels, and Great Britain on account of losses to the owners of the vessels seized by the United States.

An incident of the early stages of the sessions of the court was the introduction of a claim by the British counsel that a large part of the case presented by the United States was issued upon fraudulent translations of Russian documents, the work of one Ivan Petroff. It was found on examination by ex-Secretary Foster, who had prepared the case for our Government, that these charges were true, which made it necessary to prepare a new presentation of the case.

The arguments were begun April 12. It was arranged that James C. Carter and Frederic R. Coudert should make the opening addresses for the United States, that they should be followed by the British counsel, and that Mr. Phelps should have the privilege of closing in behalf of the United States.

Mr. Carter began the presentation of the arguments of this Government by reviewing at length the history of the sealing industry. He brought out the fact that Russia had prohibited the slaughter of female seals before Alaska became a part of the United States. It was, he argued, the duty of the American Government to prevent the extermination of the seals, and therefore the United States had re-enacted the Russian regulations for their protection, and had arrested the Canadian poachers because it was impossible to allow any nation to destroy indiscriminately a gift of Providence. Mr. Carter admitted that the fact that pelagic sealing was wrong did not give the United States the right to interfere, but he contended that when it was proved that such sealing seriously injured the American industry it became the duty of the United States to stop the practice. The question at stake, he thought, was a moral one.

Mr. Carter spoke for nearly two weeks. He was followed by Mr. Coudert, whose presentation of the case was novel and humorous and was listened to with the profoundest attention by the court. The defense of the sealing industry in Bering Sea by the United States was imperative, he argued, and an attack on that industry was an attack on the United States. The United States raised the seal at the Pribilof Islands in the same sense that Australia raised sheep, and it was impossible that the culture of seals at the Pribilof Islands could exist in common with pelagic sealing. The seals at the islands were, Mr. Coudert thought, absolute property, just as cattle and sheep are absolute property. He admitted that proof as to ownership was impossible. Some propositions were, however, self-evident, although they could not be demonstrated by proof.

The British Commissioners recognized, he said, that the seals were American property when they said that the guard was insufficient to protect the seals from raiders. In that statement the right of the United States to protect the seals within a certain limit was recognized, and it was absurd to say that the United States was unable to protect the seals outside of the limit. Seals, Mr. Coudert argued, were not *feræ naturæ*. The seal was not a marine animal. It went to sea only to seek its food. It possessed the *animum revertendi*, and the title to the seal as absolute property was undeniable. The United States did not interfere with the freedom of the seal, which existed for peaceful purposes, and it was not wrongdoing on the part of the United States to promote instead of impeding the culture of these animals. Mr. Coudert emphasized the assertion that the failure of Great Britain and the United States to come to a satisfactory agreement as to Bering Sea was due to the intervention of Canada.

On May 10 Sir Charles Russell, of counsel for Great Britain, began his address. He criticised the arguments of the United States counsel, chiefly on the ground that they would not stand in law. For instance, the contention that foreign vessels could be seized in times of peace, that pelagic sealing was criminal, and that seals, although wild, were nevertheless American property because they possessed the *animum revertendi*, displayed a remarkable confusion of ideas. Seals, Sir Charles declared, were like game, which the land owner had the right to kill, although only when on his own land. The *animum revertendi* conferred property in wild animals only when the wild animals were induced by artificial means, such as feeding them, to return to a particular place. He thought that the whole question had been exaggerated.

The American counsel had spoken of sealskins as though the disappearance of the animals furnishing the skins would cause a rude shock to the progress of civilization. But it was not until 1850 that a method of preparing the skins was discovered, which brought them into the market as articles of luxury. The counsel for the United States had dwelt upon the cost of Alaska and the value of the Territory to the United States on account of the seals, but at the time of the purchase of Alaska the United States did not take the seals into consideration. Sir Charles urged that the method of sealing on the Pribilof Islands was more destructive and more cruel than was pelagic sealing. Pelagic sealing was due to the enormous tax imposed by the United States upon the lessees of the seal islands.

The speaker then discussed at length the rights of Russia in Bering Sea under the treaties between the United States and Russia and between Great Britain and Russia. He contended that the treaties in question recognized merely territorial rights. He went into an elaborate analysis of the American statutes relating to Bering Sea, and urged that they were territorial in their character and not applicable to foreigners. Sir Charles, in closing his address, which was not finished until May 31, said that this was the first occasion upon which a nation had claimed property in a free-swimming animal. The contention was untenable. It was, he said, an extravagant and unfounded pretension that international law sanctioned the seizure and condemnation of the vessels of a friendly power.

Sir Richard Webster followed Sir Charles Russell in behalf of the British case. He insisted that the questions of right and regulation were distinctly demarkated by the treaty. He then went over substantially the same ground covered by Sir Charles in his argument. His argument was finished June 7. He was followed by Mr. C. Robinson of the Canadian bar, who said nothing new. The American agent, Mr. Foster, then read the regulations by which the United States proposed to protect the seal herd. They did not please the British counsel, Sir Charles Russell objecting to the proposed regulation prohibiting seal hunting above latitude 34°. He denied that the Tribunal of Arbitration was empowered to regulate the hunting for seals outside of Bering Sea. In his opinion it was the sealing on the land and not pelagic sealing that required regulation.

On June 12 counsel for Great Britain asked the court to find that the searches and seizures in Bering Sea mentioned in the British schedule, whether of ships or of goods, and the arrest of masters and crews were made by the authority of the United States; next, that these searches and seizures were made in non-territorial waters for alleged breaches of United States municipal laws committed on the high seas, and, further, that said searches and seizures, imprisonment of masters and crews, and the fines imposed upon them were not made, inflicted, or imposed under any claim of right or jurisdiction except such as had been submitted to the decision of the arbitrators. The seizures set forth in the British schedule comprised twenty vessels. None of the seizures made was within the three-mile limit, the distance varying from 15 to 115 miles off shore.

The American counsel proposed that the tribunal find that the seizures occurred under the authority of the United States and that they were made over ten miles from any shore, but that many of the vessels set forth in the schedule were in whole or in part the property of British or American citizens be a fact not passed upon by the tribunal nor that the values of the vessels or their contents be passed upon by the court. The American counsel next proposed that the tribunal find that the orders warning the vessels to leave Bering Sea were made by American vessels, the commanders of which were duly instructed to issue such warnings, and that, further, the district courts of the United States which condemned the vessels referred to in the schedule had all the jurisdiction and powers of courts of admiralty, including prize jurisdiction. Lastly, the American counsel proposed that the tribunal find that the searches and condemnations were not made in non-territorial waters for alleged breaches of the municipal laws of the United States committed on the high seas and that the searches, seizures, and imprisonments and fines were made under the right and jurisdiction of the United States.

Sir Richard Webster of counsel for Great Britain submitted to the tribunal on June 20 a series of regulations comprising eight clauses, which Great Britain asked the tribunal to adopt. The chief features of these regulations were that vessels engaged in pelagic seal hunting must obtain licenses at either Victoria, Vancouver, Port Townsend, or San Francisco. Licenses shall be granted to sealing vessels. Sealing shall always be absolutely prohibited within twenty miles of the Pribilof Islands. A close season for pelagic sealing shall be established, and it shall extend from Sept. 15 to July 1. No rifles or nets shall be used by pelagic hunters. All vessels engaged in pelagic sealing shall carry a distinguishing flag. All masters of such vessels shall record in their log books the time of their hunting, the places where they hunted, the number of seals caught, and the sex of each animal captured. The licenses shall be liable to forfeiture in the event of the breach of any of the foregoing regulations.

Mr. Robinson of British counsel defended Canada's intervention in the negotiations which took place between Mr. Blaine, the American Secretary of State, and Lord Salisbury, then British Prime Minister. He concluded his address by stating that, while the tribunal did not have jurisdiction to establish regulations outside Bering Sea, he admitted that the seals would never be sufficiently protected without regulations covering the North Pacific Ocean. The Americans, he said, sought to obtain more from regulations than was obtainable from a property claim. The tribunal must regulate the industry in view of the rights of those who were engaged therein, he thought.

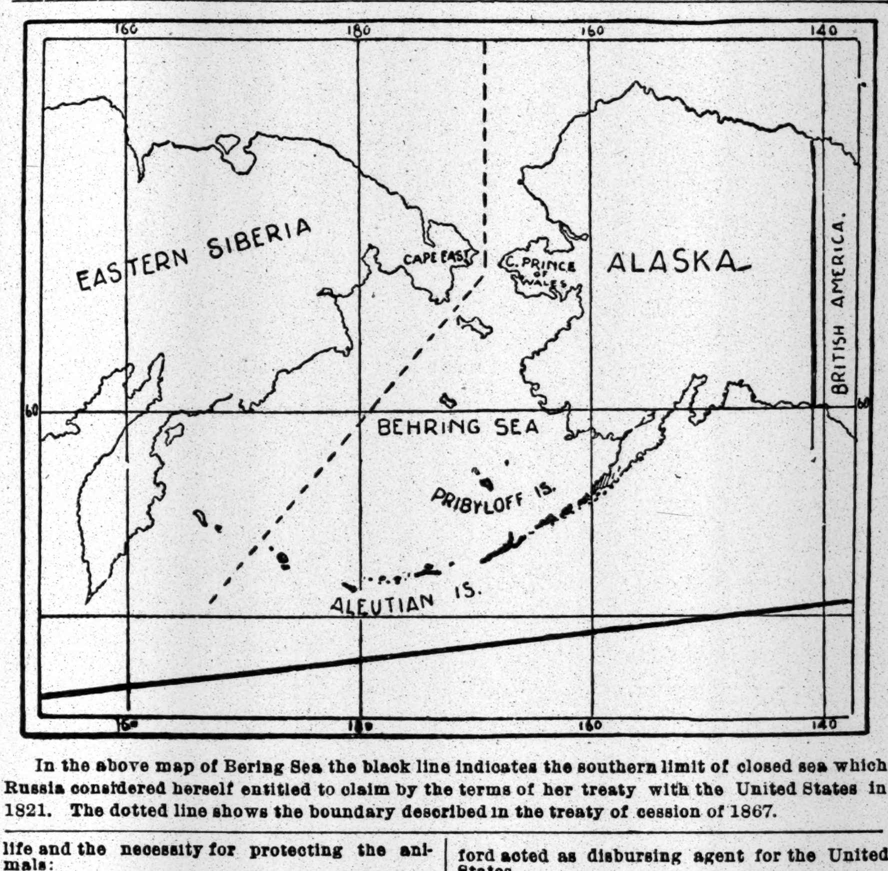
The Hon. E. J. Phelps made the closing address before the tribunal for the United States. He argued that nations were entitled to employ force on the seas, even in times of peace, if it were necessary to protect their interests. Pelagic sealing had almost exterminated the animals on which the sealing industry of the United States depended. There was no international law, he said, that debarred the United States from making the seizures necessary to protect the sealing industry. The right of protection extended to the open sea, and even to the territory of a friendly nation under certain circumstances. As an instance in support of his contention on this point, Mr. Phelps mentioned the seizure by the British in American waters of a vessel that was preparing to take part in the Canadian rebellion.

Mr. Phelps declared that the value of the sealing industry was the chief consideration in the purchase of Alaska by the United States. The country had little other present or prospective value. The pelagic sealers included many Americans who were getting their vessels registered as British or Canadian sealers. A limited number of these hunters consisted of persons of other vocations who entered the sealing business as a speculation. Many persons in London were employed in the trade of dressing sealskins, and Great Britain should, therefore, endeavor to preserve the seal herds in order that these people might have employment.

Mr. Phelps contended that the seal herd must not be considered merely as a means of deriving a pecuniary profit. The American seals were entirely harmless, and were possessed of almost human intelligence. If they were exterminated, the Pribilof Islands would be left in solitude and would be adaptable to no human purpose. No comparison could be made between the seal rookeries and the vast areas of land on which the buffaloes formerly ranged. The pastures of the buffaloes were needed for a human population, and, therefore, the practical extermination of the species was justifiable. There was no similar condition in the case of the seals. The latter had a right to their harmless life. All cultured nations recognized this fact. While this arbitration was proceeding Great Britain had adopted a bill protecting wild birds, valueless in themselves, but interesting and rare. Mr. Phelps next discussed the regulations necessary to the preservation of the seals. He argued that pelagic sealing must be prohibited. The regulations adopted ought to be permanent and should include the North Pacific Ocean in their operations. He ridiculed the British proposals in regard to licenses and special flags as paltry and useless. The close season that Great Britain had suggested was, he said, an utterly futile proposition.

Saturday, July 8, Mr. Phelps finished his address. He opposed the British proposal to establish a twenty-mile zone, within which sealing should be prohibited, basing his objection on the inefficiency of the proposal and upon the impossibility of setting the limits of the zone effectually. All the evidence submitted to the tribunal, he said, had shown that seals were taken at sea at distances ranging from 20 to 150 miles from shore.

Mr. Phelps then resumed his argument in support of the American prohibition of pelagic sealing over the entire route followed by the seals in their migrations, which route extended as far as San Francisco. If the arbitrators, he said, did not recognize that the United States had property rights in the herd, concurrent regulations would be necessary. He charged that the British desired the tribunal to protect pelagic hunters, and did not aim to secure the preservation of the seal herd. America, he said, stood on the justice of her case. He dwelt at some length upon the moral importance of the tribunal's decision. From this decision the only appeal was to the judgment of civilization and history. This closed the arguments, and the tribunal began executive sessions.



In the above map of Bering Sea the black line indicates the southern limit of closed sea which Russia considered herself entitled to claim by the terms of her treaty with the United States in 1821. The dotted line shows the boundary described in the treaty of cession of 1867.

## WHAT THE RESULTS WILL BE.

### The Decision as Viewed in Washington—Satisfaction Generally Expressed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The news of the decision reached by the Paris arbitrators in the Bering Sea case has excited intense interest in Washington, and opinions differ as to the meaning of the decision.

There is a general belief, however, among those who have followed the contention that the United States has won most of the points insisted upon by Secretary Bayard and lost most of those made prominent by Mr. Blaine. As the arbitrators were those of appointment by President Harrison, there can be no complaint against them that they lacked the inspiration of the proper political masters.

Mr. Blaine, after having waived the idea of insisting upon recognition of rights in a closed sea, managed to have the idea presented. It has been rejected, as Mr. Bayard expected it would be. His contention, that whatever rights we could get in the North Pacific and in Bering Sea must be conceded by all the nations interested in the perpetuation of the seal fisheries, has been upheld.

The Government officers who are supposed to be able to interpret the meaning of the decision, are very cautious about expressing opinions. They desire to learn more about the language of the decision of the arbitrators before uttering opinions. The Treasury officers are not prepared to say what will be the effect of the decision upon the lessees of the Pribilof Islands, but it is assumed that, if the arbitrators have decided that the killing of seals must stop, the Government has as much right to prohibit it absolutely as it has to say that the catch shall be limited to 7,500 skins, as it was last year, when the catch was reduced to a number sufficient only to provide the islanders with such meat for sustenance.

The assumption is that the United States will have to pay damages for seized sealers and, perhaps, to the amount of $1,500,000. But this disadvantage may be set off by the account of seizures and of sales from seizures, amounting to about the same sum. The amounts from seizure sales have been covered into the Treasury, and all that will be necessary to do will be to order it paid to the owners of skins taken. As the United States are assumed to have no property rights in the seals caught, it ought to be accepted as perfectly right that those who caught the seals were entitled to their skins. As we took the skins we shall have to return them or their value in money.

The contention of the United States that it is important to preserve the seal rookeries and prohibit the catching of seals in the North Pacific and the Bering Sea is upheld, and very pointedly. The prohibition of fire arms to seal hunters, will, it is asserted, amount to a virtual stoppage of "sweat" hunting.

Secretary Gresham's first definite information concerning the decision came to him early this morning in a cable message from the Hon. J. W. Foster, agent for the United States in the arbitration. At the time Mr. Foster's dispatch was sent the decision had not been made, but Mr. Foster stated that he had been given to understand that Article 6 had been decided against the United States, and also told of other points decided. Later a confirmatory dispatch was received from Mr. Foster, and its contents and that of the foregoing one are contained in the following statement given out by the State Department as the text of both messages.

"The decision of the arbitrators was announced to-day, (Aug. 15.) Article VI. is decided against the United States. Regulations, which are to be submitted for examination every five years for such modifications as experience shows necessary, provide for close season both in Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea May 5 to July 31, establish protected zone extending sixty miles around the islands, allow sealing to be carried on outside the zone in Bering Sea from Aug. 1, but prohibit the use of steam vessels, firearms, and nets, and require that expert sealers be employed. Government recommend the absolute suspension of sealing for three years."

Mr. Gresham was asked to give an expression of opinion on the decision, but this he declined to do, holding that it would not be proper for him to comment on the matter. Mr. Gresham communicated the news to President Cleveland at Gray Gables, and also had a long conference with Secretary Carlisle, presumably with reference to future action concerning the maintenance of a fleet in Bering Sea. At present the United States has five vessels in that sea, with instructions to prevent poaching during the pendency of the arbitration proceedings. These vessels are the Mohican and the Petrel, the revenue cutters Rush and Bear, and the Fish Commission steamer Albatross. While it is too early yet to state what will be done with this fleet, it is probable that all the vessels comprising it will be withdrawn with the exception of one of the revenue cutters, which will be used in maintaining the protective zone of sixty miles about the sealing islands of the United States in accordance with the decision of the arbitrators.

The decision appears to give general satisfaction to the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which committee had all those questions in charge when the treaty was before the Senate.

Senator Butler stated that if he understood the brief dispatch that came early in the day aright, the award gave even more than he expected. "I never believed," said the Senator, "that the contention of the United States that the Bering Sea was a close sea could be maintained. The sea was too large a body of water for such a claim to be exercised over, and necessarily, the court having decided against us on that point, the others incorporated under the first four sections of Article VI. of the treaty fall with it. The chief thing in which we were interested was the prevention of that kind of sealing which is surely destroying the seal life, and if England, as these dispatches say, intends to join with us in the preservation of the seals, and to establish and maintain a closed season between certain dates in both the Northern Pacific and Bering Sea, we have achieved a victory and gained the material point.

"The establishment of a protected zone about the islands, of course, gives us a property right there that is appreciated, but that would not strike at the evil. It is when the seals are proceeding northward in immense schools, for breeding purposes, that they have been destroyed; and it is this sort of thing that will be stopped by the co-operation of Great Britain and the United States. Therein lies the perpetuation of seal life. The judgment of the court is very satisfactory."

"So far as I can understand the dispatch," said Senator Gray, "it would seem that the right of the United States to prevent pelagic sealing in the waters of the Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea had been denied by the Board of Arbitration. If it had not been, it would not have been necessary to formulate rules to be enforced by Great Britain and the United States for the protection of seal life. This is not unexpected, and is the partial advantage which, in my judgment, comes to the United States through the submission of this question to arbitration. I have never thought there could be any other outcome. It leaves the freedom of the seas unimpaired to the United States and all other peoples, regulated only by the comity of nations and settled international law. To no country in the world is this freedom more important than to us of the United States."

Senator Sherman said: "I think the adjustment of the close season and the protection of the islands for sixty miles and the extension of measures for the prevention of pelagic sealing to the Northern Pacific as well as the Bering Sea are very acceptable. I do not wish to say anything about the decision as to the five points until I have read the full award."

"I am disappointed about this decision," said Senator Frye, "for I believed the court would hold that we had a property right in the seals. It raises a very serious question as to liability for past action, which I am not now prepared to discuss. Of course, so far as the decision goes in the direction of protecting the seals, I am gratified, though I do not think it goes far enough. I do not think pelagic sealing should be permitted at all. Looking at the whole subject, I am inclined to think that the sealeries of Alaska are about destroyed already."

Gen. Charles E. Hooker of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the last House said he had hoped that the contention of the United States of a property right in the seals, that they were not *Feræ naturæ*, not wild animals, would have been sustained by the arbitrators. Russia's property interest in the seal had been recognized, and it had been transferred to the United States, he said,

(Continued on Third Page.)

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# SEALS WILL BE PROTECTED

(Continued from Second Page.)

*cum onere.* Gen. Hooker was satisfied, however, that the establishment of a closed season and a protective zone about the seal islands would amply protect the seals during the period of parturition, and therefore was a substantial benefit to the United States.

Representative Harmer of Pennsylvania said: "I thought it wise to settle the question, and wise to settle it upon the best possible terms, which seems to have been done. I am glad to know that the matter is ended."

Mr. Rayner of Maryland said that he expected the case to be decided against the United States. "Anything that has been secured to us out of the contention," he said, "is therefore so much gain."

Capt. L. G. Sheperd was commander of the revenue steamer Rush from 1886 to 1890, during the time of the greatest activity in making seizures in Bering Sea. Capt. Sheperd is now chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau, Treasury Department. Naturally he has taken great interest in the pending fur seal question, and was somewhat disappointed at the decision. Speaking this afternoon about the practicability of the articles of agreement, Capt. Sheperd said that he thought it would be very difficult, from a police point of view, to carry them into effect. As he understood the matter, both Governments, the United States and Great Britain, would jointly police Bering Sea and endeavor to carry out the regulations agreed upon. It would be very difficult to define the boundary line of the sixty-mile prohibitive zone, in consequence of the dense fogs which constantly prevail in those seas.

Still he thought the sixty-mile zone was some protection to seal life. The prohibition of the use of nets and firearms, however, would do more to protect the seals than anything in the agreement. At present and in their untrained condition very few white men could engage in seal hunting, and this work would devolve to a great extent upon the Indians, and will probably cause a great demand for their labor. These Indians use spears with a precision and skill that white men do not possess.

Capt. Sheperd himself, while in command of the Rush, made a number of captures in Alaskan waters of sealers fishing illegally, according to the contention of the United States at that time. Speaking from memory Capt. Sheperd said that in 1886 four vessels were seized; 1887, fifteen; 1888, none; 1889, six; 1891, three; 1892, two. He thought these figures would be found to be approximately accurate.

## SOME ARBITRATION COMMENTS.

### The Bering Sea Decision as Read by London Journals.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The *Times* says: "On the broad questions of international law the decision is wholly in our favor. In framing the regulations we have been somewhat less successful. The rules are conceived in a spirit according closely enough with that embodied in the British proposals, but it is probable that some of them will cause dissatisfaction in Canada. The Americans can hardly be expected to receive the decision with equal contentment, but we know our kinsmen too well to doubt for a moment that they will honestly and loyally accept the judgment of the tribunal to which they voluntarily agreed to submit their claims. It is the proud and just boast of the American people that no other Nation on the globe has more widespread and deeper reverence for law, and that legal temper, on which so much of their greatness as a State and prosperity as a community depend, will cause them to acquiesce without lasting soreness or ill will in the adverse decision of a duly-constituted court.

"The reference of an international dispute to such arbitration is itself a triumph of morality and civilization. On the last similar historic occasion England accepted the adverse award and punctually discharged the obligations. It is now the turn of America to show that she also knows how to support an unfavorable verdict with dignity and good humor. Doubtless persons will be found in America now, as were found in England then, whose patriotism is too rampant and arrogant to submit patiently, but sound common sense and the inbred legality of the American people will cause them to treat angry protests of this kind as they deserve. It is a matter of congratulation that on the principal issues the award was almost unanimous, Senator Morgan mostly standing alone in dissent."

In commenting on the proposed regulations, the *Times* adds: "Without the slightest disrespect for the tribunal, there may, perhaps, be suggested a doubt as to how far they are calculated to attain the end in view or may be capable of enforcement in practice. It is not easy, for example, to see how the respective Governments can satisfy themselves as to the skill of licensed sealers. Taken as a whole, however, the regulations tend to reasonable protection of the seal, and we are satisfied that no time will be lost by either of the three Governments to enact the necessary laws to enforce them. The thanks of mankind are due to the tribunal, who decided the case with learning, patience, courtesy, and fairness."

The *Standard* says: "We are sure America will accept the award in cheerful good humor and apply it in perfect good faith. Nothing was left untried by either side to win the verdict, and in pronouncing the decision the tribunal has only affirmed and applied one of the best-known and hitherto most unchallenged principles of international law."

The *Daily Chronicle* says: "We feel sentiments of profound gratitude at the full settlement of the difficulty which once threatened to involve the rival interests of three powers. The arbitration is a triumph of reason and humanity over which the civilized world should rejoice. It is good for the world to know that Englishmen have not desired or claimed a single thing that the tribunal has not decided to be in perfect accordance with reason and justice. America from the outset has not had a leg to stand upon. Its case has been altered half a dozen times. It picked and chose evidence to suit its arguments. Part of its case rested on forgeries, and it stood out for rights which would infringe on the common rights of mankind.

"Its counsel made the best possible defense of its preposterous claims, but all their combined eloquence and learning and ingenuity had only the effect that the arbitrators decided against its every point. We are not disposed to criticise the proposed regulations, without which the seal would soon become extinct. They will leave America a pretty bill of compensation to pay to the North American Commercial Company. The American people, we are sure, are large-minded enough to accept the verdict with composure."

### As Foreshadowed by "The Times."

*From The New-York Times of Jan. 6, 1891.*

Mr. Blaine's letter of Dec. 17, 1890, to the British Minister puts a new face upon the Alaska seal question, opens the way to a just and sensible settlement of our dispute with Great Britain, and sends grim-visaged war somewhat more than twenty marine leagues to the rear. This fortunate state of affairs comes about by reason of Mr. Blaine's late, but practically complete, adoption of the views and policy of Mr. Bayard, his predecessor in the office of Secretary of State.

In the month of August, 1887, Mr. Bayard proposed to the Governments of Germany, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Japan an agreement for "international co-operation" in supplying "better protection for the fur-seal fisheries in Bering Sea." This proposal was amplified and the outlines of the agreement were sketched in Mr. Bayard's letter to Minister Phelps. Lord Salisbury cordially assented to the suggestion that such an agreement be negotiated, and the seal fisheries dispute was in a fair way to speedy settlement when the entrapment of Lord Sackville-West by Republican campaign agents abruptly closed the correspondence.

Mr. Blaine now proposes, precisely as Mr. Bayard did, that it shall be determined whether international regulations for the better protection of seal life shall now be adopted. This question is the sixth and last of the series which Mr. Blaine offers to submit to arbitration. But it is the most important of the six, and his manner of stating it leaves it to be inferred that he has little confidence in a decision favorable to the Blaine view upon the other five, all of which involve the question of our exclusive jurisdiction in the waters of Bering Sea beyond the marine league, and of the rights, be the same greater or less, derived by us from Russia, our predecessor in title.

### Austin Roe's Funeral.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 15.—The funeral of Austin Roe took place this afternoon from the Eagle Hotel, which he owned and managed for many years. It was the longest funeral in the history of Patchogue. The stores closed and all business ceased. The procession was a mile long. The services were conducted by the Rev. C. Eton. Hundreds of old friends from surrounding towns and from Brooklyn and New-York attended. The pall bearers consisted of men all over seventy years old. Mr. Roe's father founded Patchogue.

### Charles Dugro's Leg Broken.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—Charles Dugro, son of Judge Dugro of New-York City, was injured at the Woodlawn Oval equestrian tournament this afternoon. In the potato race in which he was participating he came in collision with J. L. Rennard of New-York and both were thrown. Dugro's left leg was fractured just below the knee.

### Jersey City's Tax Rate.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 15.—The Tax Commissioners to-day officially announced that the tax rate for the year beginning Dec. 1 would be $27.50. For the current year it is $28.40.

# NAVY MEDICAL CORPS ABUSE.

### Surgeon General Tryon Proposes to Institute a Reform.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Surgeon General Tryon of the Navy Medical Corps has made a curious discovery regarding that branch of the navy, and proposes to correct the inconsistency which carelessness and custom have wrought.

He finds that none of the officers of the corps holding the rank of Surgeon, Medical Inspector, or Medical Director has ever been examined for the grade of Surgeon. In other words, all Passed Assistant Surgeons, when their time of promotion to the higher grade came, were advanced without the formality and necessity of either a physical or professional examination.

No one knows at this late day whether this looseness grew out of a disregard or a misinterpretation of the law. Dr. Tryon doesn't care so much how it came about, for it must have been long before he thought of becoming a naval Surgeon, so much as he is determined that all officers shall be examined when they are to be promoted from one grade to another. He sees no reason why Passed Assistant Surgeons should be exempt. It is just as important, he thinks, for them to be promoted with the approval of a medical and professional board as for an Assistant Surgeon or a Surgeon to be so advanced.

Dr. Tryon has written a letter to Secretary Herbert, calling attention to this weakness in the practice of the corps. He says that by some construction of law Passed Assistant Surgeons have never been commissioned, as well as never examined, and he believes that this interpretation of the law is most hurtful to the Medical Corps and to the service at large.

Passed Assistant Surgeons remain in that grade for a period of not less than fifteen years, and then are promoted to be Surgeons, where they remain fully as long before they are examined for the grade of Medical Inspector. Thus an Assistant Surgeon after three years, when he is examined and found qualified for the grade of Passed Assistant Surgeon, is not examined again for twenty-five or thirty years. Dr. Tryon says that by following out this rule there is no way of determining either the physical or professional qualifications of Passed Assistant Surgeons.

He asks the Secretary whether a Passed Assistant Surgeon can be ordered before an examining board for a report as to his physical, mental, moral, and professional fitness to perform efficiently the duties at sea and on shore, and if there is anything preventing a Passed Assistant Surgeon holding a commission.

If this cannot be done by regulation, Dr. Tryon suggests legislative action on the subject.

# WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

### Drought in Parts of the Country and Too Much Rain South.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The weekly telegraphic crop report of the Weather Bureau says:

Drought conditions continue over portions of Northern New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Southern and Western New-York, West Virginia, Central and Southern Ohio, Northern Michigan, and portions of Illinois and Wisconsin. Drought has been partially relieved in Indiana, Southern Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, and has been effectually broken in portions of Iowa, although more rain is still needed in many sections of that State.

In Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, there has been too much rain for cotton, and the crop has also suffered from excessive rains in portions of South Carolina and Mississippi. Special telegraphic reports say:

*New-England.*—Drought very serious and most crops suffering; grain harvest going on and good yield promised; corn growing fast.

*New-York.*—Pastures, potatoes, and corn withering; farmers feeding stock; grasshopper in western counties doing much damage; grain fair yield.

*New-Jersey.*—Injury from drought greatly intensified in northern and portions of central sections.

*Pennsylvania.*—Drought has seriously shortened all early planted crops; corn and potatoes in some sections ruined; late planting may improve if rain comes; pastures dried up.

*Maryland.*—Drought seriously damaging growing crops, garden vegetables, and fruit; pastures, corn, and late tobacco reported slightly improved.

*Virginia.*—Rain needed everywhere; corn very light in north-middle section.

*North Carolina.*—Showers favorable to crops.

*South Carolina.*—Best reports come from Piedmont region, near the mountains, and along the North Carolina border, where cotton has improved greatly; in the centre and on the coast and Savannah River cotton has not done well.

*Georgia.*—Too wet for cotton, which is shedding; caterpillars have appeared; growth of other crops has been stimulated; cane and rice in fine condition.

*Florida.*—Boll worms doing considerable damage to cotton in western counties; rice harvest begun; crop good.

*Alabama.*—Too much rain for cotton, boll worms and caterpillars increasing.

*Mississippi.*—Rainfall generally excessive and injurious.

*Louisiana.*—Daily showers caused rust and shedding of cotton and prevented picking; boll worms doing slight damage in northwestern parishes; saving hay and fodder interrupted; rice and cane benefitted.

*Texas.*—Showery weather has improved the cotton crop over the Eastern portion of the State, where the prospects are very good; over the southwest portion of the State the cotton is suffering for rain.

*Arkansas.*—Good rains improved all crops; cotton continues growing well and fruiting nicely; worms are reported in several counties; late corn greatly benefited.

*Tennessee.*—In eastern portion crops doing nicely; over other portions corn, cotton, and tobacco needing moisture.

*Kentucky.*—General rain improved corn and tobacco, but came too late to fully restore crops.

*Missouri.*—Rains have materially improved all prospects.

*Illinois.*—All vegetation benefited where rain fell, but more is needed; grasshoppers badly injuring clover in some counties.

*Indiana.*—Upland corn a failure, fair crop on lowlands; late potatoes almost a complete failure, owing to bugs and drought; stock water scarce; farmers feeding stock.

*West Virginia.*—Drought severe on corn, pastures, and late potatoes; stock doing fairly well; growth of tobacco and buckwheat checked.

*Ohio.*—Corn, potatoes, gardens, tobacco, and pastures injured by drought; wheat good yield; oats fair.

*Michigan.*—Moderate rains have mitigated drought in southern section. Corn holds fair; potatoes slightly damaged; pastures are burned.

*Wisconsin.*—Drought seriously reduced potato prospects; drought somewhat reduced large cranberry estimates.

*Minnesota.*—General showers during the week have greatly improved corn, potatoes, flax, and pasturage; thrashing in progress; yield below average.

*Iowa.*—Severe drought broken or mitigated by showers; corn still promises full average in larger part of State.

*North Dakota.*—Drought continues in west section, with high wind, causing much damage; harvest general; yield of oats and barley fair, wheat light.

*South Dakota.*—Showers benefited late wheat, flax, corn, potatoes, and grass; favorable weather for harvest and haying.

*Nebraska.*—Rains greatly benefited all crops, especially potatoes and corn.

*Kansas.*—In wet districts all crops are in good condition, in drought districts suffering.

*Oklahoma.*—Late corn, hay, potatoes, and cotton improving; plowing resumed.

*Montana.*—Prairie fires have done much damage to stock ranges.

*Wyoming.*—Crops doing well where rain has fallen, in other places making no advancement.

*Idaho.*—Harvesting well advanced and thrashing begun; vegetable crops doing fairly well, but need rain.

*Colorado.*—Good week for all vegetation; yield of wheat now being harvested probably below average; second crop of alfalfa better than anticipated; grasses made good growth.

*New-Mexico.*—Plenty of rain and warm, growing weather; everything doing well; cattle ranges in excellent condition.

*Arizona.*—Range grass coming on in fine condition; crops and fruit doing well; excellent prospects.

*Utah.*—Rain enough to be of benefit to crops and grasses; Fall grain all harvested.

*Washington.*—Grain crop doing nicely; harvesting in southwestern counties in progress; large yield expected.

*Oregon.*—Wheat yielding better than expected; hops large crop; corn late; grain needs rain; fruits ripening; all products yielding more than expected.

*California.*—Crops in fine condition; raisin grapes sugaring rapidly; beet-sugar making begun; hop picking begun.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

RIFLE COMPETITION.—The following-named officers are detailed for duty in connection with the rifle and cavalry competitions at Fort Sheridan, Ill.: Executive Officer and in Charge of Enlisted Competitors, Capt. Charles A. Varnum, Seventh Cavalry; Adjutant, Financial, and Telephone Officer, First Lieut. Samuel E. Smiley, Fifteenth Infantry; Statistical Officers, First Lieuts. Samuel S. Payne, Fifteenth Infantry, Edwin P. Brewer, Seventh Cavalry; Medical Officer, Capt. Francis S. Ives, Assistant Surgeon; Range Officers, First Lieuts. David D. Mitchell, Will T. May, Second Lieuts. Marcus Maxwell, Fifteenth Infantry; Robert J. Fleming, Seventh Cavalry; William H. Bertsch, Ross L. Bush, Harry J. Hirsch, John McA. Palmer, George McD. Weeks, Fifteenth Infantry. The following named officers, competitors for places on the teams, will report Aug. 25: Capt. John S. Bishop, Thirteenth Infantry; First Lieuts. Joseph T. Dickman, John W. Heard, Third Cavalry; Carter P. Johnson, Tenth Cavalry; Selah R. H. Tompkins, Sedgwick Rice, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieuts. Arthur B. Foster, William T. Wilder, Nineteenth Infantry; Hansford L. Threlkeld, Thirteenth Infantry; First Lieuts. William S. Scott, First Cavalry, and Michael J. O'Brien Fifth Infantry.

MAJOR WILLIAM A. ELDERKIN, Commissary of Subsistance, will, in addition to the duties assigned him at Los Angeles, Cal., perform the duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department at that station.

SURGEON A. M. MOORE, Paymaster J. Q. Barton, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles W. Rush have been placed on the retired list on account of disability.

LIEUT. T. M. POTTS, United States Navy, has been granted three months' extension of leave with permission to leave the United States.

CARPENTER ISAAC COOPER has been detached from the Naval Home at Philadelphia and ordered to the Baltimore.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON R. M. KENNEDY has been promoted to the grade of Passed Assistant Surgeon.

CHIEF ENGINEER G. W. STIVERS has been detached from the Miantonomoh and ordered to the Baltimore.

CARPENTER A. W. MASSEY has been detached from the Baltimore and granted two months' leave.

FIRST LIEUT. W. C. BROWN, First Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Chicago.

COL. B. J. D. IRWIN, Medical Department, will inspect Fort Wayne, Mich.

# HINDU ROYALTY AT THE FAIR

## THE RAJAI OF RAJAGAN GREETED BY A GREAT CROWD.

### He Appears in His Royal Robes, with His Court Retinue—A Glimpse of Eastern Splendor in Democratic Jackson Park—A Military Parade Reviewed by the Rajai—Canoes of All Nations Give an Exhibition—The Attendance at the Fair Reaching High-Water Mark.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, Aug. 15.—The "rush" of visitors to the World's Fair, for which the officials have been looking so eagerly, appears to have begun in earnest. The cheap rates and numerous excursions of the last few days are beginning to make a most satisfactory increase in the amount of the gate receipts, and the financial depression that has been so seriously felt in the World's Fair circles seems now to be a thing of the past.

Not since the Fourth of July has there been such a crush at the ticket booths as there was to-day. It began early in the morning and continued throughout the forenoon, and there was an unusual number of new arrivals among the veteran visitors. The Columbian Guards in the vicinity of the gates had all they could do to answer the thousands of questions and direct the strangers to the points to which they wished to go. The red uniformed youths with guides to sell did a thriving business, and so did the chair rollers. The weather was uncomfortably warm, but there was a cool breeze from Lake Michigan, so that on the whole life at the White City was not unpleasant.

The Rajai Rajagan of Kapurthala gave the people of democratic America a glimpse of Eastern splendor to-day. His Highness appeared in royal raiment attended by the pomp and ceremonies that are the custom of his dominion in India. The display was called for by the occasion. The Rajai was invited by Director General Davis to review a military and naval pageant that had been arranged in his honor, and it was a general wish that the East Indian King, who all along has been clothed in a gray Prince Albert suit of American make should this day appear in the garbs of his royal office, with the retinue of caparisoned officers that attend him on similar occasions in his own country.

It was a great card for the fair. A multitude flocked here to see royalty in royal raiment, and they struggled with elbow and shoulder for coigns of vantage about the lagoon through which the Rajai and his bejeweled suite coursed in an electric launch decorated with native banners and rich Indian fabrics. The barge used to convey his Highness was decorated with carpets and shawls and handsome embroideries, the decorations being after the manner of those obtaining in Kashmir. His Highness wore a military costume, over which loosely flowed a robe of silk ornamented with gold and glittering at the neck with jewels. An attendant held over him a gorgeous silk umbrella, and another servant cooled him with a great fan of peacock feathers.

The grand plaza east of the Administration Building was black with people when the Hindoo King arrived at the landing by the Macmonnies Fountain. He was heartily cheered by the crowd. A bright red carpet, extending from the landing to the grand stand, had been laid to protect his Highness's feet from the rough gravel walks. The crowd was kept back from this by a cordon of Columbian guards.

At the landing he was met by Director General Davis and a number of World's Fair officials, who escorted him to the reviewing stand. Here a military band had been stationed, and as his Highness approached it played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Rajah was much pleased with the tune, and asked the Director General what it was, and when told expressed himself as highly delighted that one of America's national airs should be played in his honor.

The Rajah was seated on a throne which had been erected for him on the grand stand. By his side sat the Director General, and around them were seated World's Fair officials and foreign Commissioners. The troops which marched in review were the Illinois National Guard, a regiment from Louisiana, the United States Marines, the French, Italian, Spanish, and Russian sailors, sailors from the caravels, the troops at the military tournament, the Bedouins, and other organizations from the Midway Plaisance, who also took part in the parade.

One of the interesting features of the day was an exhibition of feats in canoes by some of the savages who hold forth on the Cosmopolitan Midway Plaisance. The Esquimaux and Laplanders were out in their kaioks, the Penobscot Indians in their birch canoes, the Alaskans in seal boats, and the Quackahls in their great war canoe, dressed in fighting costumes. From British Guiana there was an arawak, from Brazil two jargadas, from Turkey half a dozen caiques and other curious specimens of the boat builder's art. The Cingalese from Ceylon had several of their peculiar outriggers on the water, and from the Java and Johore villages came the peculiar boats of the Malay Peninsula. There were Chinese junks, Japanese sampans, fishing boats of the Norsemen, the war canoes of the Samoans and the Dahomeys, dugouts from all parts of the world, and sailing craft from the north coast of Africa and Asia Minor. The queer-looking boats of the Columbus caravels, which were finished in imitation of those of the fifteenth century, were manned by Spanish sailors and afforded a striking contrast to the electric launches that mark the progress of nautical science in the nineteenth century. Fully 75,000 people witnessed the strange sight.

## THE CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL.

### The Appointment of a Receiver Was Formal, and Does Not Affect the Hostelry.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The application for a receiver for Warren F. Leland's popular Chicago Beach Hotel has caused a misapprehension that Mr. Leland asks to be corrected. The hotel is running as if no such application had been made.

It is a well-known fact that the Chicago Beach has made money, but the trouble grew out of delay in floating its bonds. Anybody who knows Mr. Leland and those associated with him and the circumstances attending the four months' existence of the hotel is aware that these bonds are as good an investment as can be found; but a depression which has caused shrinkage in much older and more widely known securities was bound to affect this investment with others. The hotel has not been affected in any way by the affair, and it continues to be the stopping place for Eastern people, who are eulogistic concerning its unsurpassed location on the lake front and its first-class accommodations.

The hotel is a walk of only a few minutes from the World's Fair, and backed as it is by big capital, it could not really fail if it wanted to do so. The big house wore its wonted appearance of animation to-day, and Mr. Leland said it would be kept hereafter on the same liberal plan as heretofore, with superior accommodations at popular prices.

### A Fine Lunch Pavilion Opened.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The Wellington Catering Company to-day threw open to the public its big lunch pavilion, situated in the most frequented and accessible part of the territory occupied by the State buildings. It covers a space of green sward between the New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Utah, Idaho, and Montana buildings, and is but a step from the New-Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine, New-Hampshire and the other State structures. It is the only place in this section where anything can be had to eat.

The pavilion is of open work and is a charming al fresco resort. Beer, chocolate, coffee, and a first-class menu are presented, and the thousands who constantly stream into the State buildings and have noted heretofore the absence of such a café, were enthusiastic in hailing the opening, which was ordered by Mr. A. L. Gage to supply the persistent demand for such a place more than with the idea of making money out of it. In the interest of intending visitors to the fair, it is suggested by the State Commissioners that the former will be saved much inconvenience by making a note of the location of this café.

### West Point Cadets Go West Thursday.

WEST POINT, Aug. 15.—A number of the second or furlough class cadets returned here today and the balance will come to-morrow morning, all starting for the World's Fair at Chicago on Thursday.

To-night Grant Hall is occupied by the cadets and their lady friends who are enjoying the annual hop given at the time of breaking camp.

### Chair Pushers On Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Four hundred college boys, who are known as chair pushers, are on strike, and the "Gospel Chariot" concession is paralyzed for the present. The employes of the company who wheel visitors through the grounds and buildings refused to go to work this morning because Superintendent Adams had posted a notice in all the booths last night that on and after to-day there would be a reduction of 25 per cent. in the wages of the chair pushers. They have been paid only $1 a day for twelve to fifteen hours' work with 10 per cent. on their receipts, and out of this they have been compelled to pay for their board and $20 for a uniform.

The only reason assigned by their employers for reducing the pay of the young men is the bad condition of their business, but there does not seem to be any justification for the reduction on that score, judging by the increased attendance now. The reduction does not extend to the Superintendents although they sympathize with the boys.

### The Thakore of Morvi.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—It is not definitely settled where the Thakore of Morvi will stop at the World's Fair, but it is likely he will be located at the Hotel Windermere, where the Maharajah of Kapurthala has made his home while here. Col. Massy, in charge of the Maharajah's party, has wired Lieut. Humphrey strongly recommending the Windermere, which, he says, is very comfortable, reasonable in its charges, and across the street from a main entrance to the exposition.

# GEN. HAMILTON SPEAKS OUT.

### He Will Account for Himself at Any Time Before a Proper Tribunal.

WESTPORT, Conn., Aug. 15.—Gen. Alexander Hamilton, when seen to-night at the home of his son, the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, rector of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Lyons Plains, town of Weston, six miles from here, was willing to express himself freely and fully in regard to the stories told in the press about him.

He denied the authority of the Elders of the Second Reformed Church in Tarrytown, N. Y., to expel him from its fold, because of the fact that he never was a member of that church or of the faith which that church represents. He was born and baptized in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was and is a communicant of that church and has acted as a licensed lay reader of the Episcopal Church in Florida under Bishop Weed and in New-York under Bishop Potter. He says he is a member of Christ Church in Tarrytown, N. Y.

"It is true," he said, "that I did attend the services in the Second Reformed Church in Tarrytown, for the reason that my wife is a member of that body, and to please her I often went with her there, and I have now and then given of my means to the support of that church. The alleged expulsion [placing emphasis on the word alleged] is only a part of the policy adopted by my wife to secure her ends and perhaps to prejudice me in the mind of the public. It is very easy for the public to believe anything of one who has been expelled from a church, and it is difficult for that person, with such a thing hanging over him, to make the public believe that he is innocent.

"I am perfectly willing to await the issue of any trial that may be brought, and at the proper moment I shall be ready to give my side of the story. It should be observed that it is not myself, but my wife, who is doing all the talking, and also that what has been made public through the press has emanated almost entirely from her. I appeal to my war record, covering the entire period of the late rebellion, and to the testimony of my friends, conscious that both it and they will bear witness with me to the uprightness and truthfulness of the life that I have ever strived to lead before God and man."

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—To-day was the time originally set for the first hearing before Commissioner E. B. Frost in the action brought by Mrs. Alexander Hamilton to have her husband, Gen. Alexander Hamilton, adjudged insane.

Commissioner Frost was at the appointed place, the Franklin House on Broadway, and was there met by Abram I. Elkus, of counsel for Mrs. Hamilton, who was also there with him, and D. W. Couch who represented E. R. Vulmer, the lawyer who is engaged to look after the interests of the General. These appearances were noted by the Commissioner and papers were filed. By common consent, an adjournment was then taken until Tuesday, Aug. 22, at the same place, when the taking of testimony will be begun.

The lawyers in the case promise some interesting developments and the presentation of lively correspondence at the proper time.

# A COMMITTEE TO PROMOTE REPEAL.

### Democratic Members of the House Confer on the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—There was a meeting to-night at the Arlington of about forty Democratic members of the House who have been identified with the movement for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. It was called at the instance of Mr. Fitch of New-York for the express purpose of strengthening the movement, and it is believed that it will result in an increase of energy on the part of Representatives who desire to see the Sherman law shorn of its dangerous provisions.

Mr. Rayner of Maryland presided. There was a general discussion of the subject, and great stress was laid on the necessity for complete organization long before the time for the taking of the decisive vote. The opinion was expressed by a number of Representatives that the majority in the House for repeal would not be less than thirty. In order that an accurate idea of the situation in the House might be secured, an Executive Committee of twenty-one was appointed to do general missionary work among the members, look out for absentees, arrange pairs, and otherwise strengthen the repeal movement. Gen. Tracey of New-York was made Chairman of this committee, whose composition is as follows: Cobb of Missouri, Tracey, Dunphy, Cummings, Fitch, Cockran, New-York; Rayner, Maryland; Harter, Ohio; Catchings, Mississippi; Bynum, Indiana; Sperry, Connecticut; Patterson, Tennessee; McAleer, Pennsylvania; Lapham, Rhode Island; Brawley, South Carolina; Hall, Minnesota; Barwick, Wisconsin; Cadmus, New-Jersey; Johnson, Ohio; Caruth, Kentucky; Pendleton, West Virginia; Foreman, Illinois.

There will be a meeting of this committee tomorrow at 1 o'clock in the room of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

## OBITUARY.

### Gen. de Lartigue.

The death at Toulouse is announced in Paris of Gen. de Lartigue, former Commandant of the Twelfth Army Corps, leader at Reischoffen of the charge of the Cuirassiers, which music, poems, and all iconography, from a painting by Detaille to colored prints of Epinal, exalt in France as one of the rare brilliant deeds in the Franco-Prussian war.

Gen. de Lartigue was born at Montesquieu-Volvestre, in the Department of Haute Garonne, April 17, 1815, of a family that has given many brave soldiers and seamen to France. He was graduated at the Military College of Saint-Cyr in 1835, went to the Crimea in 1855 as Lieutenant Colonel and returned as Colonel, having won his grade by extraordinary valor in a charge that he directed. He became Brigadier General in 1860 and Division General in 1870. At the declaration of war against Prussia he was Commandant of a division of the Rhine Army. After his exploits at Reischoffen, he was wounded at Sedan and imprisoned at Stettin. He was placed on the retired list of the army thirteen years ago.

### Obituary Notes.

PHIL BRUNS, one of the best-known Wall Street operators and clubmen in this city, died last night at his residence, 128 East Thirty-first Street. Mr. Bruns came from Bremen when a boy and started to work in a commission house in this city. When he had saved some money he began to speculate in petroleum. This was about the time of the Oil Creek craze. He rapidly acquired a fortune and bought a seat in the Stock Exchange. Mr. Bruns was always known as an exceedingly generous man, ever ready to help friends whom misfortune overtook. He was fifty-six years old at the time of his death. He leaves a son, Edwin G. Bruns, who is the head of the Stock Exchange firm of Edwin G. Bruns & Co. He will be buried from the Little Church Around the Corner on Thursday, at 11 A. M.

—Peter G. Sharp, seventy-eight years old, died suddenly yesterday of heart failure at Sharon Springs, N. Y. He had been the proprietor of the Sharon House for fifteen years.

—D. S. Burnham, a prominent citizen of Plymouth, N. H., sixty-two years old, and for many years clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, died yesterday.

### Lawyer Smith Clift Dead.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—Smith Clift, an old New-York lawyer, and for a score of years a Summer resident of Newport, died here early this morning. He and his unmarried daughter have been occupying Royal Phelps Carroll's cottage on Clay Street all Summer and, while Mr. Clift's strength was not great, because of his age, he was not regarded as in bad health till Monday, when he was stricken with paralysis. He did not regain consciousness.

Mr. Clift was a member of the New-York bar, but for a number of years he has been out of active practise. His younger daughter, a year ago last Winter, married Baron Van Duel. The Baroness is now at her home in France. The body will be taken to New-York for burial. The daughters are the only children.

# READY TO DODGE THE ISSUE.

## IOWA REPUBLICANS AND THE PROHIBITION LAW.

### The Leaders to Play a Double Game at the Convention To-day—If a Prohibition Man Heads the Ticket the Issue Will Be Ignored in the Platform—Record of the Party on the Question for the Last Four Years—Meeting of the League of Clubs.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 15.—The Iowa League of Republican Clubs met in annual session at Calvary Tabernacle to-day, with about 700 members in attendance, besides hundreds of delegates to the State Convention, which meets to-morrow.

Lafayette Young delivered the principal address. He said that if the American people had had as great distrust of the Democracy on the day of the election as they had thirty days after the election the country would not now be in the condition it is. Remarks were also made by Col. Hepburn, A. B. Cummins, and John T. Stone. F. R. Conway was elected President and T. J. Wilcox Secretarr.

The Republican State Convention, which will be held here to-morrow, will again emphasize the fact that the prohibition question is still the dominant one in Iowa politics. Panics may come, banks may fail and McKinley tariffs remain to oppress and burden the people, but none of them can be made to supplant this burning local question. This year the interest seems to be greater than ever.

It is natural that the people of Iowa should feel much interest in the position which the Republican Party in its convention to-morrow will take on the prohibition question. Last year the Republican State convention, through much hard work on the part of the leaders, was induced to ignore the question. The Prohibitionists were told that, as it was a national election year, and no executive official or members of the Legislature were to be elected, prohibition would not suffer by being left out of the platform that one time. The Prohibitionists assented to this with the understanding, expressed or implied, that this year they were to have the usual prohibition plank or something equally strong. An effort will be made to repudiate prohibition in the Republican State Convention to-morrow, either by declaring for some modification of the law or by ignoring it altogether. The Prohibition faction will insist upon a prohibition plank in the platform, and if the question comes to a test vote the relative strength of the two factions in the convention will be determined.

With this fight for and against repudiation impending in the Republican State Convention, it is interesting to recall the declarations of that party on the subject in its platforms of recent years. Its position has been for the maintenance and enforcement of the law, and it is that position which some of the Republican leaders and newspapers now propose to repudiate. On Aug. 15, 1889, just four years previous to the convention tomorrow, the Republicans met in State Convention in Des Moines and resolved:

"That we reaffirm the past utterances of the Republican Party of Iowa upon prohibition, which has become the settled policy of the State and upon which there should be no backward step. We stand for the complete enforcement of the laws."

That was strong enough, and it fully maintained the position of the party. On June 25, 1890, the Republican State Convention met in Sioux City. That was "original-package" year in Iowa, and in its platform the convention placed the following plank:

"We declare against any compromise with the saloon, and stand by the people of this State in their hostility to its existence, spread, and power. We favor such legislation on the part of Congress as shall protect the police power of the States in their efforts to regulate, confine, or prohibit the public bar, and for the approval of the work and record of the Republican Party of this State in this great cause of temperance, involving the public peace and the safety of good government, we appeal confidently to the electors of Iowa."

After that, Congress passed Senator Wilson's "original-package" bill, which was designed solely to aid the Prohibitionists of Iowa, and the Republicans who favored prohibition were correspondingly elated. In 1891 the Republican State Convention was held on July 1 at Cedar Rapids, and the platform, which was written by Congressman George D. Perkins, is the queerest jumble of words that ever passed any political convention. It was devoted principally to denouncing the Democratic Party and vilifying Gov. Boies, but, as usual, it came out strong for prohibition. This is the plank which was adopted by the convention after a battle between the Prohibitionists and the antis, in which the latter were routed by a vote in the proportion of 9 to 1:

"We have no apologies to offer to the people nor to the Democratic Party for the Republican record in the conspicuous issue of the campaign this year. In the interests of true temperance, and under the laws of Iowa enacted by the representatives of its sovereign people, the saloon was made an outlaw in this State. We charge that the outlaw has had the patronage, council, and protection of the Democratic Party; that the Democratic Party, as it has won its power, has nullified the law, defied the authority of the State and the expressed will of the people, and that now an appeal is made to the electors of the whole State for approval of the lawless work. We recognize that it is law against the defiance of law; subordination against insubordination; the State of Iowa against the Democratic Party. We recognize that the issue is between true temperance and free and indiscriminate traffic; we renew our pledge to the people and submit the issue to them. We recognize the fact that the control of the next Legislature by the Democratic Party means State-wide license, and the control of the next Legislature by the Republicans means continued opposition to the behests of the saloon power through the maintenance and enforcement of the law."

It will be noted that in that year, when Governor and Legislature were to be elected, the Republican State Convention declared that prohibition or high license was "the conspicuous issue in the State campaign this year." The conditions are exactly the same this year, yet the Republican leaders are endeavoring to have the issue ignored by their State Convention, or they want to adopt the "outlaw" if they can get strength enough in that body. They want to give the saloon their "counsel and protection"; they have been giving it their patronage for years. These leaders want to "defy the authority of the State and the expressed will of the people" by repudiating the position on the prohibition question which the party has held for years.

It is hoped that the Republican State Convention will declare for some modification of the prohibitory law if it is inconsistent with the former platform statements of the party. High license is needed in this State, and the Republicans can insure the substitution of it for prohibition if they will only repudiate their position on this question and declare for license. But will they repudiate? That is the question which makes their coming State Convention so interesting to the people of this State.

The situation to-night shows that the leaders are playing a double game. They are directing their energies toward the nomination of a candidate and the adoption of a platform entirely out of harmony with each other. The leading candidates for Governor are Frank D. Jackson and Lafayette Young. Jackson served as Secretary of State for three terms and Young was in the Legislature until he was defeated by a Democrat. The former is the candidate of the Anti-Prohibition element: the latter is an out-and-out advocate of prohibition. If Jackson is nominated, the leaders consider that his known views on this question will be sufficient to hold the Anti-Prohibition Republicans, and they will not object to a prohibitory clause in the platform as a sop to the dissatisfied element who would be inclined to slough off if they are unable to get either candidate or platform to conform to their views. If Young is nominated the plan is to have the platform remain silent on this issue, so that the anti-Prohibitionists can be coaxed into remaining with the party, upon the ground that its platform does not commit it to a continuance of the present policy.

In either event it is proposed to launch the party upon a campaign based upon deception and fraud so transparent that no one will be deceived; and yet the alleged leaders who are manipulating this deal to-night smile complacently, and are deluded into the belief that they are doing a very smart thing.

Gen. F. M. Drake of Centerville, a wealthy railway builder; J. A. Lyons of Guthrie, ex-Auditor of State; E. S. Ormsby of Emmettsburg, and W. H. Torbert of Dubuque are also candidates for Governor. Jackson is in the lead, and Drake stands next to-night, though Young was a sure second yesterday. Drake is on hand and gaining fast over Young, who is opposed by the railway and anti-prohibition influence. Either Jackson or Drake will, probably, be nominated.

For Lieutenant Governor candidates are numerous, and not one has even a probable show of winning. Indications point to the nomination of Henry Sabin for Superintendent. He was defeated for a third time in the election two years ago. Railway Commissioner Luke and Supreme Judge Robinson will be renominated.

## THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

### Probable Action of the Convention to be Held To-Morrow.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 15.—The Democratic State Convention meets here Thursday to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General, and to adopt a platform of principles. So far as the selection of the head of the ticket is concerned, that is practically settled. Congressman C. T. O'Ferrall of Rockingham will, unless something unusual occurs, secure this place.

The convention will be composed of 1,650 delegates, of which number O'Ferrall's friends claim nearly or quite two-thirds. O'Ferrall is a great admirer of President Cleveland and gained considerable reputation in the speech he made last session in the Noyes-Rockwell case. On that occasion O'Ferrall likened Cleveland to a lion and Senator Hill to a fox. That speech added to O'Ferrall's popularity in this State, especially among the Cleveland men, so his nomination will be accepted by the Virginia Democracy as an emphatic indorsement of President Cleveland and his Administration.

There is some uncertainty felt as to who will be chosen for Attorney General and Lieutenant Governor. The former is a position of responsibility and fair remuneration, but the other is merely nominal. The only feature connected with the contest which has added interest to the Lieutenant Governorship has been the belief that O'Ferrall, if made Governor, would at once endeavor to have himself elected to the United States Senate. In that event the second place on the ticket might be of some value. At any rate, one or two shrewd politicians, whose geographical locations make it impossible that they could be elected to the Governorship, were willing to become a running mate to O'Ferrall, or whomsoever becomes the nominee for the first place.

The next most important thing to nominating the candidates, which is as good as disposed of, is the platform. The opponents of O'Ferrall are largely composed of the advocates of free silver. Lieut. Gov. J. Hoge Tyler, who is a candidate for Governor, has publicly declared himself in favor of such a policy. Col. A. S. Buford, the other candidate for the same place, is opposed to free silver and is in line with the business interests of the country, but a fair proportion of his delegates concur with Tyler on the financial questions.

It must not, however, be inferred that O'Ferrall's delegates are monometallists. Very many of them possibly are inclined to favor an increase of the volume of currency by one means or another. The Democratic Party leaders, though, will possibly be able to get the convention to adopt a platform somewhat after the order of that of the Ohio convention. The party managers recognize the importance of keeping all national issues out of this campaign if possible. They desire to make the fight entirely upon local issues and leave all others to future struggles. The Populists have, however, placed a full and very strong ticket in the field for all three State officers and declared in favor of free coinage. This fact may necessitate temporizing with the financial question.

The free-silver Democrats are anxious to press the fight in Thursday's convention and make the other side show their hands. If this is attempted it will be with a view of embarrassing O'Ferrall and the Administration. The silver opponents of the Congressman desire that if he is to be nominated he should be placed upon a platform which will antagonize Mr. Cleveland's financial views.

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are *absolutely* false, and the intention with which they are made is obvious.

Before any Hunyadi Water was practically known in the United States, The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janos Water having become very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become a generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, good, bad or indifferent, The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being *only* to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is sold by The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hungarian Bitter Water sold by The Apollinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO.,
32, Beaver Street, New York,
Sole Agents in the United States and Canada of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, London.

### Cohn—Guinsburg.

The Temple Ahawath, corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, was at 6 o'clock last evening the scene of a pretty wedding. The bride was Miss Pauline Theodora Guinsburg, a daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Theodore Guinsburg, and the bridegroom Moses J. Cohn. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Dr. Alexander Kohut and the Rev. David Cohn of the Temple Rodoph Scholom, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street.

The bride, who entered the temple with her father, was attired in a gown of cream-white bengaline, made with a long train and low corsage, and profusely trimmed with point lace. Her veil of white silk tulle was fastened to the head with a coronet of orange blossoms and three diamond pins, presents from the bridegroom, who is a business man of this city.

Miss Carrie Cohn was the maid of honor. She wore a simply made dress of pink silk, and carried a bouquet of pink sweetpeas. Miss Flora Guinsburg, sister of the bride, gowned in old rose pink crêpe, combined with chiffon of the same color, was the only bridesmaid. Jacob A. King attended the bridegroom as best man. The ushers were Messrs. Henry Cohn, Joseph Wolf, Samuel Robert, Seymour Heineman, Alfred L. M. Bullowa, Joseph Samuels, Joseph Meyers, and Solomon Stern.

Immediately after the ceremony a wedding dinner, for the relatives of the couple and the bridal party, followed in Victoria Hall, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street.

Some of the guests at the ceremony were: Julius J. Cohn, father of the bridegroom; Mrs. M. Levy, Mrs. A. Michaels, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cohn, Dr. and Mrs. A. Newfield, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Cohn, Dr. Mona A. Lesser, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Seiniger, the Rev. E. Kartschmaroff, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kirsohberg, Mrs. D. Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. S. Zimer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sinn, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Altmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Steinberger, the Rev. William Spragger, Mr. and Mrs. D. Greenfield, Mr. and Mrs. S. Herzig, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kohner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. S. Schwartz, Miss Mary Sinn, Mrs. H. Flashner, the Misses Flashner, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Flashner.

After a trip in the West, Mr. and Mrs. Cohn will make their home at 6 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, where they will be "at home" to their friends on Sept. 6.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

THE SERPENTINE ON HORSEBACK.—Hélène Gérard, a rider of the Cirque d'Eté in Paris, has added to the fascinations of the serpentine dance by doing it on horseback. Eight reflectors throw various-colored lights on Mlle. Gérard while she is executing the dance, and the effect is said to be wonderfully impressive. Three months of rehearsal was necessary before the *serpentine à cheval* was presented to the Paris public, and now Loie Fuller's prestige in the gay capital is seriously threatened.

"LA LOCANDIERA" IN ENGLISH.—Comyns Carr is making an English adaptation of "La Locandiera," in which Signora Duse appeared in this country and England. It will be produced at the Comedy Theatre, London, when that house passes under Mr. Carr's management, and Miss Winifred Emery will play Duse's part, Mirandolina. Mr. Carr will open the theatre, however, with a new comedy by Sydney Grundy called "Sowing the Wind."

THE EMPIRE'S OPENING.—The sale of seats for "Liberty Hall" begins this morning at the box office of the Empire Theatre. The advance orders of regular first-nighters of this house is very large, and many of the patrons who are out of town have written for their seats. A party of forty-four from the West End of Long Branch have telegraphed and are holding seats. "Liberty Hall" will be presented for the first time on Monday night.

"CORIOLANUS" AT STRATFORD.—In the Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon to-morrow night F. R. Benson will present "Coriolanus," which he was prevented from presenting last April by an attack of typhoid fever after all his preparations had been made. Kate Hodson and Messrs. Merridew, S. B. Weir, and E. Lyale Swete will be in the cast. Three evening performances and a matinée on Saturday will be given.

JOHN DREW, Maud Adams, and the John Drew company have returned to the city, and commence their rehearsals on Thursday at the Empire Theatre. They will leave next Tuesday for Duluth, Minn., giving a couple of days to visiting the fair in Chicago. They remain over Monday evening, so that Mr. Drew and Miss Adams may witness the first performance of "Liberty Hall."

MARIE TEMPEST is coming back to us, after all. She is a passenger on the Fürst Bismarck, and is expected to arrive here next Friday. She will sing the leading part in "The Algerian," under the management of J. M. Hill.

THE MADISON SQUARE THEATRE will have an eminent visitor to-night in the person of Paul Bourget, the distinguished French novelist.

# OPERATIONS OF SAVINGS BANKS.

### Summaries of Reports of New-York and Kings County Institutions.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—A summary of the reports of the twenty-five savings banks in New-York City for the six months ending June 30 shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total resources | $393,967,877 |
| Due depositors | 347,168,118 |
| Other liabilities | 214,473 |
| Surplus | 46,585,285 |
| Open accounts | 826,852 |
| Deposits received | 51,037,788 |
| Amount withdrawn | 50,165,562 |
| Amount of interest paid depositors | 5,888,962 |
| Expenses of the banks | 507,456 |

On Jan. 1 last the total resources of these banks were $390,079,630; amount due depositors, $340,406,930; surplus, $49,670,719; number of open accounts, 815,280.

A summary of the annual reports of the fourteen savings banks in Kings County shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total resources | $122,715,893 |
| Due depositors | 108,113,545 |
| Other liabilities | 40,730 |
| Surplus | 14,561,617 |
| Open accounts | 287,778 |
| Deposits received | 20,119,078 |
| Amount withdrawn | 19,791,716 |
| Amount of interest paid depositors | 1,838,953 |
| Expenses of the banks | 152,670 |

On Jan. 1 last the total resources of these same banks were $121,369,856; amount due depositors, $105,947,231; surplus, $15,387,048, and number of open accounts, 279,032.

## NOTES OF THE SOCIAL WORLD.

AUTUMN WEDDINGS.—Weddings in September and the two succeeding months promise to be as numerous as they were during the month of June. The marriage of Miss Virginia Senner Mackintosh, daughter of Clayton Mackintosh and a granddaughter of the late James Redpath, to John Neff, will take place late in October. The marriage of Miss Maud S. Valentine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Valentine, who have one of the finest places in the Berkshires, to George B. Holmes, will be celebrated the last week in September at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine. Another of the Autumn weddings will be that of Miss Edith Vail, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Vail of West Fifty-ninth Street, and Clarke Sterns of the United States Navy. Another marriage set for the Fall is that of Miss Helen Schuyler Hurry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund A. Hurry, to William Vandervoort Draper, Jr. The ceremony will probably take place at the country home of Mr. Hurry at Highland Falls.

BROOKLYN ENGAGEMENTS.—Several engagements were recently announced in Brooklyn, and there are rumors of others reported. One of the first announced is that of Miss Lucy Chase, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Chase of Livingston Street, to William H. Bromm of Clinton Avenue. The bride-elect has been a teacher of mathematics in the Packer Institute for several years. She is very handsome. Another engagement just made known is that of Miss Mabel Hill and A. C. Watson of Plainfield, N. J. No dates have yet been set for either wedding.

ROBERT L. HARGOUS AT NEWPORT.—Robert L. Hargous, the only brother of Mrs. George B. De Forest and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, who spent the last two years in traveling abroad, has arrived at Newport, where he is the guest of Mrs. Elliot. Mr. Hargous is one of the best known men in fashionable circles of New-York, and his bachelor entertainments have always been elaborate and unique. Mr. Hargous arrived in San Francisco from Japan on July 27, and, after a brief stop at Chicago, he came directly to this city.

MR. AND MRS. WARD GO TO ENGLAND.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Snowden Ward, *née* Miss Catharine Weed Barnes, who were married in St. Peter's Church, in Albany, last month, will sail early this morning in the steamship Paris for their home in England.

FOR THEIR SILVER WEDDING.—Mr. and Mrs. James E. Moran of Brooklyn have just sent out cards for the celebration of their silver wedding on Sept. 12 at their home on Willoughby Avenue.

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5 11 | Sun sets....6 57 | Moon sets..P M 9 26

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sandy H'k. A M 10 56 | Gov. Isl. A M 11 21 | Hell Gate. P M 1 14 |
| Sandy H'k. P M 11 21 | Gov. Isl. P M 11 39 | Hell Gate. A M 1 37 |

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sandy H'k. A M 4 42 | Gov. Isl. A M 5 14 | Hell Gate. A M 6 41 |
| Sandy H'k. P M 5 08 | Gov. Isl. P M 5 46 | Hell Gate. P M 7 14 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 16.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Alvo, Gonaives | 11:00 A M | 1:00 P M |
| Majestic, Liverpool | 6:30 A M | 10:00 A M |
| Orizaba, Havana | 1:00 P M | 3:00 P M |
| Paris, Southampton | 4:30 A M | 8:00 A M |
| Rhynland, Antwerp | 7:00 A M | 9:00 A M |
| Venezuela, La Guayra | 11:00 A M | 1:00 P M |
| THURSDAY, AUG. 17. | | |
| City of Birmingham, Savannah | | 3:00 P M |
| Normannia, Hamburg | 7:00 A M | 10:00 A M |
| Orinoco, Bermuda | 1:00 P M | 3:00 P M |
| P. Caland, Rotterdam | | 9:30 A M |
| State of California, Glasgow | | 9:00 A M |
| Valencia, Nassau | 1:00 P M | 3:00 P M |
| FRIDAY, AUG. 18. | | |
| Algonquin, Charleston | | 3:00 P M |
| Alvena, Jeremie | 11:00 A M | 1:00 P M |
| Rio Grande, Brunswick | | 3:00 P M |
| SATURDAY, AUG. 19. | | |
| Arizona, Liverpool | | 11:30 A M |
| Aurania, Liverpool | | 10:30 A M |
| Fulda, Genoa | | |
| Furnessia, Glasgow | | 11:00 A M |
| La Normandie, Havre | | 10:00 A M |
| Maasdam, Rotterdam | | 11:00 A M |
| Muriel, St. Thomas | | 12:00 M |
| Rhaetia, Hamburg | | 11:30 A M |
| Tallahassee, Savannah | | 3:00 P M |
| Yucatan, Havana | | 1:00 P M |

### Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 16.—Alamo, Colon, Aug. 8; Dubbeldam, Rotterdam, Aug. 5; Lahn, Bremen, Aug. 8; Munchen, Bremen, Aug. 3; Saratoga, Havana, Aug. 12; Weser, Gibraltar, Aug. 4.

THURSDAY, AUG. 17.—Cachemire, Gibraltar, Aug. 5; Jersey City, Swansea, Aug. 3.

FRIDAY, AUG. 18.—Ailsa, Port Limon, Aug. 5; Britannic, Liverpool, Aug. 9; England, London, Aug. 3; Fürst Bismarck, Hamburg, Aug. 11; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Aug. 12.

SATURDAY, AUG. 19.—Etruria, Liverpool, Aug. 12; La Touraine, Havre, Aug. 12; Rugia, Hamburg, Aug. 6.

SUNDAY, AUG. 20.—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 9; Llandaff City, Swansea, Aug. 7.

### Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

SS Gwent, (Norw.,) Titland, Baracoa, with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 20 A. M.

SS American, (Dutch,) Voege, Rotterdam Aug. 3, in ballast to C. H. Randebrook. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Weyer, Antwerp, Aug. 5, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8 15 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Hudson, Halsey, New-Orleans with mdse and passengers to E. C. Allen.

SS Concho, Crowell, Galveston Aug. 9 via Key West, with mdse and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Fernandina via Brunswick, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Grecian, (Br.,) Lagallius, Glasgow Aug. 4, with mdse and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 42 A. M.

SS Cottage City, Bennett, Portland, Me., with mdse and passengers to Horatio Hall.

SS Amos C. Barstow, Nichols, Providence.

SS H. M. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse to H. F. Dimock.

Brig Morning Light, Guptil, Antigua 13 ds, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

WIND—9:30 P M, at Sandy Hook, SW, light breeze, hazy.

### Sailed.

SS Spree, for Bremen via Southampton; Laughton, for Bremen; Galileo, for Pernambuco, &c.; Bratton, for Laurvig; City of Augusta, for Savannah; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News; City of Columbia, for West Point, Va.; Cherokee, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

United States SS San Francisco, cruising, with Naval Reserve aboard.

Bark Reigate, for Beaufort.

By way of Long Island Sound:

SS Herman Winter, for Boston.

### Miscellaneous.

SS Concho, which arr. here to-day from Galveston, reports: Aug. 4, about 20 miles south of Absecom, passed a sunken wreck, three topmasts out of water about ten feet.

### By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Hamburg-American Line SS Gellert, Capt. Kaempff, from New-York Aug. 5 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 8 30 P M today.

North German Lloyd SS Elbe, Capt. von Goessel, from New-York Aug. 5 via Southampton, arr. at Bremen at 4 P M to-day.

North German Lloyd SS Aller, Capt. Christoffers, from New-York Aug. 8 for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Scilly Islands at 7 P M to-day.

SS Lucerna, (Br.,) Capt. Dyer, from New-York Aug. 1 for Dover, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New-York Aug. 5 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, sld. from Naples for New-York Aug. 12.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Weiss, sld. from Swansea for New-York Aug. 13.

SS Guthell, (Ger.,) Capt. Dalldorf, from New-York July 23, arr. at Dantzic Aug. 10.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Dulac, from New-York July 28, arr. at Marseilles Aug. 13.

American Line SS Berlin, Capt. Watkins, from New-York Aug. 5, arr. at Southampton yesterday.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Fitt, from New-York Aug. 2, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Madrileno, (Span.,) Capt. Telleria, from New-York Aug. 1, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Peruvian, (Br.,) Capt. Nieman, from New-York Aug. 3 for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

Hamburg-American Line SS Wieland, Capt. Karlowa, sld. from Hamburg for New-York to-day.

SS Red Sea, (Br.,) Capt. Bustin, from New-York July 30, arr. at Havre to-day.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Place—8:00—Black Crook. Matinée.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St. and 8th Av.—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter—Roof Garden.
BROADWAY, Broadway and 41st St.—8:00—Panjandrum.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and 39th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
ELDORADO, Palisades, opposite 42d St.—4:00—Vaudeville. 8:30—King Solomon.
GARDEN, Madison Av. and 27th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway and 29th St.—8:00—Variety.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 23d St. and 6th Av.—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinee.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av. and 23d St.—8:15—Captain Lettarblair.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St., near Broadway—8:30—The New South.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN AND TOWER, Madison Av. and 26th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—Afternoon and evening—Concert. Fireworks.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av.—9:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av. and 157th St.—4:00—Baseball—New-York vs. Brooklyn.
STAR, Broadway and 13th St.—8:15—The Player.

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The New-York Times.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1893.

*The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, warmer, fair weather.*

Although it is reported that the cities and the neighboring farming districts in the Northwest are overrun with unemployed men, the farmers cannot obtain the workmen who are needed for harvesting the crops. The unemployed, it is said, refuse to work upon the plea that wages are too low. Still, it is probable that the wages offered by farmers who are in danger of losing their grain are at least as high as those which have been offered in past seasons. Farmers in many parts of the East have for some time experienced great difficulty in procuring help. Farm wages have been high, but the supply of workmen has been insufficient. There is no probability that farm wages will rise, and every one who can read the papers must know that the present condition of manufacturing industries does not indicate a demand for labor in the next few months that will make wages higher in the factories and shops. On the contrary, the tendency of wages is decidedly the other way. There is plenty of healthful and fairly-paid work to be had in the agricultural districts, and workmen who can do it and are out of employment should think twice before they refuse the farmers' offers.

The increase of attendance upon the fair was to be expected, and in this respect the Columbian Exposition repeats the history of Philadelphia. The farmers throughout the country are now for the most part more at leisure than they have been before, and this is the vacation season for men employed in the cities. The attendance ought steadily to increase from now until the end of the month, and to help the Directors out of their financial difficulties. The stockholders, it may be supposed, have long since abandoned the expectation of any direct return of their investment, but the indirect return in the hope of which most of them made it is fairly secure. The rigid measures of economy taken by the Directors have also reduced expenses without much diminishing the popular attractiveness of the fair. While it is certain that the fair will not be among the most successful of world's fairs, there is no reason to apprehend that it will be a disastrous failure, and this is a very considerable consolation, having in view the unexpected dullness of general business.

Those who imagine that England is in any mood to help in the bimetallic business would do well to study the recent experience of the Hon. Mr. Balfour, the leader in the House of Commons of the Conservative and Unionist Party. He took occasion to make a speech at a meeting at the Mansion House in favor of bimetallism. The result has been the sharpest kind of criticism from his own political friends, who do not confine themselves to telling him that he knows nothing about the subject—which is unfortunately too nearly true—but roundly warn him that, as a responsible political leader, he has no right to bring distrust and contempt upon his party associates by advocating doctrines which excite only their fears. Mr. Balfour is not unaccustomed to this sort of criticism, but he has never been visited with any so severe and so just. American interest in the matter is, however, confined to the fact that as a bimetallist the most brilliant and conspicuous member of the anti-Gladstone party flocks by himself, while Mr. Gladstone enjoys not merely the confidence of his own followers as to this question, but that of those who oppose him in other things.

The financial disturbance has postponed an extension of rapid transit in this city indefinitely. The reply of the Manhattan Railway Company to the last proposition of the Rapid Transit Commission is simply that in the present situation of financial affairs it cannot undertake any new contracts requiring large outlays of capital. This conclusion was to be expected, and the same cause will prevent the consideration of any alternative plan. Everything must wait for relief from the present financial stress, and all eyes are turned toward Congress with an imploring gaze that will soon become indignant and then wrathful. Every day's delay is costing the people millions of loss and protracting a paralysis of all kinds of enterprise.

The unsettled point in the Siamese-French question which so gravely occupied the minds of English statesmen a fortnight since is the delimitation of the "neutral zone" between the territory ceded to France and the territory dependent on the British province of Burmah. The principle of the neutral zone is, however, admitted by France, after having been very sternly presented by England, so that the problem cannot be insoluble. The curious point is that it is probable that France on the one hand and England on the other will make up a strip of territory and hand it over to China, which already administers the Shan State that is under the protectorate of England. China would then be at that point the "buffer State," which British policy insists shall be everywhere interposed between her Indian territory and that of any European power. As China is likely to serve a like purpose between Russia and England in the Pamirs at no distant day, it is plain that the relations of Great Britain and the Chinese Empire may become far more intimate than they have been—a change not without interest to the United States, with whom China should, under a liberal policy, have very close connection.

### THE FOREGONE CONCLUSIONS.

Readers of THE TIMES are familiar with the fact that, from the time Mr. Blaine consented to submit to arbitration the questions which he had so laboriously argued in behalf of our Government, it has maintained that the decision of those questions in a manner opposed to his contentions was inevitable. He had abandoned the secure ground adopted by Secretary Bayard in 1887, that the protection of the seals could only be accomplished by international regulation, upon which Mr. Bayard had conducted promising negotiations until they were defeated by the hostile attitude of the Republican Senate toward the fisheries treaty and the interposition of Canadian objections. Mr. Blaine had argued persistently in support of an exclusive jurisdiction on the part of the United States in the waters of Bering Sea east of the line designated in the cession of Alaska, maintaining that Russia had asserted and exercised such jurisdiction, that her claims had been virtually conceded by Great Britain, and that they had passed to the United States. He had varied his argument as to a general jurisdiction with a contention for a special authority derived from the possession of valuable sealing interests which the Government had a right to protect.

Finally, Lord Salisbury offered to submit the questions raised by Mr. Blaine to arbitration, and when the latter in his letter of Dec. 17, 1890, assented and formulated the questions to be passed upon, he practically "gave away" his whole case, and in adding the proposition for the establishment of regulations for the protection of the seals in case of an adverse decision on the questions of jurisdiction, he virtually brought our Government back to the ground which Mr. Bayard had taken from the start. The case had been muddled and confused, much time had been lost, the slaughter of seals had continued, and long and costly proceedings for arbitration had been made necessary to accomplish an object that might have been attained by the more simple and direct method of diplomatic negotiation.

One of the most curious and interesting phases of the presentation of the case before the arbitrators in Paris, and especially of the argument of the American counsel, was an almost complete avoidance of the contentions set up by Mr. Blaine. Mr. Carter, Mr. Coudert, and Mr. Phelps are learned and able lawyers, and they knew better than to urge the claim of jurisdiction asserted by Russia, conceded by Great Britain, and derived from Russia by the United States through a treaty of purchase. They laid all the stress of their argument upon the possession of the Pribilof Islands, upon the value of the sealing interests there, which belonged unquestionably to our Government, and upon such a property right in the seals as entitled the Government to protect them from destruction, and they endeavored to secure such an extended application of the underlying principles of international law as would sustain a qualified jurisdiction for that single purpose. It was a subtle and able argument, enforced with much practical reasoning as to national and international interests. The shrewdness and effect of this argument appear in the support it gave to the really important point in the whole arbitration, that of providing for an international protection of the seals from the slaughter of pelagic hunting. It is not surprising that the decision of the arbitrators on the five questions of jurisdiction is adverse to the contention of Mr. Blaine and to the claims of the United States Government as presented by the last Administration. The only surprising thing is that Judge Harlan and the British arbitrators should have dissented from the decision as to the right of the United States to the protection of or property in the seals when found outside the ordinary three-mile limit.

The regulations adopted by the majority of the arbitrators, Judge Harlan and Sir John Thompson dissenting, seem likely at the first glance to be effectual and satisfactory, though it requires a pretty full understanding of the conditions of seal life and seal hunting at a distance from the breeding islands to apprehend clearly what their effect will be. Establishing a closed season for all sealing above the thirty-fifth degree of latitude from May 1 to July 31 is equivalent to leaving only an open season from the 15th of August to about October, as no seals can be profitably taken in the intermediate months of the colder seasons. Excluding pelagic sealing from a zone of sixty miles around the Pribilof Islands, prohibiting the use of firearms, explosives, and nets, and requiring the vessels engaged in the business to be licensed and to submit to various other restrictions is likely to make the occupation so unprofitable or uncertain as to lead to its being given up if the regulations are rigidly enforced. The adoption of the regulations by a majority of the arbitrators makes them binding upon the United States and Great Britain, and they are bound by the treaty itself to co-operate in securing the adhesion of other powers.

So far as one can judge as to the working of the regulations adopted, there is every reason why the United States should be entirely satisfied with the conclusions of the Board of Arbitration. It was not desirable that the clear and well established principles regarding maritime jurisdiction and the freedom of the seas should be disturbed or confused to suit a particular exigency, and our Government was put in the wrong in ever being made to contend for anything of the kind. It seems likely to obtain all that it ought ever to have asked for, in a practical protection of the sealing interests from the injury done by indiscriminate pelagic hunting, and the only cause of regret is that it did not secure this years ago by an amicable agreement, without all the fuss and damage that has intervened since Secretary Bayard conducted his negotiations for the purpose.

### THE "RATIO" DELUSION.

What is the basis of their hope we do not know, or even if the hope professed by them is sincere, but the opponents of the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase law express a good deal of confidence that they will be able to secure from Congress some sort of an unlimited coinage act on a new ratio. We trust that there are not enough of the friends of sound money in Congress who can be deluded by such a scheme as this to give it any chance of passage. For it is the plain teaching of our present situation and of all recent financial history that there is *no* ratio on which the unlimited coinage of silver by any one nation can be anything but an invitation to unlimited disaster. The members of Congress who desire to do real service to the country in the present crisis must get it firmly into their minds that the evils of the present and the dangers of the future in finance lie entirely in *unlimited* action of legislation as to silver. It was the vice of the Bland-Allison act and of the Sherman act that there was no limit of time put upon their operation. Under one we were compelled, so long as it was in force, to go on coining a minimum of $2,000,000 worth of silver per month; under the other, so long as it is on the statute book, we must go on buying four and a half million ounces of silver at the market price and issuing demand notes payable in gold for it. The mischief lies in the fact that there is no end to the process, and that mischief is due to the fact that silver has no stable value.

It ought to be plain to every sensible member of Congress that, no matter what ratio is adopted, unlimited coinage of silver must be disastrous. Take the propositions of the silver men, ranging from 16 to 17 to 18 to 20 to 1 for the ratio of silver to gold. The fact that they are ready to compromise—if, by the folly of Congress, they can do so—on the highest of these ratios, which is 25 per cent. higher than the present legal ratio, shows that they have no confidence in the immediate future of silver. They would not offer to give five ounces of silver when the present ratio demands but four if they really thought that silver would advance in the market to the value now given it by law. Not only do they not expect that, but they plainly expect that even a ratio of 20 to 1 will be below the market ratio. It is very far below at present. Yesterday the Government bought silver in the open market at 73¼ cents per ounce. At that price the ratio of silver to gold would be 28 1-6 to 1, and if the mints were open at 20 to 1, we should be coining silver at 43 per cent. above its market value. Not until silver advances in the market to about $1.06 per ounce shall we have a market ratio corresponding to the highest ratio proposed by the silver men. Does any sane man, familiar with the facts, look to see silver advance to that price within any time that it is worth talking about? Of course not. No one knows anything about it. No one can know anything about it, except that the market value of silver for twenty years has been extremely fluctuating and uncertain, and that everything points to still greater uncertainty and fluctuation in the future.

As we have pointed out, the cardinal element in the problem of silver legislation is the obvious and supreme peril of any law unlimited in its operation. We could have stood the coinage under the Allison act if we had known that it would certainly end at a fixed time, or the purchases under the Sherman act if we had known beyond all doubt when they would stop. Now the silver men propose a "change in the ratio," but unlimited coinage. That would make matters indefinitely worse. It is of no consequence what the ratio is, and the best they propose is far below the market—the real evil is in the unlimited coinage. Business is paralyzed to-day in the United States because the world does not know whether we can maintain gold payments. The doubt would be made certainty with unlimited coinage. The world would *know* that we could not maintain gold payments. The talk of a "change of ratio," the notion of coinage at "intrinsic value" of silver, is the wildest delusion. There is no stable intrinsic value of silver at present. No human being, no Congress, could guess what it is. If we coined at the value of to-day, there would be no certainty that it would be the value of to-morrow, and the whole world knows that fact. Our own people know it, and are acting upon it. We cannot restore confidence by plunging our finances into a deeper doubt. The only hope is in stopping the purchases of silver at once and finally. Anything else is but the dream of visionaries or the trick of deceivers.

### NO MORE IMMIGRANTS FROM ITALY.

The effect of requiring the strict enforcement of reasonable sanitary regulations at ports of departure in Italy has been to stop the shipment of emigrants from that country. It will be recalled that the *Karamania* sailed from Naples two or three days before the presence of cholera in that city was discovered by Dr. Young, the competent and faithful representative of the Marine Hospital Bureau. Since the arrival of that steamship the *Massilia* and the *Fulda* have come into this harbor from the same port with all their passengers in good condition. The absence of infection in these cases was doubtless due to the precautions taken by Dr. Young, who enforced the regulations as to isolation and disinfection so far as this could be done under the disadvantages arising from a lack of barracks and other facilities. But the increasing mortality in Naples and the appearance of the disease in many other parts of Italy made it necessary that emigration should be discouraged and prevented by the exercise of all the powers conferred upon our Federal health authorities by the laws. Therefore the regulations were made more severe, and Dr. Young was instructed to enforce them to the letter. The effect has been, as we have said, that the companies have discontinued the shipment of emigrants.

This is very encouraging. We have repeatedly urged that immigration from Italy should be stopped, if it were possible to stop it by measures which the laws would permit the Federal health authorities to take. Italy is thoroughly infected with cholera, as the dispatches received yesterday from Dr. Young show clearly. There should be no further communication between this country and the Italian ports by means of emigrant traffic for months to come. Surgeon General Wyman's explanation of his order forbidding the importation of lemons from Italy should be sufficient for all who desire to exclude cholera from our cities. It is the custom of some of those engaged in preparing lemons for the market or for shipment to wash them in water taken from infected wells. It may be that the bacillus of cholera does not long survive upon the surface of the fruit. But, nevertheless, there is a risk in importing and using fruit that has thus been exposed to infection, and it is better to be on the safe side. It seems to us that fruit or other edible products received from a country where cholera so generally prevails, and where so many of the inhabitants are densely and notoriously ignorant with respect to the simplest rules of modern sanitation, should be subjected to some cleansing process.

The effect of the enforcement of sanitary regulations at Italian ports should direct attention once more to the excellence of the system of sanitary inspection established at European ports of departure by the Marine Hospital Bureau. For example, how could effective measures for preventing the shipment of infected emigrants from Naples have been taken if this Government had not been represented there by a competent and tireless agent, empowered to require obedience to sanitary rules on the part of steamship companies and to make in person the inspections which were needed? The agent at Naples has had to contend with obstacles that have not been encountered by the agents stationed at Hamburg, Bremen, and Antwerp, but the value of his work has been seen in Europe as well as in America, for only by means of his dispatches was the presence of cholera in Naples first made known in other European countries.

### CORRIGAN AND SATOLLI.

Probably not many readers will read the account of the impressive service at the cathedral, in which the Papal Delegate and the Archbishop of New-York took part, without some sense of the incongruity of the ceremony with the relations of the dignitaries who took the principal parts in it. This is a feeling which not even the eloquent and touching professions of loyalty by the Archbishop, in his address, will altogether suffice to dispel.

Our friend the "American Catholic," who has been deploring in the columns of the *Sun* the fallibility of Popes and the wrongs of Archbishop Corrigan will be surprised to learn, from official sources, that the Archbishop has no grievance. This announcement will also be received with astonishment by other people, though, to be sure, they may take refuge from their astonishment in incredulity. But there has been nothing to excite their incredulity in the circumstances of the arrival and reception of Mgr. Satolli. This may be mainly because the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, in the language of Tacitus, was refulgent by his absence from the scene. If he had been in evidence as the priest whom the Archbishop had had occasion to unfrock, restored to his sacerdotal functions by the action of the Papal Delegate, ratified by that of the Holy Father himself, it would have been hard to maintain that Archbishop Corrigan had not been snubbed, or that, being human as well as archiepiscopal, he had not resented his snubbing. It would have been quite impossible to maintain that another eminent and reactionary prelate, Bishop Wigger of Newark, had not been snubbed in view of the presence of Father Killeen of Elizabeth and of Father Corrigan of Hoboken, to whom the Papal Delegate had brought effectual reinforcements in their several quarrels with their Bishop.

Doubtless it is the wisest course for Archbishop Corrigan and his friends to ignore the fact, patent as it may be, that the Archbishop has been overruled, and certainly it is the wisest course not to assume that an official reversal of his decisions is a personal humiliation. It ought not to be so any more than it ought to be a personal humiliation for a Judge to have his decisions reversed by an upper court, or even his individual decisions overruled by a majority of the Judges of his own court. Whatever sting the overruling of his decisions may have left in the mind of the Archbishop is doubtless due to the fact that the course which he took in the case of Dr. McGlynn had at the time the sanction of his ecclesiastical superiors. Of that there is no doubt whatever, and that fact creates a certain awkwardness and restraint in the relations of everybody concerned. But there does not seem to be any reason why it should be made the subject of a personal issue between ecclesiastics who are also men of the world. One of the great advantages which the polity of the Roman Catholic Church possesses is that the Church can change its mind, and that there is a machinery provided by means of which this change of mind may be made operative. There have been two parties in the Church in this country, of which each cherishes the gloomiest apprehensions of the future of the Church in case the other is successful. Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland represent one; Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Wigger represent the other. While, as a general rule, the maintenance of discipline and the support of the constituted authorities are of the utmost importance, emergencies may arise in which other issues become more important still. That has been the case here. The American party in the Church has succeeded in convincing the authorities at Rome that the foreign party, if it were allowed to have its way, would work great injury to the Church. When this belief was accepted at the Vatican the Papal Delegate in this country was evidently instructed, perhaps partly in consequence of his own reports of the situation, to make it plain that American ideas were not disqualifications for the Catholic priesthood, and that a man might be both a good Catholic and a good American. Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Wigger and their adherents do not approve of this determination. That is understood. Nevertheless, assuming that it has been arrived at, they must admit that it is immensely more important that the public opinion of this country should be propitiated than that their personal and official sensibilities should be spared. It is not to be supposed that Mgr. Satolli has intended to humiliate either of these prelates, but from his point of view it was of the first importance that their attitude and action should be disclaimed as not being the attitude and action of the Church. In the course of this disclaimer it has become necessary to undo the action of these prelates, to reinstate their victims, and to let their captives go free, and to do these things so conspicuously as to make it manifest that these prelates are set aside and that the American faction in the Church is the dominant faction. But it is not evident that the sensibilities of these prelates have been wantonly wounded, and in the absence of evidence to that effect they ought to consider that they have been snubbed in what their superiors regard as the interest of the Church, and to bear their chastisements meekly on that account.

### AN UNTIMELY PROPOSITION.

Congressman William M. Springer of Illinois, who was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in the last Congress, was asked two or three days ago to say what, in his opinion, the Fifty-third Congress ought to do. He replied that it ought to repeal the Sherman silver law, revise the tariff, revise the Federal election laws, pass a constitutional amendment prolonging the Presidential term to six years, revise the pension laws, and "provide for the admission of Arizona, New-Mexico, Utah, and Oklahoma into the Union as States.

We do not think that this last proposition will be regarded by a majority of the people as one that should be taken up by the Fifty-third Congress. At a time when a Senator who represents a State containing only 45,761 inhabitants is threatening that he and some of his associates who represent new and thinly-settled States will "tie up" the Senate, if in no other way the repeal of the Sherman law can be prevented, the consideration of any proposition looking to the admission of more States of the same kind may well be deferred.

The number of inhabitants in the Territories mentioned by Mr. Springer was as follows when the last census was taken: Arizona, 59,620; Oklahoma, 61,834; New-Mexico, 153,593; Utah, 207,905. To the 582,952 inhabitants of these Territories Mr. Springer would give eight seats in the Senate, where the 6,000,000 inhabitants of the State of New-York have only two seats, and Pennsylvania's 5,250,000 have the same number. When the Nation contemplates the effect of Federal legislation which was demanded by the Senators who represent the States recently admitted, we do not believe there will be manifested any desire for the enlargement of the Senate at present by the addition of Senators from Oklahoma, Arizona, Utah, and New-Mexico. The most important work which the new Congress has to do is to repeal a very injurious law, the enactment of which was due in large measure to the influence exerted by the Senators of the new States and the two Senators who represent the mining camps of that so-called State which has only 45,761 inhabitants. It will scarcely find time, even if it should have an inclination, to give Arizona and Oklahoma seats in the Senate by the side of those occupied by the Senators from Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

### Mrs. Beecher's Health Failing.

The friends of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher are greatly concerned for her health. She has recently been visiting in Stamford, Conn., but was taken ill there, and on Saturday she returned to her home at Orange and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn. She was reported last evening as somewhat better.

Mrs. Beecher will be eighty-one years old Aug. 26.

## LOADED DOWN WITH PAPER

### THE COMMERCIAL BANK'S HOLDINGS REPRESENTED $750,000.

**Director Rowland Says in His Judgment the Bank Cannot Reopen Its Doors—Depositors, He Thinks, Will Be Paid Without Assessment on Stock—Funds Transferred to Long Island Trust Company—President Keeney, Says Mr. Dykman, Is the Heaviest Individual Loser.**

John H. Rowland, a Director, and one of the heaviest stockholders of the suspended Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, said yesterday that the bank was not in a condition to resume business.

"From what I know of the bank and the situation of its affairs," said Mr. Rowland, "I have no hesitation in expressing my judgment that it cannot reopen its doors."

"What chance have the depositors for getting their money?" was asked.

"Oh, I think," said Mr. Rowland, after a minute's thought, "that the bank has enough assets to pay the depositors. I do not think there will be an assessment on the stock. I cannot answer on that point absolutely, however."

"Is there any truth in the story that Seth L. Keeney, the President of the bank, drew out $80,000 of the funds a short time previous to the suspension?"

"I cannot say of my own knowledge," was the measured reply of Director Rowland, "that President Keeney did not withdraw a large sum of money prior to the suspension, but I do not think he did. I have confidence in President Keeney."

"Have you equal confidence in the other officials of the bank?"

"Now, you ask me too much. I am not willing to answer your question."

"Is it true that the Commercial Bank, at the time of its suspension, had on hand $750,000 in discounted notes and other paper?"

"That is true."

"Was that amount of paper large for a bank with $108,000 capital?"

"Well, I think not, considering that the Commercial Bank confined its operations almost entirely to discounting notes and to dealings in commercial paper."

"I went into the Directory of the Commercial Bank last January," continued Mr. Rowland. "Previous to that I had been a large stockholder. When I went into the board President Keeney told me all about the overdrafts of Paul C. Grening and of G. L. Hassell, the teller of the New-York Stock Exchange Clearing House. I was made aware of the bank's condition. I saw then that the bank would have a strong, up-hill fight to pull through, but I hoped for the best, and I thought that good management would pull us through.

"I have been in Saratoga, and I was in utter ignorance of the exact condition of the Commercial Bank at the time of the suspension. I had no idea that the bank would have to close. The day before the failure my brother and my son both made considerable deposits in the bank. My son had just been married, and he put $1,500 in the bank last Friday, intending to check against it to pay for the furniture and other fixtures of the dwelling in which he and his bride were to set up housekeeping. It is not likely that he would have put that money there if I had known that the bank was going to shut up the very next day."

It was learned yesterday that stories affecting the condition of the Commercial Bank and of President Keeney were in circulation among the depositors some time previous to the suspension.

"I heard, fully a week before the suspension," said John F. Cornell of 1,108 Bedford Avenue, "that President Keeney was trying to raise money in Wall Street on his stock in the Brooklyn *Eagle*. I did not pay much attention to the story, though, because I had confidence in the bank and in Mr. Keeney.

"So far as I can learn, President Keeney and Cashier Vail practically managed the affairs of the bank. It is not right for the present management to put the blame of the suspension on the previous management. I don't believe the previous management is responsible for the present trouble. There is one thing you may be sure I never knew before, and that is that the Commercial Bank, with a capital of only $108,000, had on hand $750,000 in paper."

The Directors of the Commercial Bank will meet to-day at 10 A. M. to decide what course to pursue. It was announced yesterday that President Keeney, Director Snedeker, and one or two other members of the board, were straining every nerve to resume. It is not likely that any definite decision will be reached at to-day's meeting, because the counsel of the bank said yesterday that the statement of the Bank Examiner would not be ready until to-morrow.

Examiner Judson declined to be interviewed yesterday. President Keeney spent an hour at the bank in the morning. He refused to see the representatives of the newspapers. The Brooklyn *Eagle* announced that the Directors were "preparing to resume." The nature of these preparations was not disclosed. Superintendent Preston of the State Banking Department will visit the bank to-day. Yesterday the funds in the bank were transferred to the Long Island Trust Company.

W. N. Dykman, counsel for the bank, asked to be quoted as saying that President Keeney was the largest individual loser by the suspension of the bank.

"It is not true," said Mr. Dykman, "that President Keeney drew out $80,000 a short time before the bank suspended. Nor is it true that the bank advanced a large sum to the Eagle Storage and Warehouse Company."

"Does the Eagle Storage and Warehouse Company owe any money to the Commercial Bank?" was asked.

"I won't say that it doesn't," was the reply of the bank's counsel. "I won't say that it don't owe the bank some money."

Mr. Dykman admitted that the Commercial Bank had on hand $750,000 in discounted notes and commercial paper.

At least one of the large depositors in the bank was favored with a hint as to the bank's condition in time to extricate most of his cash from its coffers. Whether any other depositors were similarly favored is not yet a matter of public knowledge. The lucky one was L. W. Seaman, a contractor in Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Seaman, some weeks before the failure of the Commercial Bank, tried to get a note discounted there and failed. A few days later he deposited $15,000 with the bank. Then the bank offered to discount the note which he had taken there before.

"By the way," said the paying teller, in a cheerful voice, "I came near forgetting your pay roll. I'll have to scratch around pretty lively to get you the money."

This hint was amply sufficient for Mr. Seaman, and at his urgent request the frank and cheerful paying teller "scratched around" so lively that Mr. Seaman bore off $11,000 in cash.

Since the failure Mr. Seaman has been telling his experience to depositors who were not so fortunate, and he is now the object of their envy.

In 1892 the State Legislature passed a law designed to make the stockholders of banks and other corporations liable for double the amount of their stock. This provision of the law was yesterday brought to the attention of Director Rowland.

"That law," he said quickly, "applies, I think, only to corporations established after its passage."

"Has that matter been discussed by the Board of Directors of the Commercial Bank?" was asked.

"Oh, no; not at all," was the answer.

Mr. Dykman said yesterday afternoon that, although Superintendent Preston had promised the bank Directors to have a statement ready for them to-day, it was not likely that the statement would be ready before to-morrow or the day after.

Jerome E. Morse, Vice President of the Hecla Powder Company at 239 Broadway, whose residence is in Brooklyn, is among the depositors of the Commercial Bank.

Mr. Morse made a formal and official demand upon the cashier of the bank on Monday for the balance of his account, some $3,000.

"I cannot give you the money," was the response of the cashier.

"Do you mean to say that you will not give it to me—that you refuse to do so?" asked Mr. Morse.

"No," said the cashier, "I do not mean to say that. But I cannot give it to you at present. The bank is now in the hands of the State Examiner, and until his permission is obtained no depositor can be paid any portion of his account."

"When do you expect to pay your depositors their money?" asked Mr. Morse.

"I cannot say," replied the cashier. "I am able to say, however, that the bank has ample assets and full ability to pay all its obligations, and that it cannot be very long before they will be paid."

"Are you quite sure that you are correct in that statement?" asked Mr. Morse.

"Certainly," was the reply. "No one knows better than myself what the situation is, and I unhesitatingly say that this bank is entirely solvent and able to pay every one of its depositors and other financial obligations in due time."

### Tripped in Front of a Trolley Car.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 15.—Joseph Burnett, the four-year-old son of James Burnett of 32 Halsey Street, was instantly killed at 7:30 to-night by the trolley car on the Orange line at the corner of Bleeker Street and Washington. The boy, in attempting to cross the tracks, tripped and fell directly in front of the car. The body was shockingly mangled by the wheels. County Physician Elliott, who was a witness of the accident, advised the motorman and the conductor to give themselves up to the police.

### PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Wolf, Chief of the Palouse Indians, is rich and happy. According to a Walla Walla paper, he owns 160 acres of land on the Snake River, all under cultivation, with a good house and barns, but he prefers to live in his tepee. He raises horses principally, and now has over 2,000. He is forty-nine years of age, and dresses in Indian costume, with moccasins, blanket, calico blouse shirt, trousers, and a hat decorated with turkey feathers, except on great occasions, when his favorite headgear is a hat brim adorned all around with coyote tails. For jewelry he wears rings, beads, shells, bears' teeth, and bracelets of brass.

—One hundred and sixteen years ago to-day, this 16th of August, Gen. John Stark of New-Hampshire made his memorable remark at Bennington, Vt.: "We'll beat them to-day or to-night Molly Stark sleeps a widow." Molly Stark still lives in San José, Cal., she being a girl of thirteen, a direct descendant of the brave General, and the sixth to bear her name. The first-named Molly Stark was never a widow. She lived to be eighty-one and Gen. John survived her two years.

—Mr. F. H. Coggshall and his wife of Fitchburg, Mass., have offered to present to the city forty acres of land at Mount Elam for a public park, if the authorities will begin at once to prepare it for such use. They promise to add fifteen acres to their gift by and by, when the conditions are fulfilled. The land offered is delightfully varied, having valleys, hills, and meadows, and swiftly-running water.

—It is reported from Kansas that ex-Gov. Lyman U. Humphrey has gained forty pounds in weight since he yielded his office to Gov. Lewelling. The latter's gains have been chiefly in more or less undesirable notoriety since he began occupying the Gubernatorial chair.

—Mrs. Lynde Craig has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California. She has been for ten years past a teacher in the Girls' High School in San Francisco.

—Ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell, who has usually of late years passed his Winters at Washington, intends to remain next Winter at his Massachusetts home.

### SMALL TALK.

—Postmaster Wills of Nashville has specially instructed his carriers to deliver all letters promptly, "in consequence of the peculiar situation of the mercantile and financial interests of the community and the country at large," and has cautioned them, under penalty of severe punishment, against discussing or commenting on the situation while in the discharge of their duty, "as sensational reports are at this time both mischievous and dangerous." The latter paragraph of his instructions is criticised by the local press as being arbitrary and unauthorized.

—The professors of the Stanford University are still waiting for the June and July portions of their salaries, because the unsettled condition of the late Senator's estate requires certain formalities to be gone through with, and also causes a lack of ready money wherewith to pay them. The total amount due for these two months is about $32,000, and some of the professors who are traveling are not a little inconvenienced. All the personal employes of the late Senator, and they are very many, are subjected to the same troubles.

—Citizens of Bayfield, Wis., are complaining with just indignation because thieves are stealing gravestones from the old burying ground at La Pointe, which has been the burial place for the Indians and the old French settlers for many generations. One of those stolen contains an inscription saying that it was erected to the memory of the lamented one, "who was shot as a mark of affection by his brother." Another records that the body lying underneath was that of John Jibway, "who was killed by thunder."

—Some of the California pioneers are taking exceptions to Hubert Howe Bancroft's statement in his history of the State respecting some of those whose names are identified with the early annals of California, especially to his allusions to Gen. John C. Frémont as a filibusterer, and to Stockton, Sutter, and other men of the Bear Flag Party as vagabond settlers.

—City Engineer Jackson of Boston is coming to this city to examine the experiment of treating storage reservoirs with the electric process, that he may learn whether its application to the Mystic water purification purposes is advisable.

### NUGGETS.

—"Now," said the Warden to the Forger who had just arrived at the prison, "we'll set you to work. What can you do best?"

"Well, if you'll give me a week's practice on your signature, I'll sign your official papers for you," said the Prisoner.—*Puck.*

—"Which can fly the higher, Papa, an eagle or a kite?"

"I don't know, my son."

"Well, I wish you'd get an eagle and a kite and let me try."—*Harper's Young People.*

—Summer Boarder—Are there any fish in that pond?

Host's Little Boy—Yessiree—two of 'em. Pop put 'em in jus' before you came.—*Good News.*

—When a serious man jokes his effort is quickly appreciated, but a funny man has to fight before people will believe anything he says is in earnest.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

—Miss Antique—How mean these newspapers are! Here is a column headed "Proposals," and it is all about public improvements and such nonsense.—*The Club.*

—Brown—How often have I told you not to play ball in the house?

Johnny—Every time you've caught me at it.—*Judge.*

—This is the season of the year in which you can get what you do not want real cheap.—*Texas Siftings.*

### AT THE HOTELS.

—Judge Alfred C. Coxe of Utica is at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Mayor John Screven of Savannah is at the Marlborough.

—Ex-Congressman John R. Thomas of Illinois is at the Astor.

Senator Charles T. Saxton of Clyde, N. Y., is at the Murray Hill.

—Congressman S. J. Schermerhorn of Schenectady is at the Gilsey.

—Count de Turenne, French Consul General for Canada, is at the Albemarle.

—Baron Suoy and Count E. d'Assche of Belgium and H. B. Ledyard and Ashley Pond of Detroit are at the Holland.

### Shipping Commissioner Power.

Maurice J. Power, who was recently appointed Shipping Commissioner at this port, vice James C. Reed, did not assume the duties of his office yesterday, although he was duly sworn in by United States Commissioner Shields. The reason for his not taking possession of the office, as explained by him last night, was that his bond had not been filed in time for him to assume the duties yesterday. His bondsmen are Frederick D. Aldhaus and R. A. Cunningham.

Mr. Power said last night that the bonds had been sent to Washington and that he would take charge of the office to-day.

### Madison Square Bank Receivers.

James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, who has been appointed temporary receiver of the Madison Square Bank in place of Peter F. Meyer, who explained to Judge O'Brien that business and family affairs would prevent him from serving, said yesterday that, while he as yet knew nothing of the affairs of the Madison Square Bank, he would be ready to begin work as soon as the bank examiners had finished their labors. Miles M. O'Brien is the colleague of Mr. Cannon in the receivership.

### New Schoolhouse for the West Side.

The Board of Education has filed with the Department of Buildings plans for a new schoolhouse at West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street. The building will have a frontage of 96 feet and a depth of 145 feet. It is to be five stories in height, and will cost $180,000.

# CONEY'S FREEDOM IS THEIRS

## FIREMEN FORMALLY WELCOMED TO THE ISLAND.

### John Y. McKane Gives Them a Huge Golden Key—President Ingram's Report on the Firemen's Home at Hudson—Oswego's Successful Campaign to Secure the Next Convention—Attractions on the Programme for the Rest of the Meeting—Gay Times by the Sea.

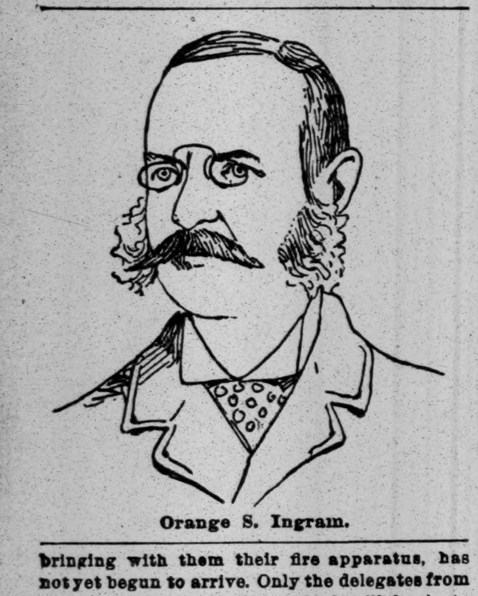
CONEY ISLAND, Aug. 15.—On the padded stage of the Coney Island Athletic Club, an arena dedicated to fistic war, King John Y. McKane, Lord Absolute of the island, stood to-day and made a peace offering. The offering was a huge golden key, and with it all of the 700 men who sat in the boxes and seats about the ring were, in theory, supposed to receive the freedom of Coney Island.

The occasion was the opening session of the twenty-first annual convention of the Firemen's Association of the State of New-York, which will continue until Friday, winding up on that day with what promises to be the greatest parade of fire fighters ever witnessed in this part of the country. The 700 men sitting around the stage were the delegates to the convention.

The key which King McKane presented to the delegates would be of little use to them individually as an open sesame to Coney Island's pleasures, for it is so heavy that it took three strong men to carry it on the stage. The delegates will not have to depend on the big key, however, in order to find their way into Coney Island's places of interest, for they have found that all the natives have and are ready to use a less burdensome means of piloting them through the merry mazes of the city by the sea.

To-day has been, and to-morrow will be, largely devoted to the business of the convention. Thursday and Friday will be given up to sport and merrymaking, to races and prize drills, and to the parade. The routine business will be completed early to-morrow afternoon, in time for the grand banquet which the local Entertainment Committee is going to tender to the delegates at the Sea Beach Palace Hotel.

The army of firemen who are to come on here to participate in the sports and the parade, bringing with them their fire apparatus, has not yet begun to arrive. Only the delegates from the various organizations which will begin to arrive here to-morrow night, and will be here in thousands on Thursday, are as yet on the ground. When the influx of men, with their big leather hats and red shirts, with their apparatus and their bands and drum corps, really begins, Coney Island will be a very lively place.



Orange S. Ingram.

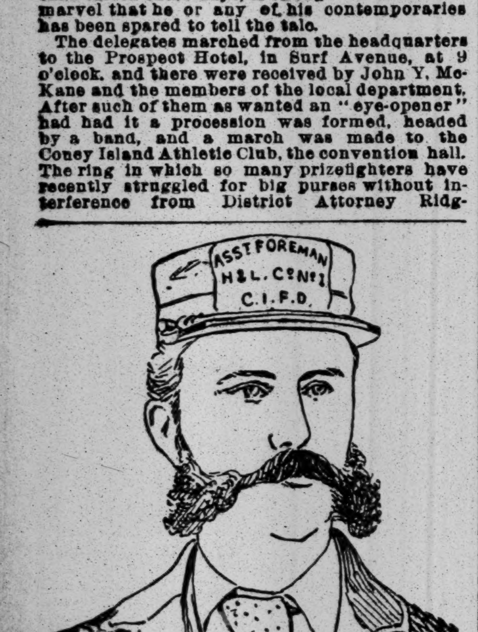
Not that it has been any too quiet here to-day, for the delegates have shown themselves to be thoroughly in the mood to have a good time, and the residents, with the town decorated to a Dolly Varden gorgeousness, are bent on seeing that they are not disappointed in having it.

The hotels, the bars, and the restaurants are doing a rushing business, and altogether the conditions are such as to make the old-time islanders think that the ancient glory of the place, which surely has been dimmed during recent years, has returned.

The delegates to the convention were on the streets bright and early this morning, in spite of the fact that most of them were up very late last night, swapping experiences of their encounters with the common enemy—fire. If there is anything that firemen love to do it is to swap stories. This is especially true of the veterans. A group of four or five of them sitting around a table, each taking his turn, and waiting patiently for it, to tell a story to which, on a sort of reciprocity basis, the rest give careful and serious attention, is one of the commonest sights here now.

And such stories! If the Goddess of Truth can understand what the wild waves that beat on Coney Island's shores say, she must have been warned to stay away from here until the firemen leave. To hear Secretary M. P. Ryan of the Executive Committee tell of the fires that he has helped to fight, and of the "machines" that he has helped to drag greater distances than men can now run, and through snows deeper than fall in these days, is enough to make one marvel that he or any of his contemporaries has been spared to tell the tale.

The delegates marched from the headquarters to the Prospect Hotel, in Surf Avenue, at 9 o'clock, and there were received by John Y. McKane and the members of the local department. After such of them as wanted an "eye-opener" had had it a procession was formed, headed by a band, and a march was made to the Coney Island Athletic Club, the convention hall. The ring in which so many prizefighters have recently struggled for big purses without interference from District Attorney Ridgway and other officers of the law whose duty it is to see that the law against prizefighting is enforced, had been transformed into a gayly-draped stage. The delegates took seats in the twenty-dollar boxes and the five-dollar reserved seats which are filled by the "Easy Street" sports when the arena is being used for its ordinary purposes.



Michael P. Ryan,
Secretary Executive Committee State Firemen's Association.

President Orange S. Ingram of Troy, when he stepped out on the stage, was given a rousing cheer. President Ingram, who is a wealthy tobacco merchant, has been an extremely popular and efficient President for the association. He is a particularly firm executive officer, who rules quickly and stands by his decisions. His labors for the establishment of the Fireman's Home have been continued and successful.

As soon as President Ingram had called the convention to order he invited John Y. McKane to come to the stage. The King of the island went to the front accompanied by M. P. Ryan, Robert J. Sutherland, and Kenneth Sutherland. The Sutherlands are brothers and very popular here. Robert J. is the Chief of the Fire Department. Kenneth is a Justice. Both are prominent in all public affairs.

The Rev. Father Cullen of this place offered a brief prayer. Then the big golden key that King McKane was to present to the convention as a symbol of the freedom that the delegates were to enjoy during its duration was lugged in. After a lot of cheering King McKane made a little speech:

"As chief officer of this town I extend to you a most hearty welcome," he said. "Let me assure you that when I say for the citizens of this town that we are glad to see you here and that we will do everything in our power to make your stay a pleasant one I speak no idle words.

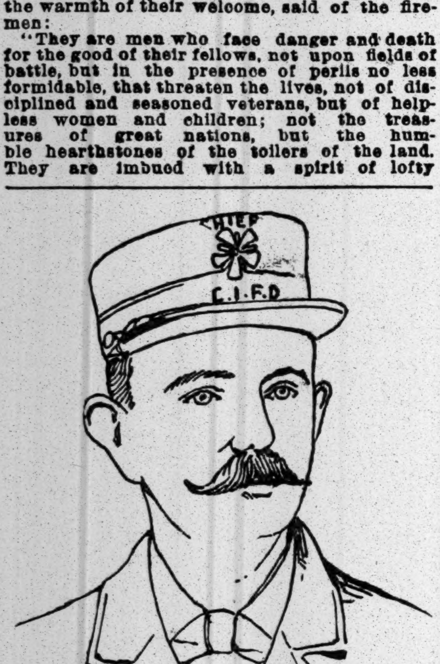
"It has only been for a few years that the people of Coney Island have known what a Fire Department is. Since they have had a department they have learned to appreciate the work a volunteer Fire Department can do for a community, the sacrifices that you men make, and the property and lives you save.

"We look to the doings of your convention to prove to be an education to us here in matters pertaining to fighting fires. Our firemen are as good as the best, but they are not too good to learn something from you. We especially want to hear from you regarding the Firemen's Home. Our homes and our hearts are open to you.

"As Supervisor of the town and in behalf of its citizens I throw open to you the gates and present to you its freedom. I give you the town. I only ask that when you leave it next Saturday you will return it to me in as good condition as you have received it."

President Ingram, replying to Mr. McKane, after returning the thanks of the delegates for the warmth of their welcome, said of the firemen:

"They are men who face danger and death for the good of their fellows, not upon fields of battle, but in the presence of perils no less formidable, that threaten the lives, not of disciplined and seasoned veterans, but of helpless women and children; not the treasures of great nations, but the humble hearthstones of the toilers of the land. They are imbued with a spirit of lofty devotion to their calling and they meet in the hope that by mutual association they may better prepare themselves for the duties that lie before them. They can not but be made better and stronger by coming together here. They know that the citizens of the Empire State are hospitable and generous.



Robert J. Sutherland.

"Their past experience, Mr. Mayor, has assured them of that fact, and the warm greeting they have received here assures their experience.

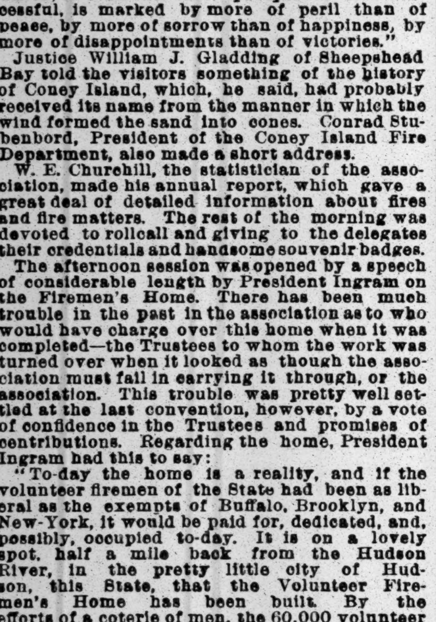
"On their behalf, as well as my own, I thank you and the citizens of Coney Island, for the splendid greeting that they have extended to us. The anticipation of it made our journey hither a pleasant one, and the memory of it will always remain to cheer and elevate us. Such hours as these are beautiful milestones on the path of that life which, to even the most prosperous and successful, is marked by more of peril than of peace, by more of sorrow than of happiness, by more of disappointments than of victories."

Justice William J. Gladding of Sheepshead Bay told the visitors something of the history of Coney Island, which, he said, had probably received its name from the manner in which the wind formed the sand into cones. Conrad Stubenbord, President of the Coney Island Fire Department, also made a short address.

W. E. Churchill, the statistician of the association, made his annual report, which gave a great deal of detailed information about fires and fire matters. The rest of the morning was devoted to rollcall and giving to the delegates their credentials and handsome souvenir badges.

The afternoon session was opened by a speech of considerable length by President Ingram on the Firemen's Home. There has been much trouble in the past in the association as to who would have charge over this home when it was completed—the Trustees to whom the work was turned over when it looked as though the association must fail in carrying it through, or the association. This trouble was pretty well settled at the last convention, however, by a vote of confidence in the Trustees and promises of contributions. Regarding the home, President Ingram had this to say:

"To-day the home is a reality, and if the volunteer firemen of the State had been as liberal as the exempts of Buffalo, Brooklyn, and New-York, it would be paid for, dedicated, and, possibly, occupied to-day. It is on a lovely spot, half a mile back from the Hudson River, in the pretty little city of Hudson, this State, that the Volunteer Firemen's Home has been built. By the efforts of a coterie of men, the 60,000 volunteer firemen of the State are about to pay tribute to to the disabled volunteers in the service, by providing a home for those who have no home of their own. The new institution will be dedicated in a few weeks, or as soon as paid for.



Kenneth Sutherland.

The new home at Hudson will provide for 100 persons. It cost about $26,000, over $20,000 of which sum has been provided for. Several companies in the State will each furnish a room, to be known as their own.

After this speech, a question was sprung upon the convention which it was expected would result in the merriest kind of a fight. It was the choice of the place for the holding of the convention of 1894. But it was settled quickly and with surprisingly little discussion.

Oswego had sent a delegation of solid men, headed by ex-Assemblyman H. M. Bolger, and that delegation had not been idle. It had worked all night among the delegates to win them over to the choice of Oswego. Every man they won over—and they won all of the Coney Island men easily because of an agreement entered into when in 1892 the Oswego men gave up this convention to Coney Island—they decorated with a ribbon bearing the inscription, "Oswego, 1894." There were so many of these badges displayed that the convention looked pretty much like a solid Oswego delegation.

Mr. Bolger made a speech in which he told the firemen that if they would convene in Oswego next year they would have the best time they ever had in their lives. This overwhelmed the opposition and Secretary Thomas Honohan was permitted to cast a single ballot for Oswego.

The reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer, showing that the association was growing in numbers and in riches, were read and a motion to adjourn was carried. To-morrow morning the election of officers for the coming year will be in order.

Besides the cash prizes to the winners of the athletic events, a great variety of articles have been offered as prizes by different concerns and individuals. A recent offering is a harness, pole, blanket, and whip from a Brooklyn firm. The harness will be presented to the handsomest fireman and the pole to the homeliest, the blanket to the tallest, while the shortest will receive the whip. There is much competition for this set of prizes.

The following are the entries for the ladies' half-mile swimming match Wednesday afternoon: Mrs. Maud Pettigrew, Coney Island; Katie Recht, New-York; Jeanette Monahan, Blanche Cooster, and Alma Cooster of Brooklyn. The course will be from Ocean Parkway to Balmers' Pavilion, and the prizes will be gold and silver medals.

### Popular World's Fair Trains.

The fourth World's Fair excursion train of the New-York Central, which left the Grand Central Station yesterday morning, carried 1,032 passengers. This is almost twice as many as have patronized any previous excursion train, and furnishes conclusive evidence both of the popularity of these excursions and of the New-York Central route. The next excursion will leave on Aug. 26 and will run via Niagara Falls and Detroit. Tickets are on sale at all offices at half rate, ($20 for the round trip,) and are available for the return trip within ten days on regular trains from Chicago.

### Mrs. Wagner Taken to Swinburne Island.

Mrs. Mary Wagner, a saloon passenger on the Hurlburt Line steamship Simon Dumois, which arrived from Nicaragua late Monday night, was yesterday removed to Swinburne Island by order of Health Officer Jenkins. According to Dr. Jenkins the woman had nothing worse than malarial fever, but he deemed it prudent to isolate her for a while and keep her under observation.

The vessel was disinfected and allowed to go to her pier late yesterday afternoon.

# NORTHERN PACIFIC AGAIN

## PLACED IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS FOR THE THIRD TIME.

### A Sudden Move of the Management "to Protect the Property"—Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, and Henry C. Rouse Appointed Receivers—Business Depression the Cause of the Step—Much Interest Manifested in the Outcome of the Collateral Trust Fund Scheme.

In spite of recent official declarations from the managers of the Northern Pacific Railroad that the finances of that company were all right, the road was placed in the hands of receivers yesterday. The application for a receivership was made by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company "to protect the interests of the property."

The receivers appointed are Thomas F. Oakes, the President of the company; Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee, a representative of the Villard interest, and Henry C. Rouse, President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and presumably the representative of the Rockefeller interests in the Northern Pacific property.

The following explanation of the causes that led to this action was issued by Vice President James B. Williams about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon:

"In consequence of the extraordinary depression of business and the stoppage of shipments along its line, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has been forced to acquiesce in an application for the appointment of receivers. No company could long stand such severe pressure. The falling off in earnings is owing to several causes. The money stringency prevents the marketing of crops, cattle, and products of all kinds; consequently the road is not getting the traffic usual to this season of the year. The failures of banks have tied up money upon which we depended for cash. The depression prevailing over the whole country has been exceptionally severe in the younger States, so that general business along our main and branch lines has been practically at a standstill. Payment of bond interest under such circumstances could have been carried out only by borrowing money and increasing the floating debt, which would have entailed heavy sacrifices upon the bond and stock holders of the company.

"The receivership means, therefore, the preservation of the property and a conservation of all interests until better times. The receivers appointed by the court are Thomas F. Oakes, the President of the company; Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee, a man well known throughout the Northwest as of the highest standing and experience in large corporation affairs, and Henry C. Rouse, the Chairman and President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, who has shown a strong grasp of affairs as a railroad manager. With such men for receivers, all parties can feel that the affairs of the Northern Pacific will be conducted ably and honestly, and for their best interests. The road has demonstrated in the past what its earning capacity really is, and when prosperous times return the revenues of the company will again more than exceed the expectations of those interested in the property.

"The original bill was filed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and other creditors and stockholders in the Circuit Court of the United States for Wisconsin, and the appointment was made there to-day. Ancillary bills were filed in New-York, Illinois, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, and the same persons appointed receivers in each separate jurisdiction."

The application in this city for the appointment of receivers was made to Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court. He promptly appointed the Messrs. Oakes, Payne, and Rouse. In the Eastern District of Wisconsin these gentlemen furnished bonds of $500,000 each, and they are to furnish sureties here of $50,000 each within ten days.

The petitioners applying for the receivers here were the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Phillips D. Winston of Milwaukee, and William C. Sheldon, George R. Sheldon, William S. P. Prentice, and William C. Sheldon, Jr., of the firm of W. C. Sheldon & Co., New-York. The trust company, under mortgage deeds of trust, appears for holders of bonds as a creditor. Phillips D. Winston is a holder of $50,000 par value of the company's stock, while the firm of Sheldon & Co. is the owner of consolidated 5 per cent. mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific, par value $40,000, preferred stock, $10,000, and common stock, $5,000.

The firm is also a creditor of the railroad to the extent of $142,361.10, against which is held $240,000 par value of collateral trust gold notes. The railroad company is now in default in the margins on its loan.

The petition, after setting forth the act of Congress incorporating the Northern Pacific Road, describes the extent of the lines as 5,262 miles in all. The company owns many miles in branches and telegraph lines, for which it is under obligation to meet interest on bonds and operating expenses. The main line runs from a point on Lake Superior in Wisconsin, near the City of Ashland, to Tacoma and Portland.

A list of thirty-one branches is given, with descriptions of their financial interests and details of management. Then there are the Northern Pacific's holdings in the Puget Sound Steamship Company and the grants of timber lands which originally amounted to nearly 47,000,000 acres. This figure has been reduced so that the company now holds 38,430,285 acres. The capital stock is $49,000,000 in common and $36,000,000 in preferred. A list of bonds shows that in all about $150,000,000 worth have been issued.

Since last May the company has issued $10,050,000 collateral trust bonds, $610,000 in deferred scrip. Its earnings have been falling off for several months and this, it is explained, is partly due to the decrease in immigration, the depression in business, and the stringency in the money market. The floating debt, after the issue of the trust bonds, was reduced to about $1,000,000.

This amount has been borrowed on securities, the petitioners say, the value of which has been declining. Holders of notes have been calling upon the company to make good the margins, the resources of the corporation have been exhausted, and it is unable to meet further demands.

On the first of next month interest and sinking fund charges will amount to $393,000; the rent of the Wisconsin Central, $152,000, will be due, and bills payable will be owing amounting to $349,000. On Oct. 1 there will be due for interest on the second mortgage bonds $1,127,630. On Nov. 1 the interest and sinking fund charges and money due for collateral notes will be $450,630. Dec. 1 there will be due $1,506,701.

It is set forth in the petition that unless the company be put into the hands of receivers, there will be hundreds of suits brought, as the corporation is now running behind and not able from its revenue to meet fixed charges.

In the answer to the complaint the company admits all the charges of the petitioners. It says the earnings have been falling off, the fixed charges and operating expenses exceed the gross earnings, and that it will be unable to carry out the funding scheme set out in its collateral trust indentures of May 1, 1893.

Messrs. Turner, McClure & Rolston appeared in court for the Loan and Trust Company, Sullivan & Cromwell for Sheldon & Co., and Henry Stanton for the Northern Pacific Company.

The chief interest excited in financial circles by the news that the Northern Pacific Road had been placed in the hands of receivers was concerning the fate of the collateral trust note scheme, but recently devised and put into operation by Henry Villard and his friends. Under this scheme the company was authorized to issue $12,000,000 to take up the floating debt and provide for necessary expenses in the future.

A syndicate was formed to take $10,000,000 of the new collateral trust notes. Mr. Villard, it was currently reported, pledged himself individually to take $1,000,000 of the notes. Up to date about 60 per cent. of the subscription money has been paid to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee. The entire $10,000,000 has been subscribed for, and the question that naturally arises now is whether the subscribers will come forward with the balance (40 per cent.) of the cash.

Another interesting question raised is whether the placing of the road in the hands of receivers has not abrogated the entire collateral trust contract, thereby giving all the subscribers the right to reclaim the money already paid into the hands of the trustee. Should such a condition prevail an additional financial disturbance would ensue.

There were many visitors at the general office of the Northern Pacific Company in the Mills Building during the afternoon, and the above-mentioned questions, as well as various other questions, were put to such of the officers of the company as could be found. Mr. Oakes evidently was in no mood to answer questions, and he discreetly absented himself.

Henry Villard would only say that he had nothing to do with the company's affairs now. "I am out of it," said he, with an apparent cheerfulness.

General Counsel James McNaught said that the matter of the colateral trust notes would doubtless be one of the first things to be taken up by the receivers. He was of the opinion that matters would assume satisfactory shape.

Charles L. Colby, one of the Directors, expressed the belief that all of the subscribers to the collateral trust notes would stand by the scheme. The members of the syndicate, he said, had fully acquainted themselves with the condition of the property, and they had agreed to give it their support because they had confidence in its future. Mr. Colby thought that the receivership would benefit rather than hurt the property. Careful and economical management would be assured, and creditors would be compelled to wait until the return of general prosperity brought back to the road its normal earning capacity.

Sullivan & Cromwell of counsel for the new receivers were called upon for an opinion on the situation. Mr. Cromwell and Mr. Curtis of that firm made a statement, in which they said: "The security holders have now the assurance that no further indebtedness can be created save with the permission of the court, and with the able Board of Receivers as thus appointed, we consider that the parties in interest have good basis for recuperation and full assurance of honest and efficient management of the property in the meantime. We understand that already efforts for reorganization are under serious consideration."

Mr. Cromwell was asked whether the receivership was due to the failure of the twelve-million-collateral-trust-gold-note plan of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. He answered that it was not. The entire amount of the issue, $12,000,000, had been subscribed for some weeks ago and three calls to the subscribers have been made aggregating 60 per cent. This amount has been paid in, and the remaining call of 40 per cent. had just been made for the 23d of this month. Of the whole $12,000,000, Mr. Cromwell said he was quite sure that at least 80 or 90 per cent. had already been paid as the calls were made. There were always some parties on large subscriptions delinquent for a few days or a few weeks. The collateral trust, he said, was not affected by the receivership, the security of the Trust already being in the hands of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee. There are about 8,000,000 of trust notes issued, and the trustee holds the greater proportion of the securities against the same, being considered ample security for the notes that are issued.

The securities of the Northern Pacific Company are widely distributed, large blocks of them being held in Germany. Fears were expressed in Wall Street that the appointment of receivers for the Northern Pacific would have a bad effect on the buying of American railway securities in Europe. Well-informed representatives of foreign banking houses, however, did not think that such would be the case. They said that there was a very intelligent understanding abroad of the actual value of American railway properties, and that there was plenty of money ready to take advantage of the prevailing cheapness of good securities.

In the last annual financial statement issued by the North American Company, it appears that the Northern Pacific securities held by that company were as follows: $7,450,200 common stock, estimated as being worth 14 cents on the dollar, ($1,043,028;) $533,000 Chicago and Northern Pacific stock, estimated at 16 cents on the dollar, ($85,280,) and $32,500 Wisconsin Central preferred estimated at 25, ($8,125;) $679,000 of Northern Pacific consolidated fives, worth, at 64, $434,450; $296,000 Chicago and Northern Pacific fives, worth, at 70, $207,200, and $45,000 Wisconsin Central incomes, valued at $11,250.

The history of the Northern Pacific Railroad, like the history of all other transcontinental lines, is replete with financial vicissitudes. The route of the Northern Pacific was planned and partly surveyed a great many years before a charter was obtained, on lines suggested by Thomas Jefferson. In 1857 the Legislature of Washington Territory passed an act to incorporate "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," but the friends of the project were obliged to battle in Congress for several years thereafter before recognition could be obtained from the Federal Government.

The Northern Pacific Road was chartered in 1864, and construction was begun in July, 1870. J. Gregory Smith was then President of the company, and Edwin F. Johnson was chief engineer. The work of building the road was begun with $5,000,000, received from Jay Cooke & Co. of Philadelphia. In 1870 and 1871 large sums of money poured into the treasury of the company from the sale of bonds. The entire main line of the road from Ashland, Wis., to Portland, Oregon, was opened Sept. 9, 1883. In the meantime the company passed through the experience of a receivership. The panic of 1873 witnessed the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., and the finances of the railroad company were seriously involved. Gen. Cass, who had succeeded Mr. Smith as President, became receiver. A reorganization followed, the road and franchise being purchased by a committee of the bondholders.

Charles B. Wright was elected President in 1874 and he served until 1879, when he resigned in consequence of difficulty in raising money to complete the road. The Directors made another appeal to Congress and, thanks to the help of Ben Wade, the road received substantial aid. Frederick Billings of Boston was then made President, and it was during his administration that much was done toward completing the road. He resigned for business reasons in 1881, and A. N. Barney was made temporary President.

Next, Henry Villard came along with plenty of ambition and push. He organized the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and the Oregon and Transcontinental Company and got up a blind pool in Wall Street the success of which gave him control of the Northern Pacific Railway. He became President of the company, conducted a brilliant campaign, and had the satisfaction of driving the golden spike at the completion of the road. His administration rolled up a big floating debt, however, and got into a sea of financial trouble. Mr. Villard was deposed in 1884. Mr. Robert Harris, Vice President of the Erie Railroad, being appointed receiver. Mr. Thomas F. Oakes, Vice President of the road under Mr. Villard, soon became President of the road.

A few years ago Mr. Villard practically regained possession of the road and made himself Chairman of the Executive Board. He retired from that place a few weeks ago.

The present officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are Thomas F. Oakes, President; J. B. Williams, Vice President; George S. Baxter, Treasurer. The Directors are C. B. Wright of Philadelphia, T. F. Oakes, R. G. Ralston, W. L. Bull, John D. Rockefeller, E. H. Abbott, C. L. Colby, Colgate Hoyt, C. T. Barney, James B. Haggin, all of New-York; James B. Williams of Stamford, Conn., and David S. Wegg of Chicago.

## THE CONSOLIDATED ROAD.

### New-Haven and Hartford Directors Take Important Action.

An important meeting of the Directors of the New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad was held in the offices of the company at the Grand Central Station in this city yesterday. President Charles P. Clark, who returned from Europe last week, presided. Action on the financial crisis was taken.

After a long discussion the Directors voted to appoint from their number several committees to inquire into the best means for meeting the financial emergency. The committees were instructed to report soon. For the present, however, everything will run as before.

The committees will consider the advisability of stopping the four-tracking of the New-York division, now in progress, and of postponing indefinitely the erection of the new million-dollar station at Providence.

### Great Northern Reductions.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 15.—The thousands of employes of the Great Northern Railway system are wearing long faces to-night, President Hill having ordered the monthly pay roll cut from $600,000 to about $350,000. A circular letter has been issued to each of the officers and employes of the road, which says: "Owing to actual and anticipated reductions in traffic, caused by prevailing financial and business conditions, the following reduction in the pay of all officers and employes of the company receiving stated monthly or yearly wages or salaries will be made, taking effect with the current month and continuing while the conditions referred to remain. On salaries rating $5,000 per year and upward, 30 per cent.; on salaries rating $2,000 per year or more, up to $5,000 per year, 25 per cent.; on salaries of $1,200 per year or more, up to $2,000 per year, 20 per cent.; on salaries rating less than $1,200 per year, 15 per cent."

### Reading to be Examined.

John R. Dos Passos, counsel to the New-York committee of Philadelphia and Reading bondholders, said yesterday that the receivers of that property had consented to allow an expert examination of the books and accounts of the company. The examination will be commenced by Mr. Stephen Little upon his return from Denver.

### Railroad Notes and Personals.

—Messrs. John C. Havemeyer, H. O. Armour, James M. Hartshorne, Otto T. Bannard, and Morton S. Paton, the Bondholders' Committee of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company, give notice that holders of bonds to the amount of nearly $3,000,000 have signed the bondholders' agreement, and all who wish to act with this committee should sign and return the agreement at once.

—The suit of ex-Gov. Evans of Colorado and others against the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company for an accounting and a receiver has been set for Sept. 4 in Denver. This suit affects 1,600 miles of the Union Pacific system.

### Carriage Accidents at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—Major Clinton B. Sears of Philadelphia, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, and wife were upset in a runaway accident to-day and severely injured. Major Sears's left arm was broken in two places and the fingers of the hand were dislocated. Both he and his wife were badly cut and bruised.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador, narrowly escaped being thrown from his carriage to-day near Bathing Beach, the wheel being caught and wrecked by contact with car tracks.

Chicago Beach Hotel still open. A delightful Summer resort four blocks from the World's Fair. Warren F. Leland, Manager.—Adv.

# LESS DEMAND FOR CURRENCY

## MONEY BROKERS NOT DOING SUCH A RUSHING BUSINESS.

### Considerable Sums Were Sent South to Help in Moving the Cotton Crop—Sub-Treasury Had a Busy Day—Movement of Gold from Europe Continues—£52,000 Taken from the Bank of England—The Havel is Bringing $625,000—No Clearing House Certificates Issued.

Currency is still at a premium. Current rates for it yesterday afternoon were not as high as the figures recorded when the demand was heaviest last week, but they were practically on a level with the premiums paid late on Monday. In fact, the cash market had something very like a repetition of its movements the day before.

On the whole, the demand was rather lighter than on Monday. As was the case that day, the money brokers were not rushed with business in the morning, but their trade picked up later. The selling rate, which had been below 2 per cent., advanced to 2½ per cent., according to the broker's own quotations. Outside there was talk of some purchases as high as 3 per cent. premium. For the currency they handed out the brokers paid about 1½ per cent. The supply appeared to be none too large, and bids of 1¼ per cent. for gold now in transit to this country were made.

There was less of a demand for cash for pay rolls in this city and places near it, but more of a demand for shipments to distant points. All the brokers reported sending considerable sums to the South. There the money is wanted to help in moving the cotton crops.

These Southern shipments probably represented a large share of all the money sent out of town. Not much was sent by the banks, for in the last week the demands from their country correspondents have fallen off to a large extent. The country banks, no doubt, are as anxious as ever to increase their stock of funds, but they have learned that the New-Yorkers will not send them funds unless they can show good and pressing reasons for the accommodation.

The great movement of currency to the interior a few weeks ago put far more money into the districts where funds are needed every Fall for moving the crops than they generally have any need for. The question now interesting Wall Street is whether this money will be hoarded or be available for handling the crops. Many of the country banks are carrying cash for a huge percentage of their deposits. If they are willing to release a part of this money the calls upon New-York will be greatly reduced. As it is, these country banks, by their hoarding policy, have practically retired from business for the time being.

Everybody at the Sub-Treasury had a hard day's work yesterday, for the business of that establishment was rushing from the moment the doors opened. In payment of Government checks $1,400,000 was handed out over the counter, just about half the total representing payments on Assay Office checks issued against deposits of gold bars and foreign coin. Of the $1,400,000 all but $280,000 was paid in gold. Treasury notes were used for the balance. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance at the Clearing House was $193,000, of which $190,000 was settled in gold. On telegraphic transfers $200,000 was sent here from San Francisco.

Silver was in good demand, 104,000 standard dollars being put in circulation. Calls for subsidiary coins also increased, and $50,000 was paid out in halves, quarters, and dimes.

In the last eight days the Sub-Treasury has handled $4,400,000 in American gold coin, brought here from Europe. This gold is turned in for inspection and then is drawn out again immediately. The movement of the yellow metal this way is still going on, dispatches from London announcing yesterday that £52,000 in American coin had been taken from the Bank of England for shipment to this country. The steamer Havel sailed yesterday from Southampton with $625,000 in gold on board for Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Chicago dispatches said that direct importations to that city were going on, and that in the course of the week the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank would receive $500,000 and the First National half as much. New-York exchange was offered at $5 discount. Nothing has been heard at the Sub-Treasury in this city of the reported arrangement by which Chicago importers could have their gold deposited here and paid for in currency in Chicago.

No Clearing House certificates were issued yesterday and none were canceled. Uncertainty of the doings of Congress is one of the things standing in the way of retiring certificates on any considerable scale, for the first thing to lessen the need of the certificates is action by the legislators to restore general confidence. The financial community is overwhelmingly for the repeal of the silver-purchase law, and until that is secured it will have little patience with Congressional dallying with substitute legislation.

## THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

For *EASTERN NEW-YORK* and *New-England*, warmer, westerly winds, and fair weather.

For the *District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia*, and *North Carolina*, warmer, westerly winds, and fair weather.

For *South Carolina, Georgia*, and *Eastern Florida*, generally fair except local thunderstorms, variable winds becoming southerly.

For *Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana*, and *Eastern Texas*, southerly winds, fair, except local rains with thunder. For *Arkansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Missouri, Kansas*, and *Iowa*, warmer, southerly shifting to cooler northerly winds, fair, except local rains with thunderstorms.

For *Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana*, and *Colorado*, warmer, variable winds, and fair weather.

For *Minnesota*, warmer, westerly winds, and fair weather.

For *Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York*, and *Ohio*, warmer, fair, variable winds, becoming southerly.

For *Tennessee, Kentucky*, and *West Virginia*, warmer, southwesterly winds, occasional local rains, with thunder.

For *Illinois, Wisconsin, Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan*, and *Indiana*, warmer, southerly shifting to cooler westerly winds, local rains, with thunder, followed by fair weather by Thursday morning.

RIVERS.—The Savannah will rise; the other rivers will change slightly.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—The barometer is low in Manitoba and off the New-England coast and highest in the South Atlantic States.

The temperature has fallen in the Northwest and Rocky Mountain region, and has risen in Montana and the Atlantic States.

Fair weather prevails, except local thunderstorms in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Fair weather is indicated for the Atlantic States; local thunderstorms for the Gulf States, the southwest and central valleys.

The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the past twenty-four hours: Texas—Orange, 2.90; Columbia, 1.70.

The Savannah has risen 3.1 feet at Augusta, and the Arkansas 2.2 feet at Fort Smith.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

|  | 1892. | 1893. |  | 1892. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 69° | 62° | 3:30 P. M. | 86° | 84° |
| 6 A. M. | 68° | 62° | 6 P. M. | 83° | 84° |
| 9 A. M. | 74° | 69° | 9 P. M. | 77° | 78° |
| 12 M. | 80° | 76° | 12 P. M. | 74° | 76° |

Average temperature yesterday.......73⅞°
Average for same date last year.......76⅜°
Average for same date last fifteen years.......68¼°

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Coatsworth elevator on Michigan and Ganson Streets, having a capacity of 1,200,000 bushels and valued at $750,000, was destroyed by fire this morning. It did not contain more than 20,000 bushels of grain. When the elevator fell the sparks set fire to a number of small buildings on the west side of Michigan Street. The loss on those was about $25,000. The elevator was about covered by insurance.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 15.—The Tubbs Hotel in East Oakland was destroyed by fire yesterday. There were 110 guests in the hotel, all of whom escaped. The building was a four-story frame, and was one of Oakland's oldest landmarks. Its original cost was said to be $110,000, and its furniture probably $100,000 more—both fairly covered by insurance.

ROUNDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Two dwelling houses were destroyed and two others damaged by fire in Sleightburg, a suburb of this city, early this morning. The burned houses were owned by John Marsh and James Douglas.

## ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:10 A. M. Tuesday to 1:30 A. M. Wednesday.)

1:10 A. M.—75 Bowery; awning; damage trifling; cause unknown.
1:30 A. M.—75 Bowery; Henry Eisler; damage trifling; cause, sparks from previous fire.
3:25 A. M.—348 West Twelfth Street, (rear;) Peter Donnellon; damage, $100; cause unknown.
10 A. M.—10 Rutgers Place; owner, Jacob Foskotz; damage, tenants, $3,900; building, $5,000; cause, kerosene stove upset.
1:05 P. M.—175 East Ninety-third Street; Simon Hochfelder; damage, $50; insured; cause unknown.
2:15 P. M.—307 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Salvatore Angine; damage, $30; insured; cause unknown.
5:50 P. M.—47 Crosby Street; chimney; damage trifling; cause unknown.
7:57 P. M.—18 First Street; Bruno Ordroff; damage, $35; insured; cause, curtain and gas jet.
8 P. M.—161 Stanton Street; Isaac Benjamin; damage trifling; cause unknown.
9:30 P. M.—244 Avenue A; electric light pole, owned by East River Electric Company; damage trifling; cause, wire crossing.

## TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

Page 9.

Mgr. Satolli celebrates mass in the cathedral.
Mr. Blount has returned from Hawaii.
Silver debate in the Congress.
Naval cadets sail away.
Summit's new Town Hall.
Will issue no more summonses against Cordage officers.
Was it love or hypnotism?
Suicide of an unknown woman.
Forty-nine years a priest.
Swam off with a truck.
Torn by a mad St. Bernard.

Page 10.

Silver debate in the Congress, continued.
Mrs. Shaan testifies in her own behalf.
Custom House investigation.
Foreign Markets.
Court calendars and referees.

Page 11.

Reports of the financial markets.
Manhattan will not build.
Financial advertisements.

Page 12.

Yesterday's games of baseball.
Commercial Affairs.
Live Stock and other markets.
Post Office Notice.
Railroad, Steamboat, and Shipping advertisements.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

This morning THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every newsdealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publication Office.

## "THE TIMES" IN CHICAGO.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is for sale at the following places in Chicago:

Wells B. Sizer, 189 State Street.
Palmer House.
The Post Office Depot, 91 Adams Street.
Charles McDonald, 55 Washington Street.
The Auditorium Hotel.
Victoria Hotel.
Grand Pacific Hotel.
Union News Company's stands on Elevated Railroad and at Fair Grounds.
Leland Hotel.
Virginia Hotel.
Tremont House.
Imperial Hotel.
Hotel Wellington.
Hotel Windermere.
Brentano's, 204 and 206 Wabash Avenue.
Columbian News and Novelty Company, Fair Grounds—Casino, Public Comfort Buildings, and Terminal Station.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

S. GREGOR DORAN'S affairs are in the hands of Adolph Bierck, Jr., as receiver in the supplementary proceedings brought by Frank L. Lovelace. The appointment of a receiver was made in haste as efforts to serve papers on Mr. Doran in the past few days had proved fruitless. He has been, it is claimed, a partner in the firm of Monroe, Miller & Co., brokers at 16 Broad Street. There it was said Mr. Doran was in Canada, and at his house, 47 East Nineteenth Street, it was said on Monday that he had gone to the Thousand Islands and to Montreal. An order was made with the appointment of the receiver for Mr. Doran restraining the United States National Bank from disposing of his property or interests therein, as it was represented that the firm of Monroe, Miller & Co. kept their principal account in that bank, and had at times a daily balance of $35,000.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND MINING GUARANTEE COMPANY of 41 Broadway has been attached for $2,597 in favor of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company on a note. On two attachments aggregating $80,343 received by the Sheriff on Monday a levy was made on three oil paintings belonging to the company, which are said to have cost a large sum, and also on $38,000 of bonds of the Put-In-Bay Water Works, Light and Railway Company of Ohio, pledged as collateral for loans.

THE BRIDGEPORT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY and the BRIDGEPORT LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY have been adjudged indebted to the National Park Bank on notes, the first named company for $14,764 and the other for $4,764. The companies have offices at 4 Warren Street, with headquarters at Bridgeport, Ala. Lawyer Olcott, who represents the companies, said yesterday that they had no property here, but the judgments were good and would eventually be paid.

RECEIVER FOR S. NEWMAN & SONS.—Jacob Horowitz has been appointed in this city receiver for the firm of S. Newman & Sons, vinegar manufacturers of John and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, in a suit brought by William Newman, who has a fourth interest, to dissolve the firm, as business is no longer profitable. The liabilities are only $4,000, and it is claimed there are ample assets to pay all claims.

THE S. P. TAYLOR PAPER COMPANY, one of the largest paper houses on the Pacific coast, has made a voluntary assignment. The Pierce Paper Mills, belonging to the same company, have also suspended payment. Liabilities, $190,000; assets, $400,000. The firm is said to be solvent, but unable to get money for its business, which is conducted in San Francisco.

AN EXECUTION AGAINST THE NOCTON COMPANY, publishers, at Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, for $6,464 has been received by the Sheriff, in favor of Robert Dunlap, the hatter, for money loaned between March 18 and July 11. The business was started as Nocton & Co. in March, 1892, and was incorporated on Jan. 1, with a capital stock of $50,000.

H. I. NICHOLAS & CO., the bankers at 11 Wall Street who assigned to W. Nelson Cromwell, filed schedules yesterday showing liabilities of $1,615,050, nominal assets of $4,453,503, and actual assets of $1,329,784. Securities to the value of $1,316,050 have been placed in the hands of creditors as collateral.

THE STANDARD PUMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY at 197 Grand Street has been placed in the hands of John E. Burke as receiver in the suit of John H. Scriven. It was incorporated in 1882 with a capital stock of $50,000, Gen. Francis J. Herron being the President, and it manufactured ale and beer pumps.

GEORGE A. DRAKE & CO., dealers in plumbers' supplies at 890 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, have made an assignment to William G. Davis, giving preferences for $2,600. They began business on March 1, 1892, and claimed a capital of $10,000.

ASSIGNEE HERMAN P. OBERMANN has filed his report of the assets and liabilities of the Obermann Brewing Company of Milwaukee. The assets aggregate $605,634 and the liabilities $337,941. The company feels confident of adjusting matters so as to be able to resume business in a short time.

THE LAKOTA HOTEL on Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, J. Foster Rhodes, manager, went into the hands of a receiver yesterday. Assets, $500,000; liabilities one-half that amount. The receiver will continue the business of the hotel.

N. R. FROST, real estate dealer of St. Paul, Minn., has made an assignment. His liabilities are about $125,000, and his assets, principally in real estate equities, considerably exceed that amount.

THE SOUTH SIDE FOUNDRY COMPANY of Indianapolis, Ind., has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Neither the assets nor liabilities are given.

THOMAS LUCAS'S SONS' stores in Scranton and Carbondale, Penn., were closed yesterday by the Sheriff on executions and judgments of $30,000.

E. & W. "Octa." "Shattemuc." E. & W.
Either style if you wear a low collar.

## DIED.

Alpers, Henry F.
Anderson, Genezra R.
Appleton, Caroline A.
Baker, Joseph P.
Bruns, Phil.
Faucon, Maurice.
Graves, Walter.
Griffith, Regina (N.) R.
Morgan, Joanna H.
Peters, Thomas McC.

ALPERS.—At Dansville, N. Y., Aug. 15, HENRY F. ALPERS of Westfield, N. J., aged 43 years. Funeral services from his late residence on Thursday, at 4:30 P. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty St. at 3:30 and 3:45 P. M. Interment private.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, at her residence, Upper Montclair, N. J., GENEZRA R., wife of Frank T. Anderson.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

APPLETON.—On Monday, Aug. 14, at Cranstons-on-the-Hudson, CAROLINE A., widow of George S. Appleton.

Funeral at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Thursday, Aug. 17, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BAKER.—On Monday, Aug. 14, at Bristol, R. I., JOSEPH P. BAKER of New-York City and Paris, France, aged 76 years.

Funeral announcement later.

BRUNS.—At his residence, No. 128 East 31st St., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, PHIL BRUNS, aged 56 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St., on Thursday, Aug. 17, at 11 A. M.

FAUCON.—At Haines Falls, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1893, MAURICE FAUCON, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Clinton Av., near Fulton, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Jamaica, L. I.

GRAVES.—At his Yonkers home, Aug. 15, WALTER GRAVES, son of the late Edwin Graves, formerly of Morristown, N. J.

Funeral at the residence of Mrs. Carman F. Randolph, Yonkers, N. Y., Thursday, 10:30 A. M. Interment at Morristown, N. J., on arrival of 2 P. M. train from New-York.

GRIFFITH.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1893, at Bethlehem, N. H., REGINA (NINA) RADER GRIFFITH. Interment private in Greenwood.

MORGAN.—At Lucerne, Switzerland, on Aug. 2, JOANNA HENRIQUES MORGAN, wife of W. Rogers Morgan, Jr., of New-York City and daughter of Timothy Wright, Esq., of Chicago.

PETERS.—Sunday, Aug. 13, the Venerable THOMAS MCCLURE PETERS, S. T. D., rector of St. Michael's Church and Archdeacon of New-York.

Funeral services in St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Av. and 99th St., Thursday, Aug. 17, at 4 o'clock.

Holy communion at 7:30 and 9 A. M.

Clergy are requested to bring robes and meet in vestry room at 3:30.

Trustees of the Sheltering Arms, Children's Fold, Shepherd's Fold, House of Rest for Consumptives, and officers and Executive Committee of the New-York P. E. City Mission Society are invited to meet at the same place and time.

The casket will be open in the church on Wednesday from 3 to 8 P. M. and on Thursday until noon.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad
Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

## Special Notices.

ARE UNLIKE ALL OTHER Pills, no purging.
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## THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. Among other features, it contains—

THE BATTLE OVER SILVER—Congress is attempting to repeal the Sherman act. The principal speeches thus far delivered, including Mr. Hendrix's great argument, in full.

NEAL WINS ON FIRST BALLOT—He is nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Ohio.

LONDON STILL SWELTERING—Bankers and politicians forced to forego their vacation. Other foreign gossip.

OFFICERS IN BOTH HOUSES—Sketches and portraits of members of the new force in Congress.

LAUNCH OF THE MINNEAPOLIS—Twenty thousand persons see her slide off the ways. (Illustrated.)

SILVER MEN NOT CONSISTENT—Their States much prefer gold to the white metal.

FIRST DUKE ONLY A PRINCE—When a real grandee came to New-York society held back.

POLITICS IS THEIR SPHERE—Three distinct types of the woman politician in Congress.

SOUTHERN NEGRO PROGRESS—What the race has done in wealth and education.

STILL ANOTHER ROYAL VISITOR—Archduke Franz Ferdinand d'Este on his way here. (Illustrated.)

CALIFORNIA OLIVE RAISING—An industry which promises to become very profitable.

THE SNAKES OF AUSTRALIA—Anecdotes of encounters with venomous serpents.

CAUGHT A BOLD, BAD ROBBER—He took diamonds worth $15,000 from W. G. Pollock.

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# CONVICT MEREDITH'S SANITY

## DR. ALLISON SUBMITS TO A SEVERE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

### He Admits that His Conviction of the Prisoner's Insanity Was Based on the Reports of Others—He Persists, However, in Declaring that Meredith Is Insane—Dr. O'Sullivan Pushes the Witnesses Hard, but They All Insist on the Lunacy of the Convict.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 15.—This morning Dr. Allison resumed his answer to Dr. O'Sullivan's cross-questions in the Meredith hearing. Dr. Allison said he had received a number of reports of Meredith's violence and of his attempts to influence other inmates, but, on close questioning, he admitted that he could not give the names of the persons who made the reports.

Question after question was shot at the witness, and at last he admitted that he did not consider Meredith a maniac.

"How do you know Dr. Sefton was not poisoning him?" asked Mr. O'Sullivan.

"I don't believe he was."

"Why do you believe that?"

"Well, I know from Dr. Sefton's general character."

"How did that nitro-glycerine get into Meredith's wine?"

"I don't know. I wish I did."

"How do you know that Dr. Sefton did not put it in?"

"I don't believe he did."

Then Dr. O'Sullivan went into the broad field of insanity. He took up all the branches.

"What is insanity?" he asked the witness.

"It is a disease."

"Humph; well we'll see about that."

Then he read from Spitzka that insanity is not a disease, but the result of a disease. Dr. Allison admitted that this was correct.

Goodwin Brown, one of the State Commissioners in Lunacy, was called. He detailed an interview which he had in the Matteawan Asylum one night last June with Meredith. He had visited many prisons and asylums, and had made a careful study of the systems pursued. He thought that that at Matteawan was excellent. Meredith impressed him during the interview as a man shrewd, calculating, cunning, and tricky.

"Why did you enter into this interview?" asked Dr. O'Sullivan on the cross-examination.

"At the request of Gov. Flower."

"And when you saw him at Matteawan last June you had a well-established opinion as to his sanity?"

"Well, yes; I had learned much of the circumstances of his case. In his manner before me he was excited. He complained of the treatment. His talk led me to conclude that he was insane."

"And what did you do as a result of this investigation?"

"I sent a letter to the Governor."

The letter was here put in evidence; it was as follows:

ALBANY, June 7, 1893.

*The Hon. Roswell P. Flower, Governor, Albany, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to your request, I did recently, at the Matteawan State Hospital, in company with Commissioner Reeves, have a long interview with Edward Meredith, a convict transferred to the hospital from Sing Sing Prison. I have no doubt that Meredith is a proper subject for care and treatment in the Matteawan State Hospital, and that his pardon and transfer to another institution for the insane would not be for the public interests. He freely admitted that he violently assaulted a keeper with a "slungshot," which was made by placing a stone in a stocking. The keeper assaulted was badly injured and narrowly escaped with his life.

Meredith showed no proper appreciation of his act. It did not appear that the keeper interfered with him in any way. He was simply in Meredith's way when the latter attempted to escape. In my judgment there is absolutely nothing in his story which purports to inculpate the Superintendent of State Prisons and various other public officers. If you so desire, I will state my views of Meredith's case to you more fully personally. I am yours, with highest respect,

GOODWIN BROWN,
State Commissioner in Lunacy.

"Did you have this personal interview with the Governor?"

"No, Sir; there was no request for such an interview."

Dr. J. Elvin Courtney was the next witness. He detailed all the circumstances attending Meredith's daily life at Matteawan, and made special reference to the medical treatment, all of which was corroborative of Dr. Allison's testimony. He admitted that the famous "black medicine," hyoscyamine, had been given to Meredith.

"Is it not a fact," asked Dr. O'Sullivan, "that seclusion and drugging are recognized methods of punishment?"

"So recognized by the patients."

"Do you not give this black medicine to render the patients muscularly weak, so that they may be unable to escape or make trouble?"

"Well—oh, yes."

Then followed a long dissertation on the ethics of the case and on the definition of muscular weakness, all of which wearied the assistant professional gentlemen but at the same time amused the crowd. Later on Dr. Courtney admitted that the "black medicine" was used in all reputable asylums.

Then Bernard Lynch was called. He is the attendant whom the Farringtons say they saw drop something from a paper into Meredith's plate. Lynch denied this and said that he never put drugs in the patients' food.

Daniel J. Lucey, the attendant whom Meredith and two of the inmates assaulted while attempting to escape from Auburn Asylum, admitted that he was not made insensible by the blows given him by Meredith, and added that he resumed his duties the next day. This is the man whom Commissioner Brown says in his letter to Gov. Flower was nearly killed by Meredith. Lucey admitted under questioning that Meredith had him in his power and could have killed him if he so desired.

William H. Cambells, the Supervisor of the asylum, who has had Meredith in custody for some time, even during the trial, was the next witness. He stated that he believed Meredith insane, but under cross-examination he admitted that there had been nothing in his prisoner's conduct during the past year to bear out his conclusions. Irving F. Clark, an attendant at Matteawan, also said that he thought Meredith was insane, but admitted that many of the attendants indulged in intoxicants, and were not as careful as they should have been. He would not deny that on several occasions he had himself been intoxicated, and Meredith's greatest crime in his eye was that he asked him to bring him some whisky. This he refused to do, asserting that it was contrary to his principles to be disloyal to his employers. Clark's attitude on the stand caused considerable laughter.

Mrs. Meredith was recalled by Mr. Battle. She admitted that she signed the affidavit and petition to the Governor on behalf of her son. In this affidavit it was set forth that her son was insane.

"Why did you sign such a document believing him to be sane?" asked Mr. Battle.

"I did it acting under the advice and instructions of Mr. Pratt and Dr. Allison."

"Sufficient," said Dr. O'Sullivan.

The case will be resumed to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

# BADLY BEATEN BY A FIREMAN.

### A Lodging House Proprietor Has a Hard Time at a Fire in the Bowery.

An awning in front of Henry Eisler's Red Star furniture store, at 75 Bowery, caught fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and although the fire did little damage the Bowery for a time was the scene of great excitement.

The Dakota lodging house is next door to the furniture store, and Fireman Charles Sheridan endeavored to get into the store through the lodging house. He went through the room of the proprietor, Patrick J. Hughes. Sheridan did not have his uniform on, and Hughes wanted to know who he was. Sheridan replied roughly and the men had a fight.

The fire was soon put out, but the fight went on. Policeman Rosenberg entered the house and arrested Hughes. Then the crowd attacked the policeman, and had it not been for his brother policemen who were near he would have had a hard time. James Mann, a blacksmith, was arrested for striking Rosenberg, and he was sent to the Essex Market Court, where he was fined $5. Hughes was sent to the same court. He was battered and bruised, while Fireman Sheridan did not have a scratch. Hughes was held for trial, while Sheridan walked off.

After the fire had been out another was started in the basement of the store by a spark. The lodgers, who had gone back to bed in the Dakota, were routed out a second time. But the second fire was put out as easily as the first, and the damage did not amount to more than $150.

### His Right Place Behind Bars.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 15.—Daniel Burns was recently released from Clinton Prison, after serving a five years' term for burglary. He signalized his return to liberty by promptly establishing a reputation as a brutal local terror.

On Saturday last Officer Edward Helmuth of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals went to Burns's stable to examine some horses which it had been alleged Burns was maltreating. Agent Helmuth was set upon by Burns and horribly beaten. When he was able to get about, he lodged a complaint against Burns with Justice Smith. At the hearing to-day Burns pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months in the county jail.

# READY TO DO ITS DUTY.

### Hudson County Grand Jury Will Indict If Sufficient Evidence Is Offered.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 15.—There was a short session of the Grand Jury at the Court House to-day. No witnesses appeared, and the jurors merely discussed informally some of the testimony before them about policy shop keepers. As Judge Lippincott is on his vacation it was not thought worth while to vote upon any case. A long session will be held a week from Thursday, when Judge Lippincott will have returned. Presentments and indictments will then be prepared and handed to him, and the jury will ask to be discharged.

The scandal that has grown out of the failure of the Grand Jury to indict keepers of policy shops and liquor dealers who sell openly on Sunday, has already brought to the front the official protection of these forms of crime as a prominent issue for the approaching local campaign. Until the revelations in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the helplessness of the Grand Jury under fire—being unable to defend itself against criticism lest in so doing it might disclose proceedings which it is bound by oath to keep secret—the elements of the community that respect law could know only of attacks, no defense appearing.

These attacks seemed reasonable enough in view of Judge Lippincott's special instructions to the Grand Jury to investigate policy and race track gambling and Sunday liquor selling, which everybody knows are carried on here as if the law approved rather than condemned them. Now that inaction by the Grand Jury has been in part explained by the plea that what appears to be defiant violation of law is evidently permissive violation through official connivance, and that witnesses are not produced upon whose evidence indictments can be found, public feeling has become kindlier toward the Grand Jury, and the searchlight is turning upon the sources of protection.

"There is no public official in this county," said a member of the Grand Jury yesterday, "whom we would hesitate to indict if sufficient evidence could be brought to us. I do not believe a Grand Jury was ever more sincerely desirous of finding indictments against notorious violators of law than is the jury of the present term in this county. In the complaints that were brought against policy gamblers in Hoboken, indictments were found within five minutes after the evidence had been submitted. We were so desirous of driving out 'green-goods' men that we made a presentment to the court in favor of the indictment, against the advice of the Prosecutor of Pleas, who declared that the evidence which we had taken was not sufficient, and who declined to draw a bill because he said he did not believe convictions possible.

"I think any one who has appeared before us with positive evidence will bear out the statement that the Grand Jury has lost no time in framing indictments whenever that course could be warranted. Apparently in the case of the 'green goods' men the zeal of the Grand Jury to suppress this form of crime in Hudson County was too strong. At any rate that is the opinion of the Public Prosecutor, and that was his excuse for declining to draw the indictment.

"Now, with our declared willingness to indict anybody against whom proper evidence may be produced, and in view of the fact that any citizen having a just complaint to make will be gladly heard, it does seem shameful that all the criticism for failure to check crime in this county should be heaped upon the Grand Jury, and that those who are interested in its protection should escape blame."

The Grand Jury has had before it the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company and operators and messengers of that company to try to trace cipher dispatches addressed to policy dealers in Jersey City. Prosecutor Winfield himself examined these witnesses and apparently used all his art as a cross-examiner in trying to get information from them that would lead to something definite. The effort was an utter failure. There have been police raids upon alleged policy shops in Lower Jersey City, and officers assigned to make the raids, and who actually arrested men, came before the Grand Jury and testified that the men whom they arrested were found usually quietly seated in rooms smoking cigars and reading newspapers, but that in these rooms were not discovered any traces of policy gambling.

The Grand Jury still declares itself willing to sit through its term, until the second Tuesday in September, if citizens who criticise its failure to indict will furnish material of character strong enough to lead to the hope of convictions.

# IMPORTANT ORDNANCE TEST.

### An American Thirteen-Inch Gun to be Proved in a Week or Two.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—One of the most important events in the ordnance world will take place in a week or two at the naval ordnance proving ground at Indian Head. It is the testing of the first thirteen-inch gun built for the navy.

There are five of these guns completed at the Washington ordnance shops, where the assembling and lathe work only is done, the forgings coming from the Pennsylvania steel foundries. They will be among the most powerful guns of the world and probably beyond this calibre there will be little use in going. All of the guns turned out by the Navy Ordnance Bureau have proved excellent, the department has yet to hear of any inefficiency or weakness, and many of them have been used under conditions to thoroughly test their quality.

The thirteen-inch gun of the navy weighs 135,500 pounds, or 60.5 tons. Its total length is 40 feet, and the greatest diameter of the gun body 49 inches. The total length of the bore is 454 inches, of which 370 inches is rifled. The rifling consists of 52 grooves, each .415 inch wide and .05 inch deep. The chamber of this great gun is 80 inches long and has a diameter of 15 inches. The total capacity of the bore is 64,857 cubic inches.

The missile which this mighty weapon will throw weighs 1,100 pounds, and it will require 550 pounds of powder to discharge this projectile at a velocity at the muzzle of 2,100 foot-seconds. The shot will travel 373 inches in the gun before it makes its appearance at the mouth of the weapon. The 1,100 pounds of steel which will be the bullet of this gun, after it has been hurled 2,500 yards from the weapon, will have a velocity still of 1,805 foot-seconds, or sufficient speed to be traveling at the rate of 1,805 feet per second. The energy of the projectile at the muzzle is estimated at 33,627 foot-tons, or sufficient power to move 33,627 tons a distance of one foot.

Under rules which the ordnance officers apply to such things, it is said that the shell can perforate, like so much paper, 27 inches of solid steel at the muzzle of the gun and 24 inches of steel 1,500 yards distant.

There has been no test in recent years, barring the original nickel-steel armor trials, which will engage the attention of the ordnance officers as will the first firing of the thirteen-inch gun at Indian Head.

It is interesting to know whether the excellent characteristics of the guns of small calibre can be maintained in the largest, and whether the fearful results estimated for the gun can be attained.

In the first test brown prismatic powder will be used and cast-iron shell will be fired. A temporary mount will be used, as the permanent mount for the guns of this calibre will not be ready for some months yet.

# HER BODY BADLY BURNED.

### Malka Galborovitz's Burning Clothes Torn from Her in the Street.

Rutgers Place was very much excited yesterday morning by a fire that occurred in a five-story tenement house. One woman was badly burned and will probably die, and many people had narrow escapes.

The fire started in the room of Miss Malka Galborovitz, who lives in the rear of Morris Ritt's cigar store on the first floor of 10 Rutgers Place. No one knows how the fire started, but it was probably caused by the explosion or the upsetting of an oil stove. While the men were working in the cigar store Miss Galborovitz ran into the room a little after 10 o'clock with her clothing on fire and screaming at the top of her voice. The six workmen tried to extinguish the flames, but the woman suffered so that she rushed away from them into the street. Ritt was severely burned in attempting to put out the flames. The sight of Miss Galborovitz running around the street with her clothing on fire attracted a large crowd, which in attempting to relieve the woman, nearly tore all her clothing from her body. Miss Galborovitz was horribly burned. An ambulance was called and she was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where it was said she could not live.

As she was being carried to the hospital the unfortunate woman kept calling for her money. No one understood what she meant, but finally she told the surgeon that she had some money in a belt around her waist. Search was made for the belt, but it was not found. But in the street near the scene of the fire was found a roll of bills amounting to $300. These were the savings of the woman for years. She made the money as a worker in a clothing factory.

When the woman ran through the house with her clothing aflame the other tenants were badly frightened, and made a rush for the fire-escapes. By this time the flames had begun to spread through the building. All the tenants got out safely, either down the steps or the fire-escapes, with the exception of A. Greenbaum, eighty-one years of age. He was cut off on the second floor. The firemen gathered up a lot of sheets and cloths that had been thrown out of the windows, and made a life net of them. The old man jumped into the net and was not hurt. When his daughter heard afterward what her father had been up to she fainted immediately, and when she revived she began kissing him and asking him how he dared do such a brave thing. The damage to the house did not amount to more than $4,000.

# MONMOUTH'S LOSING GAME

## THE LOSSES ENTAILED BY THE RACING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

### A Week That Will Show a Big Loss to the Association, and That Makes the Creditors Anxious—Mr. Morris Reported to Have Guaranteed the Loss—Angling for Possession of the Coney Island Club Stock—Why Walbaum and Morris Want a Change in Management There.

Monmouth Park's financial condition was not materially improved yesterday. It was Omnibus Day, the day on which the rich Omnibus Stakes for three-year-olds is run. To this stake the association had agreed to add $10,000. It has been in the past one of the features of the meeting and a day that called out a very large number of people. Yesterday the attendance was only what would have been called fair at any of the other tracks about the vicinity of this city. It was a beggarly attendance for an Omnibus Day, probably the smallest that was ever present to see the Omnibus Stakes decided.

Besides the $10,000 that was added to this stake there were five other races to which the association gave $5,500 in added money, making a total of $15,500. It did not get back from the receipts from the betting ring and all the privileges and from the paid admissions at the gate enough to pay the $10,000 it had added to the Omnibus Stakes, and its net losses on the day were, at the very lowest possible estimate, $6,000. There are two other days this week in which the losses of the association will reach about the same amount, so that the losses for the week will reach, at the very least, $15,000. This shows the benefit of the present system of management of the track. Everybody who goes to Monmouth Park can see how the association is losing money, and there is little wonder that the creditors of the track are shaking their heads and inquiring very anxiously as to where they are coming in. The assertion of the Superintendent of the track that the association had no money in its treasury at the time that the Freeholders of the town of Eatontown demanded the payment of their license fee, just before the meeting, has not tended to make the creditors feel any more pleasantly about their security.

The managers of the track laughed yesterday when their financial solidity was called in question, and one of the men who has a lot to say about the affairs of the track said there could be no doubt about the solidity of the concern so long as the Louisiana Lottery continued to pay as well as it has in the past, or so long as bookmakers continued in business and the roulette wheel and the baccarat table were in existence, so that the managers could go and win money enough to pay all that was necessary to keep the concern afloat—always excepting the license fee due the town of Eatontown.

It was also noised about that John A. Morris had assumed the responsibility for all the debts of the concern, and that he would not have to mortgage the steam yacht Cora to pay them. There are still a lot of negro washerwomen and stevedores down in New-Orleans and in a thousand other cities who are fools enough to play "policy," and so long as these live, so long will Mr. Morris have a sure thing in the way of income.

A story was put afloat from Saratoga yesterday to the effect that W. J. Arkell had secured an option on a majority of the stock of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and that the track by the sea would pass into the possession of a "syndicate" which he represented. His intimacy with the Guttenberg crowd that is running the race track at Saratoga led to the suspicion that he was acting in the matter for Gottfried Walbaum, the President of both the Saratoga and the Guttenberg associations. Walbaum has a grievance against the Sheepshead Bay people. He was practically kicked off the track while he was making a book there for insulting language used to M. F. Dwyer's betting commissioner.

J. G. K. Lawrence, President of the Coney Island Jockey Club, was at the Monmouth Park track yesterday afternoon, and he laughed at the story and said there was no possibility of it being the truth. There had been but few transfers of stock of the club of late, and these were in small blocks and to people that were known to the managers of the track. He felt sure that none of the large stockholders of the club would sell his stock to Walbaum or to any syndicate the make-up of which they were not thoroughly familiar with.

Walbaum has "had it in" for the managers of the track ever since he was kicked off the grounds, and that is what gave color to the story that he is the "syndicate" that is trying to get possession and drive out the present managers of the track.

A more probable theory is that Arkell is the representative of the Louisiana Lottery crowd, and that if he is acting for anybody, and doing anything except trying to get a bit of free newspaper notoriety, he is acting for John A. Morris, who also has a grievance against the club, and who would like to drive out the present managers of the track, as well as would Gottfried Walbaum. It is possible that the two are working together. Morris & Walbaum would make a fine firm name to hang up over the entrance of a race track. With such a firm name as managers there would be no more appropriate place over which to display the legend: "All hope abandon, ye who enter here."

Morris's grievance against the present management of the track grows out of the fine that was imposed upon his trainer, Wyndham Walden, after his brutal attack upon Mr. Mayhew, the turf writer of the *Herald*. Walden is rich, but making him pay a fine of $500 was like squeezing so much blood from a stone. Walden still suffers mentally because he was fined for his assault on Mr. Mayhew, and his employer is sore because his trainer was fined. The latter's notion was that Mr. Mayhew should have suffered capital punishment at least. Then because the offending turf critic was not discharged from the *Herald* at Morris's demand and without question, he has another grievance, as the proprietor of the *Herald* is a member of the Board of Governors of the Coney Island track.

The story goes that Morris wants to get even with the managers of the Coney Island track for not having ruled Mr. Mayhew off the track for life because he objected to the brute Walden clubbing him about the track. So Arkell is acting for him in his plan of revenge upon Messrs. Lawrence, Bradford, and Fellowes, and is trying to get control of the stock, which will be turned over to Morris, who will then invite the men who have built up the track to step down and out, and give him full swing. This is a part of the plan referred to in THE NEW-YORK TIMES some time ago by which Morris was to get control of all the tracks in this vicinity, and run them on the Lottery plan. The wrecking of Monmouth Park is also a part of the plan.

If there is to be a coalition between Morris and Walbaum, they will make a strong team, according to the records of both men in their enterprises in the past. Police Superintendent Byrnes said some time ago that Walbaum had a record that rather outshines most men of his class in some respects in his past operations.

W. K. Vanderbilt, who is the largest individual owner of the Coney Island Jockey Club stock, would hardly be willing to see his property pass into the hands of either Morris or Walbaum. But he may not be able to prevent it. John A. Morris has been in the habit of getting hold of stock that other people wanted, when it served his purpose to get it. Louisiana Lottery stock, for example.

### Results at Monmouth.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Aloha, 122 pounds, (McCafferty,) 7 to 5, won; Sirocco, 127, (Doggett,) 13 to 10, second; Top Gallant, 102, (Midgely,) 15 to 1, third. Key West and Lyceum also ran. Time—1:14.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Charmion, 104 pounds, (Lambley,) 1 to 2, won; Young Arion, 108, (Sims,) 3 to 1, second; Treasure, 108, (Midgely,) 60 to 1, third. Midnight, Hiram, and Corduroy also ran. Time—1:27.

THIRD RACE.—Criterion Stakes. Three-quarters of a mile. Hornpipe, 123 pounds, (Taral,) 2 to 5, won; Jack of Spades, 118, (Hamilton,) 16 to 5, second; Mr. Jingle, 111, (Doggett,) 12 to 1, third. La Joya, Frog Dance, and Morocco also ran. Time—1:13.

FOURTH RACE.—Omnibus Stakes. One mile and a half. Ramapo, 117 pounds, (Overton,) 6 to 1, won; St. Leonards, 117, (Taral,) 5 to 1, second; Comanche, 122, (Sims,) 5 to 1, third. Sir Walter, Sir Francis, and Plutus also ran. Time—2:38.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Patrician, 110 pounds, (Hamilton,) 6 to 1, won; Himyara, 101, (A. Clayton,) 4 to 1, second; Little Pirate, 92, (Reiff,) 4 to 1, third. Rama, Wolsey, My Lady, Gallatin, Crossfire colt, Roscommon, and Dolly Varden also ran. Time—1:00¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Evanstus, 97 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 8 to 1, won; Willie L., 97, (Midgely,) 3 to 1, second; Walcott, 109, (Doggett,) even, third. Minnehaha, May Lose, Colonel S., Miss Kitty, Frieze, and Perrier Jouet also ran. Time—1:13.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Kingston, 129 pounds; Chesapeake and Gold Dollar, 119 each; Gascon and Wildwood, 115 each; Derfargilla, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Bessemer, Little Pilot, Pochino, Cordins, Golloping King, McIntyre, and Ironside, 108 pounds each; Micmac Queen, Sprinkle, Anthem, Nahma, Parasang, and Nonsense, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Ambulance, 117 pounds; Gascon and Wildwood, 112 each; Centelia and Kudeer, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Ajax, 115 pounds; St. Michael, 113; Picknicker, 108; Soundmore, 104; Lizzie, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Anna B., 102 pounds; Sonora, 97; Lumberman, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Bayard, Tiny Tim, Clinton, Sam Bryant, and Bassetlaw, 105 pounds each; Queen Isabella, 100; Anthem 85.

### Winners at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The weather here to-day was slightly cloudy, and a stiff easterly breeze was blowing. The attendance was very large.

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Treasure Trove, 105 pounds, (R. Harris,) 15 to 1, won; Princess Himyara, 105, (Noble,) 5 to 1, second; Sadie W., 105, (Morris,) 11 to 5, third. Vision, Sappho, Columbia, Mary, Miss Thomas, Speedwell, Rebecca Rowett, Elizabeth S., Western Star, and Miss Ricka also ran. Time—0:56½.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Boyd Pantlind, 97 pounds, (Lilly,) 4 to 1, won; Elizabeth L., 105, (Blake,) even money, second; Jake Johnson, 105, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, third. Jester, Yellow Rose, Wrestler, St. Anthony, and Maid Ellis also ran. Time—1:08½.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Sykeston, 122 pounds, (Miller,) 6 to 1, won; Coquette, 106, (Blake,) 6 to 1, second; Galindo, 122, (Morris,) 2 to 5, third. Philora and Dagmar also ran. Time—2:07½.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Knapp, 104 pounds, (Pitman,) 20 to 1, won; Marie K., 105, (Lilly,) 10 to 1, second; Manhasset, 104, (McDermott,) 7 to 2, third. El Reno, St. Croix, Fan King, Lizzie Macduff, Panhandle, White Wings, Lester, and Carmen also ran. Time—1:29½.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Dr. Hasbrouck, 104 pounds, (R. Harris,) 3 to 5, won; Captain Brown, 117, (Fitzsimmons,) 6 to 1, second; Sandowne, 97, (Blake,) 4 to 1, third. Zaldivar, Ross H., Prince Deceiver, and Highland also ran. Time—1:08.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase, over the full course. Mars, 147 pounds, (Dufresne,) 3 to 1, won; Southerner, 147, (Veach,) 8 to 5, second; Gerrina, 162, (Mr. Hayes,) 7 to 2, third. Folly, Victor C., and The Rat also ran. Time—6:23.

THE CARD FOR TO-MORROW.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. William T., Buckrene, and St. Maxim, 111 pounds each; Kentigerna, 108; Fred Douglass, 107; Uno Colorado and Widow Cliquot gelding, 99 each; Lucasta, 96.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Nick and Tar and Tartar, 122 pounds each; Dutch Oven and Red Banner, 117 each; Don Fulano and Mask, 112 each; Wampezo, 107; Bobbie Burns, 104; Fannie Beverly, 99.

THIRD RACE.—Foster Memorial. One mile and an eighth. Lowlander, 118 pounds; Charade, 115; Strathflower, 114; Dundee, 95; Prince Deceiver, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—Grand Union Hotel Stakes. Three-quarters of a mile. Senella, 117 pounds; Ellen, 112; Connors, 97; Dauntless, 92; Tribute and Charley T., 90 each; Bessie Morrison filly and Anna Belle, 87 each.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Clementine, 108 pounds; Acclaim, 107; Henry Young, 105; Rey Del Mar, 102; Leigh, 101; Lizzie Macduff, 83.

SIXTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Major General, Dobbins, Illinois, Flanagan, Pansy colt, Hyde Park, St. Pat, and Designer, 107 pounds each; Token, Miss Richmond, Ella Smith, and Nancy Lee, 104 each.

# MR. FRENCH DISTINGUISHES HIMSELF.

### He Sends the Horses Off at Clifton with Hardy Fox a Furlong Ahead.

The patrons of the Clifton race track have been unkind enough to say of Starter French that he is a poor starter, and uses the worst judgment. His start in the sixth race yesterday proved that his poor starting has been due to poor eyesight, and not to poor judgment.

In that race, in the first break Hardy Fox, ridden by "Mike" Bergen, went about a quarter of a mile before Bergen could bring him to a standstill. Bergen tried to get him back, but was unable to do so, and no one noticed that he was absent from the post. Starter French found what he thought to be a good chance to send the bunch away, and droped the flag to a poor start, of which Charley Wilson had much the best. When the flag was dropped, Bergen, who was about a furlong in front of the field, turned Hardy Fox's head and raced with him as hard as he knew how. With such an advantage as an eighth of a mile start, Hardy Fox could scarcely lose, so he won in hollow style, from Charley Wilson.

The judges had not rung the bell to let the jockeys know that it was no start, but the horses were sent back to the post and started over again, the race being declared "no race." Hardy Fox was withdrawn, and this time Merry Duke, the tired favorite, just managed to struggle home first. Some pitying remarks regarding Mr. French's poor eyesight were made, but hereafter his poor starting will be attributed to weak eyes and not to incapability.

Details of the racing, and betting:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:03¾.

Luray, 108 pounds, (H. Jones,) won by two lengths; Zingara, 100, (McDonald,) second by two lengths; Romance, 102½, (Verplank,) third. Jim Fagan, 101; Watch Me, 98; Blacklock, 101; Hannibal, 101, and Jay-Qu-El, 109, also ran and finished in the order named. George ran away at the post and was withdrawn.

Betting.—Against Luray, even money, 1 to 2, and out; Zingara, 7 to 2, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5; Romance, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Jim Fagan, 15 to 1; Watch Me, 15 to 1; Blacklock, 12 to 1; Hannibal, 8 to 1; Jay-Qu-El, 40 to 1; George, 100 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Half a mile. Time—0:50¼.

Sable, 98 pounds, (E. Tribe,) won by half a length; Chamunka, 93, (H. Jones,) second by a neck; Robin Hood, 100, (Brazier,) third. Ondina, 98½; Williston, 102; Retreat, 100; Kanawha gelding, 95; Lento, 106½; Napoleon, 101; King Kelly, 95; Miss Hooker colt, 98, and Snowflake, 93, also ran, and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Sable, 3 to 1, even money, and 1 to 2; Chamunka, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Robin Hood, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3; Ondina, 2 to 1; Williston, 20 to 1; Retreat, 30 to 1; Kanawha gelding, 15 to 1; Lento, 10 to 1; Napoleon, 30 to 1; King Kelly, 100 to 1; Miss Hooker colt, 40 to 1; Snowflake, 40 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:03¼.

Tommy Dixon, 95 pounds, (H. Jones,) won by a length; Marcellus, 103, (Verplank,) second, by half a length; Nellie B., 93, (McDonald,) third. Tube Rose, 93; Larkin, 99; Unicorn, 106; Upstart, 103; Madeline, 97; Harry Hinkson, 102; Bob V., 105, and Lady Hi Ban, 93, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Tommy Dixon, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and 1 to 2; Marcellus, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 7 to 5; Nellie B., 40 to 1, 15 to 1, and 8 to 1; Tube Rose, 8 to 1; Larkin, 7 to 2; Unicorn, 15 to 1; Upstart, 15 to 1; Madeline, 15 to 1; Harry Hinkson, 30 to 1; Bob V., 4 to 1; Lady Hi Ban, 30 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16½.

Clement, 97 pounds, (Donohue,) won by a head; Fleurette, 102, (Lendrum), second by two lengths; Remorse, 104, (N. Hill,) third. Mabel Glenn, 105, and G. W. Cook, 104, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Clement, 7 to 1 and 7 to 5; Fleurette, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5; Remorse, 7 to 2; Mabel Glenn, even money; G. W. Cook, 15 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

Gray Eagle, 113 pounds, (J. Weber,) won by two lengths; Tom Karl, 106, (Dwyer,) second by two lengths; I. O. U., 104, (Burrell,) third. Noonday, 98; Bryan, 94; Our Maggie, 101; Little Phil, 110, and Control, 101, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Gray Eagle, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3; Tom Karl, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3; I. O. U., 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Noonday, 5 to 1; Bryan, 30 to 1; Our Maggie, 5 to 1; Little Phil, 8 to 1; Control, 40 to 1.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:04¼.

Merry Duke, 112 pounds, (W. Morris,) won by a length; Miss Aggie, 107, (Dwyer,) second by a length; Express, 111, (C. Hill,) third. Easter John, 109; Morrissey, 109; Elmstone, 112; Charley Wilson, 112, and Gloriana, 107, also ran and finished in the order named. Hardy Fox was withdrawn.

Betting.—Against Merry Duke, 7 to 2, even money, and 1 to 2; Miss Aggie, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1; Express, 5 to 2, even money, and 2 to 5; Easter John, 10 to 1; Morrissey, 20 to 1; Elmstone, 4 to 1; Charley Wilson, 4 to 1; Gloriana, 8 to 1.

### The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Osrio, 111 pounds; Trophy and Virginia II., 103 each; Jim Dunn and Picket, 101 each; Cœur de Lion, Vocalize, and Hay Tay, 99 each; Buckeye and Avery, 98 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Marble and Runaway, 111 pounds each; Bozeman, 108; Salvia, Hazel, and Briar gelding, 106 each; War Lord and Mamie S., 104 each; Eulalie and Florinda, 102 each; Mamie R., 100.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and three-eighths. Experience, 108 pounds; Fairplay, 102; Guinare colt 94; Dickerson, King Leo, and Elyton, 90 each; Lucky Clover, 89.

FOURTH RACE.—Double Cross, 110 pounds; St. Patrick, 107; Erie, 106; May D., 105; Easter John, Khaftan, and Heads or Tails, 103 each; Gonzales, 101; Frank E., 98; Larkin, 91.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Adair, 105 pounds; Clement, 104; Laurel and Rear Guard, 103 each; Grafton Boy and Harry Alonzo, 102 each; Kiowah and Foxford, 98 each; Billy S. and Bess Macduff, 97 each; Miss Aggie, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Springtime, 119 pounds; Billy Gwynne, 115; Feu Follet gelding and Platner, 112 each; Mamie Kelly, Queen of Hearts filly, Hazel, Constant, and Reply filly, 110 each; Oaklawn, 108; Hopeful, (late White Squaw gelding,) Upstart, and Lawrence, 105 each; Third Cousin filly and Adjust, 103 each.

# SABINA TOOK THE PRIZE.

### Ordinary Fields at the Grand Circuit Trotting at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The fifth meeting of the Grand Circuit series began here this afternoon with the same perfect weather that has favored the horses since they started at Pittsburg six weeks ago. There was nothing of special attraction for the opening, so that the attendance was below 3,000.

The 2:25 trot for a purse of $5,000 brought together a very ordinary field, so that John Goldsmith had easy and most unexpected success with his filly, Sabina. Charley C., the choice of the talent, was unsteady, especially in the first heat. S. J. got so much of a lead in this mile that Sabina was not moved up in time and the gelding secured a new record of 2:17¼. In the second heat Charley C. was in front most of the way, but made a break when Sabina challenged him on the home stretch, so she beat him cleverly in 2:15½. This lowered the young mare's record, and she had little trouble after that, S. J. forcing her along in the last two heats, while Charley C. had enough of it.

Though Director's Flower carried a lot of money at 25 to 6, she came near a defeat among the two-year-olds. She showed distress in the first heat, when Red Bud made her go in 2:21½, and got so demoralized the next time that she ran nearly a quarter of a mile, while Queen Allah outfinished Red Bud in 2:24½. In the third heat Director's Flower made no mistakes, though she threatened to break more than once, and with Red Bud the only one of the others at all steady, she got off lucky with a mile in 2:24¼.

Hal Braden was a 5 to 2 favorite over the pacers, and reeled it off in straight heats. May Marshall was unreliable, except in the third heat, when she forced the stallion to place his record at 2:11¼.

For to-morrow the 2:15, 2:21, and 2:40 classes are on, all for trotters, the last-named open to three-year-olds.

Budd Doble is in negotiation with representatives of the Driving Club of New-York to start Nancy Hanks against her record at the Fleetwood meeting.

Summaries:

2:35 Class.—Trotting; two-year-olds; purse $2,000.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Directors' Flower, b. f., by Director Sunflower, by Elmo, (Kelly) | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Queen Allah, ch. f., by Almonarch, (Harris) | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Red Bud, ch. c., (R. E. Curry) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Chris Lang, br. c., (Goldsmith) | 4 | 4 | 3 |

Time—2:21½; 2:24½; 2:24¼.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; Purse $5,000.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sabina, b. f., by Sable Wilkes, Eva, by Le Grand, (Goldmith) | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| S. J., ch. g., by Warwick Boy, (Trimble) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Charley C., blk. g., (Kelly) | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Dora B., g. m., (Van Valkenburg) | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Emoleta, b. m., (Kenney) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

Time—2:17¼; 2:15½; 2:17½; 2:17.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; Purse $2,000.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hal Braden, br. s., by Brown Hal, Kate Braden, by Bay Tom, (Geers) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| May Marshall, b. m., (McHenry) | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Jennie Rolfe, ch. m., (Feek) | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Maud B., dn. m., (Parmenter) | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Phillis Wilkes, b. m., (Toomey) | 5 | 5 | 5 | |

Time—2:15½; 2:14; 2:11¼.

### Great Day for Axtell's Get.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 15.—The get of Axtell, 2:12, covered themselves with glory to-day at the trotting meeting, and the praises of Axtell are sung to-night on all sides. Axenite, the two-year-old son of Axtell, started as a rank outsider in his first race for the two-thousand-dollar purse in the two-year-old trotters and beat a field of fifteen starters, one of them being Faifa, of the C. W. Williams Stable, the son of Allerton. Faifa recently won easily at Grand Rapids. Axenite trotted in 2:21, the fastest heat by a two-year-old so far this season. Axie, three-year-old son of Axtell, won the 2:25 trot, reducing his record to 2:18.

# THE LAD BEAT THE VETERAN.

### Prof. Jacobus Defeated at Croquet by Knecht at Norwich.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 15.—The tournament games of the National Croquet Association began at 8 o'clock this morning. A cool breeze swept across the grounds and the forest background shaded three of the courts during the earlier hours of the day. The members of the association who were present and had entered for the championship in the three divisions were:

First Division.—Gus Maurer, Keyport, N. J.; N. L. Bishop, Norwich; W. Knecht, Matawan, N. J.; George W. Johnson, Philadelphia; A. W. Dickey, Norwich; Charles Jacobus, Springfield; Philip Germond, New-York; E. C. Strong, New-London; Charles Greenslit, Philadelphia.

Second Division.—H. G. Fay, New-York; E. M. Baldwin, Danbury; D. D. Butler, Middletown; E. C. Butler, Middletown; E. Strong, Washington; B. R. Veazey, Wilmington; J. D. Chalfant, Wilmington; J. M. Brewer, Norwich; W. H. Apgar, Trenton.

Third Division.—Charles Jobes, Leominster, Mass.; H. L. Crawford, Asbury Grove, Mass.; N. M. Davenport, Northampton, Mass.; C. Knecht, Matawan, N. J.; G. W. Mansfield, Asbury Grove, Mass.; E. S. Barrett, Northampton, Mass.; J. B. Hickman, Wilmington, Del.; —— Smith, Middletown; A. E. Adamson, Philadelphia; William Holden, Leominster, Mass.; F. S. Farnsworth, Leominster, Mass.

The scheduled games played this morning were between Bishop and Germond, Jacobus and Knecht, Greenslit and Strong, Dickey and Johnson, in the first division. In the second division between E. C. Butler and Fay, D. D. Butler and Baldwin. In the third division between Jobes and Crawford, Davenport and Dr. Knecht, Mansfield and Barrett.

In the third division, between Farnsworth and Smith, Adamson and Holden. Prof. Jacobus and "Willie" Knecht, the boy phenomenon, finished the first game of the tournament at 9:30 this morning. The professor is the holder of one championship prize and four second prizes of the association. The young man, who worked himself up from the second division last year, proved too strong for the educator of Springfield youths. Knecht won and received hearty congratulations. Jacobus during the game made a jump shot half across the grounds and picked a wired ball out of the cage.

This afternoon first division games were between Maurer and Bishop, Knecht and Johnson, Dickey and Jacobus, Germond and Maurer. Strong won from Jacobus in a game distinguished by the science and skill displayed. Dickey made some remarkable shots, and from one end of the grounds went through a side wicket, and after a few circles had been described by the ball, it passed on and hit the opponent's ball.

The arches are 3⅜ inches wide, except those of the cage, which are but 3⅜, while the regulation ball is 3¼ inches in diameter. The grounds are 36x72 feet, with oblique corners, hard rolled and sanded.

# NEWARK WHEELMEN ARE ALL RIGHT.

### The Protest of the Kings County Wheelmen Not Sustained.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 15.—Dr. S. H. Frazer, President of the Newark Wheelman, has received from the Atalanta Wheelmen the decision of Referee Merseles on the protest of the Kings County Wheelmen against the award of the piano to the Newark Wheelmen for finishing the greatest number of men in the recent road race to Princeton and return. The decision reads:

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 4, 1893.

*Mr. Carl von Lengerke, Chairman Race Committee, Atalanta Wheelmen, Newark, N. J.:*

DEAR SIR: Referring to your letter to me of July 20, inclosing copy of a communication from Mr. R. W. Steves, Captain, Kings County Wheelmen of Brooklyn, objecting on behalf of his club to the awarding of the first prize to the Newark Wheelmen, in connection with the 100-mile road race run under the auspices of your club on Saturday, July 15, until an investigation is made "as to the validity of the entries of the men who represented themselves to be members of the Newark Wheelmen," I desire to say that during the past ten days I have given this subject very careful consideration, and find that the men entered in the contest by the Newark Wheelmen were members of the club they represented for at least ten days prior to July 8, 1893, the date on which the entries closed, in accordance with a rule made by your club. It has also been shown that the men referred to were regularly elected to membership in the Newark Wheelmen, and that their initiation fee had been regularly paid.

Regarding the question of age referred to in Mr. Steve's letter, I beg to state that I took this question up with Secretary-Treasurer George C. Pennell of the New-Jersey Division, League of American Wheelmen, and that gentleman informed me that the Newark Wheelmen qualified as a league club on July 1, 1893, with twenty members (the number required under the League of American Wheelmen rules to entitle a club to a representative,) and that he informed the officers of the Newark Wheelmen that they would be given a reasonable time to propose the remainder of their men for League of American Wheelmen membership. The Newark Wheelmen have not as yet adopted a constitution, and therefore the question of age does not enter into a person's eligibility to membership in that organization. Further, I fail to find that your rules, under which the race was run, mentioned the age of contestants. Hence, if it should transpire that any are under eighteen years, and, therefore, not eligible to membership in the League of American Wheelmen, it would not, in my judgment, affect the standing of the Newark Wheelmen, as these entries were made prior to the date on which they became a league club, which is sustained by the further fact that the time set during which the balance of their men shall apply for membership in the League of American Wheelmen, in accordance with the direction of Secretary-Treasurer Pennell, has not expired, as I am informed by Mr. Pennell.

The attached affidavit of the Secretary of the Newark Wheelmen clearly indicates that every man entered by them in your 100-mile race was a bona fide member of that organization, and that their election to membership took place on June 27, 1893, or before, fully ten days previous to the date of the closing of the entries.

During the careful investigation I have made, I have failed to find that the Newark Wheelmen have been guilty of using any unfair means in connection with entering their men in your race, and, as your Scorer's reports show that this club had the largest number of men to finish inside the time limit of twelve hours, I can only recommend that the first club prize be awarded to the Newark Wheelmen.

Very respectfully yours,

THEODORE F. MERSELES, JR.,
Referee.

# UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS' AFFAIRS.

### Old Officers Re-elected—The Coming Big Race Meet.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 15.—The smoking room of the Union County Roadsters of Rahway was well filled last night when President Holmes rapped the roadsters to order at the third annual election of the club. Starting out in 1891 with eighteen members, the club has grown so rapidly that now over 200 members are enrolled and it is the largest League of American Wheelmen club in New-Jersey.

The old officers were nearly all re-elected, as follows: President—Dr. C. B. Holmes; Vice President—Capt. Benjamin King; Secretary—Jacob Martin; Treasurer—E. A. Marsh; Financial Secretary—J. H. Flake; Captain—A. H. Chamberlain; First Lieutenant—William S. Martin; Second Lieutenant—Thomas Black; Sergeant—J. M. Tufts, Jr.; Color Bearer—H. T. Smith; Bugler—Bayard W. Craig.

Board of Trustees—Dr. C. B. Holmes, Capt. Benjamin King, J. L. Martin, A. H. Chamberlain, E. A. Marsh, R. F. Calhoun, A. L. Dutrow, and George D. White.

League of American Wheelmen Representatives—Capt. Benjamin King, A. H. Chamberlain, and Dr. H. Lyman Clark.

Race Committee—A. H. Chamberlain, W. S. Martin, and Thomas Black.

The seventh race meet of the Union County Roadsters of Rahway will be held on their quarter-mile track on Labor Day.

The new track will be worked and rolled until it will be as smooth as a billiard table and very fast. The corners are all well banked, preventing falling. Prizes consist of jewelry, watches, bicycle, and medals. One-mile novice; one-quarter mile handicap; one-mile, 2:50 class; one-half mile handicap; one-mile, 3:00 class; one-mile handicap; one-mile Union County Roadsters' championship. The races will be run under League of American Wheelmen rules and sanction.

### Among the Wheelmen.

—An international cycling tournament will be held by the Minneapolis Cycle Track Association on the Minneapolis Driving Club's tracks at Minneapolis, Minn., next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. There will be six races on each of the first two days, and seven on the third. The prizes are very valuable, and include diamonds, gold watches, and other jewelry, and bicycles. The track is a new one, prepared especially for this occasion, and said to be very fast. It is hoped that some of the world's records will be broken there, as all the crack riders of the international circuit will be present.

—There will be a two-mile handicap bicycle race held on Labor Day, Sept. 4, at Waverly, N. J., in connection with the New-Jersey State Fair. Prizes will be given to the first, second, and third men. The race has been sanctioned by the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board, and will be under League of American Wheelmen rules. Entries close Aug. 28 with W. A. Drabble, 14 Ward Street, Newark, N. J. This is the first time the New-Jersey State Fair has included a bicycle race in its programme.

—The Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey will hold a watermelon party at the house of James S. Holmes, Jr., East Orange, N. J., on Aug. 26. The members of all the clubs in the association will be invited, and 250 melons will be provided. A feature of the evening's entertainment will be a rapid watermelon eating contest between two negroes. A prize will be given the darkey who gets his melon out of sight in the shortest time.

—J. W. McWilliams and E. W. Ketcham, Jr., of the East Orange Cyclers, will ride from New-York to East Moriches, L. I., next Saturday and spend Sunday there, returning Monday. They will go by way of College Point, making the distance one way about eighty miles.

—The entries for the Labor Day race meet of the Union County Roadsters at Rahway, N. J., on Sept. 4 will close on Aug. 30 with A. H. Chamberlin, Lock Box 55, Rahway, N. J. The indications are that the meet will be very successful.

—Harry Wheeler, Aquila B. Rich, Jack Prince, and C. E. Kluge arrived yesterday, and will race next Saturday on Manhattan Field. They say that Starbuck, Kaniska, and the other Western riders will also appear.

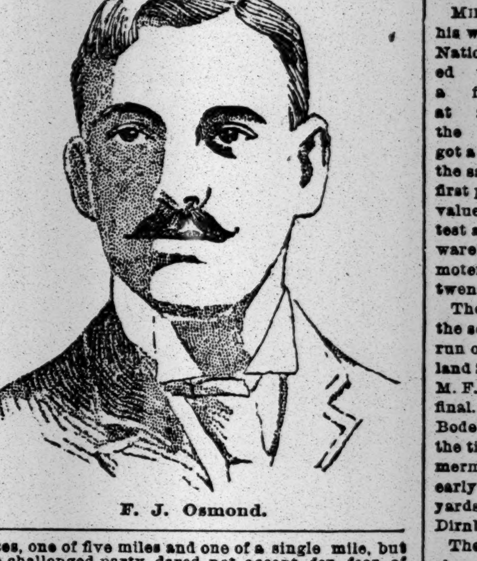
—Charles Barden, the English rider, who holds the ten-mile world's competition record of 24:09, will compete in the races of the National Cycling Association on Manhattan Field next Saturday.

—Frank La Manna of Brooklyn is on a wheeling trip through France. He writes from Paris praising the fine roads of the country.

—The Velodrome de la Seine, the new bicycle track at Paris, has at last been completed, and is probably the finest and fastest in the world. It is 500 meters long, and consists of two stretches of 140 meters in length, and two curves of 35 meters radius. The curves are well banked and remarkably safe. The track has a foundation of concrete one foot thick laid on tamped earth. The surface consists of wood blocks prepared by injections of creosote under pressure, to resist absorption of moisture and consequent rotting. These blocks, which are about 7 by 3 by 3 inches, are laid upright, in a bedding of cement, in rows perpendicular to the pole line, with a space of about a quarter of an inch between them. This space is afterward filled with cement, making the surface perfectly smooth. The contractors say that with proper care of the surface there will be no side slips in any kind of weather.

—A Rochester bicyclist, about twenty-five years of age, while riding over the Aqueduct the other day, astride of an "ordinary" wheel, lost control of it and took a header into the Erie Canal, followed by his machine. Both were rescued by the Exchange Street bridge tender.

—F. J. Osmond is a racer by heredity. His father, fifty-one years of age, recently challenged a rider who doubted his strength and speed to ride him two races, one of five miles and one of a single mile, but the challenged party dared not accept for fear of being defeated. It is no wonder that Osmond is a racer.



F. J. Osmond.

—T. M. Wilscu, Thomas Gates, J. Seebeck, F. M. Brooks, Charles W. Hewlett, and William McManus of the Brooklyn Ramblers will compete in the Brooklyn Handicap road race next Saturday.

—Fred Titus of the Riverside Wheelmen will enter the one-mile handicap at the Asbury Park race meet, and George Bogert of the same club will enter the one-mile novice event.

—Shorland and Bidlake both used single-tube pneumatic tires in the twenty-four-hour race, in which they finished first and second respectively, at Herne Hill, England.

—George W. Smith of the Riverside Wheelmen will probably not compete in the fall meets this year on account of his present serious illness.

—Starbuck, the Iowa professional rider, is the proprietor of a large jewelry store, which may account for his preferring cash to diamonds.

—N. H. Van Sicklen of Chicago has retired from track racing and will confine his attention to road events in future.

—Alfred Hosmer, the professional wheelman, is a brother of George Hosmer, the professional oarsman.

—Lippman and Dufrane will represent the Greenwich Wheelmen at Asbury Park next Saturday.

—Dr. Brooks H. Wells of the New-York Athletic Club is touring through New-Hampshire.

—There were 20,000 spectators at a recent race meet in Milan, Italy.

—Carolus Duran, the famous French painter, rides a wheel.

—Wheeler has already won this season almost $3,000.

—The flying start is used in bicycle races in Germany.

—Berlo is training in Boston for the Fall circuit.

# KEPT THE THESPIANS ON THE RUN.

### For Three Hours Theatrical Men Chased the Ball at Livingston.

The team of Thespians which Julian Magnus took down to Livingston yesterday to play a cricket game with the Staten Island Cricket Club returned to the city a very tired body of men. The islanders, having disposed of them for 71 runs, kept them busy hunting the leather for nearly three hours while they compiled the enormous total of 371.

To this big score E. H. Pool and Stuart Ogilby in partnership put on 155 runs, thus breaking a New-York record for the tenth wicket. B. J. Carroll also distinguished himself by compiling 57 runs in twenty minutes, while J. Grierson and R. St. G. Walker also played good innings. The score:

THESPIANS.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Glendenning, b. R. St. G. Walker | 8 |
| J. Garland, c. Lambkin, b. R. St. G. Walker | 16 |
| H. Bagge, b. Clarke | 2 |
| J. B. Hollis, b. Walker | 0 |
| J. Magnus, b. Clarke | 2 |
| C. Magnus, st. Lambkin, b. R. St. G. Walker | 1 |
| H. Errington, c. Grierson, b. Carroll | 28 |
| B. Sulling, l. b. w., b. Walker | 0 |
| W. Barrett, b. De Bost | 9 |
| J. W. Castle, not out | 0 |
| T. Russell, b. Carroll | 0 |
| Byes | 4 |
| Leg byes | 1 |
| Total | 71 |

STATEN ISLAND CRICKET CLUB.

| | |
|---|---|
| B. J. Carroll, b. Sulling | 57 |
| H. Clarke, b. Garland | 7 |
| L. L. De Bost, b. Sulling | 19 |
| R. St. G. Walker, c. sub. b. Errington | 43 |
| J. Grierson, run out | 55 |
| W. P. Heineker, run out | 1 |
| S. G. Schermerhorn, b. Errington | 4 |
| A. Golfer, b. Errington | 0 |
| E. H. Pool, not out | 78 |
| K. S. Walker, c. Sulling, b. Errington | 3 |
| S. Ogilby, c. sub. b. Sulling | 80 |
| J. H. Lambkin, did not bat | .. |
| Byes | 16 |
| Leg byes | 1 |
| Wide | 1 |
| No ball | 1 |
| Total | 371 |

### Albions Badly Beaten.

At Bergen Point yesterday the Albion Club were very badly defeated by a team of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, which gained a victory by 147 runs in a hollow fashion. A. Gunn and C. H. Ellis did some great batting for the winners, with excellent contributions of 63 and 58, while J. Mitchel's 17 was the best effort of the Albions. The score:

ALBION.

| | |
|---|---|
| E. A. Smith, c. Gunn, b. Cobb | 0 |
| W. O. Wilkinson, b. Cobb | 4 |
| F. W. Roberts, run out | 2 |
| E. A. Johns, b. Gunn | 7 |
| W. Roberts, b. Cobb | 5 |
| W. Hammond, b. Cobb | 0 |
| W. E. Biggs, b. Cobb | 0 |
| J. Mitchell, b. Cobb | 17 |
| G. Sneath, b. Gunn | 0 |
| H. O. Wilkinson, b. Cobb | 3 |
| T. Prosser, not out | 0 |
| Byes | 5 |
| Leg byes | 1 |
| Total | 44 |

NEW-JERSEY AC.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. H. Ellis, c. Prosser, b. Mitchell | 63 |
| W. Day, st. F. W. Roberts, b. W. Roberts | 0 |
| F. G. Payne, b. Biggs | 12 |
| M. R. Cobb, run out | 5 |
| A. Gunn, b. Johns | 58 |
| T. Clark, c. Hammond, b. Mitchell | 28 |
| H. S. Sandall, b. Mitchell | 2 |
| C. Clarkman, run out | 4 |
| E. O. Rockwood, not out | 3 |
| A. Gordon, b. W. Roberts | 4 |
| W. Boyd, b. W. Roberts | 0 |
| Byes | 6 |
| Leg Byes | 5 |
| Wide | 1 |
| Total | 191 |

### Accidents at the Kebo Club Races.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 15.—Two accidents occurred at the races of the Kebo Club this afternoon. Mr. Henry Bull of New-York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Garland here, was knocked down and received several injuries from being stepped on by a horse. Mr. Bull was taken to Mr. Garland's cottage, but it is not thought that his injuries are of a serious nature.

Mr. Richard Wallach of Washington, who was riding in the last race, was thrown from his horse, who crashed through a fence.

There was a very large attendance and much enthusiasm until the accidents occurred. Mr. Raynal won two out of the three races. The prizes were handsome silver cups.

### Mr. Engeman Secures Ivy City Track.

George Engeman of the Brighton Beach and Clifton Racing Associations signed a lease yesterday for the Ivy City (Washington) race track. The lease is for a term of three years, with an option for a longer period. Mr. Engeman said yesterday that racing at the Washington track would begin Dec. 1.

### Minor Sporting Matters.

—Champion "Jim" Corbett will view the O'Donnell-Cattanach and Cahill-Sullivan battles at the Coney Island Athletic Club on Friday night. So, too, will George Dixon, "Mysterious" Smith, "Solly" Smith, "Bob" Fitzsimmons, Dan Creedon, and a host of other fighters. All are anxious to get a line on the latest Australian importation, "Steve" O'Donnell. Peter Jackson, whose pupil he was, and who has known him from boyhood, says that he is the cleverest man he ever met, and he predicts that in some future day he will be champion of the world. "Jim" Corbett is anxious to size up the Australian for the reason that he sees in him a probable rival in the near future. O'Donnell is of exactly the same height, weight, reach, and age as the Californian. Both are an inch over six feet in height and twenty-six years of age. Their fighting weight is 185 pounds. Should O'Donnell defeat Cattanach he will at once be matched against either "Joe" Choynski or "Bob" Fitzsimmons. If he defeats these he will proceed hot foot after the final winner of the Corbett-Mitchell, Corbett-Jackson fights.

—"Solly" Smith is at the Davidson Cottage at Loch Arbor, N. J., near Corbett's cottage. Smith will begin training at once for his fight with George Dixon. The cottagers are incensed over the arrival of the prize fighters.

—"Con" Riordan and Coughlin are to appear at a boxing show at the Madison Square Garden on Tuesday evening.

# MORE RACES FOR ZIMMERMAN

## HE WINS THE MILE INTERNATIONAL AT MILWAUKEE.

### The Champion Is Tired of Winning Bicycles, Having a Barn Full Already, so They Gave Him a Watch—Some Good Contests and Plenty of Excitement—Githens Proves a Fast Man and Takes a Handicap Easily—Pugilistic Wheelmen.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 15.—Zimmerman pushed his wheel six times around the half-mile track at National Park this afternoon and was rewarded with jewelry, each piece representing a first prize, valued in the aggregate at $525. His choicest winning was in the one-mile international, for which he got a big diamond valued at $250, a mate to one of the same value which he captured yesterday. The first prize in the half-mile open was a safety bicycle valued at $135, but Zimmerman made a strong protest against racing for wheels, saying that he had a warehouse full of them down in Jersey, and the promoters of the meeting gave him a one-hundred-and-twenty-five-dollar stop watch instead.

The day's sport opened with the half-mile open, the second heat of which was a loaf and had to be run over to get inside the limit. Zimmerman, Hoyland Smith, E. C. Bode, George Banker, A. T. Crooks, M. F. Dirnberger, and H. R. Steenson lined up for the final. It was slow going to the first quarter with Bode setting the pace and the prospects were that the time limit of 1:20 would not be reached. Zimmerman saved it, however, by starting on his sprint early and bringing the bunch down the last 300 yards at a terrific rate, finishing in 1:14 3-5, with Dirnberger second and Banker third.

The one-mile open, with a time limit of 2:45, almost resulted in a fight on the track between Banker and Bode. It was run in one heat with Zimmerman, Steele, Steenson, Bode, Banker, Crooks, and Githens to start. The men took their time until the last quarter, which was done in 31 seconds, with Zimmerman crossing the tape first, two yards ahead of Banker, Githens, and Bode, who seemed to have run a dead heat.

The judges first put Bode in second place, but changed their decision and gave Banker second.

Both men were irritated, and when they met and fell to discussing the matter their conversation took a very pugilistic turn. A fight without seconds was prevented only by the timely intervention of William Montague Perrett and others, and finally a third decision was made declaring that Githens and Banker had run a dead heat for second and that Bode was fourth. In the toss for choice Githens won, Banker taking third prize.

A limit of 2:40 was fixed for the one mile international, with Zimmerman, Dirnberger, Githens, Taylor, Mulliken, and Bode as starters. The men went half a mile at a snail's pace and then Dirnberger cut out some fast work for 300 yards, retiring only to have Zimmerman make the pace slower than before. The new Jersey man finished ahead, but the time was not within the limit. The men made a strong protest about being made to ride over, but they had to do it and Zimmerman won easily in 2:34, with Taylor second and Githens third. Hoyland Smith's only winning of the day was third prize in the one-mile handicap, a pair of cuff buttons valued at $40.

Summaries:

Half Mile, Open.—A. A. Zimmerman, New-York, first; M. F. Dirnberger, Jr., second; George P. Banker, third. Time—1:14 3-5.

One Mile Handicap.—H. A. Githens, (50 yards,) first; A. W. Warren, (100 yards,) second; Hoyland Smith, (90 yards,) third; A. T. Crooks, (40 yards,) fourth. Time—2:12¼.

Half Mile, Milwaukee Championship.—W. C. Wagner first; E. A. Vogel, second; H. J. Schmitz, third. Time—1:17 2-5.

One Mile, Open.—A. A. Zimmerman, (New-York,) first; E. C. Bode, second; H. A. Githens, third. Time—2:45.

One-Mile International—A. A. Zimmerman, New-York, first; George F. Taylor, Waltham, second; H. A. Githens, third. Time—2:34.

ne-Mile, 2:40 class.—A. D. Kennedy, Jr.: won; Ed Vogel, second; W. C. Wagner, third. Time—2:32 4-5.

# VERY GLAD TO GET HOME.

### Spectators in the Arena at Roby Attacked by a Mob.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The six or seven thousand spectators of the Creedon-Greggains fight at Roby last night had an experience that should make the more respectable among them think twice about appearing again at any similar gathering. They were cooped up for three hours in a monster wooden barn called by courtesy an arena, with but two narrow exits. The place was packed to suffocation, and outside there was a raging, yelling mob of 1,000 or more toughs, stockyard men, iron workers, and railroad hands, all bent on getting free admission, and utterly regardless of the fact that there was no room. During the whole time that the fight lasted the mob outside pelted the walls with rocks of assorted sizes brought for the purpose.

The noise of this bombardment added to the continuous firing of blank cartridges by the Pinkerton men posted outside and around the building, made the spectators think that a bloody fight was going on. To add to the general excitement now and again some tough from the outside would sneak in through some hole in the wall, only to be promptly collared by the Pinkertons and bundled out again.

At one time a score or more of the mob forced the door, and charged in a body among the spectators, who hastily broke up their chairs and prepared to help the officers, who at first were overpowered by this unexpected onslaught. Toward the end of the show the mob set fire to the ticket office, which fortunately was detached from the main building. The inevitable idiot was in the audience to raise the cry of "Fire!" and like a flash an ugly stampede began for the two four-foot doorways. A few cool heads among the excited crowd managed to allay this panic, and then a rumor crept through the sweltering, excited crowd that the mob outside intended to attack the spectators as they left the building, but this was fortunately averted by the display of force made by Pinkerton's men. Every one of that 7,000 heaved a sigh of relief when the special trains steamed away for Chicago.

### Preparing for the Football Campaign.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 15.—Even at this early date the management of the Yale football eleven is making all the necessary preparations for the opening of the season. Capt. Frank A. Hinkey has been in his home at Tonawanda, N. Y., all the Summer, but has kept up a lively correspondence with his men on the matter of training for the Fall.

All the arrangements are now complete for the assembling of the team at Travers Island, N. Y., Sept. 1, for a short practice of a fortnight. The principal attention will be paid to the backs, who will be kept at work longer than any of the other candidates.

The management of the team has adopted a novel policy this Summer in furnishing every candidate for the eleven with a new football for practice at his home during the vacation months, whether the position of the player be a back or line man. In one or two cases where special work has been ordered for the player in question for the Summer, two balls were sent, and to Butterworth, the fullback, three new balls were ordered forwarded to his Washington home. Judging from the above indications the Yale eleven will play a kicking game this year.

### Tennis at the Pier.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 15.—Larned, Hall, Miller, Willis, Stevens, E. L. Hall, Howland, and Chace were the winners in to-day's matches at Narragansett Pier. In the morning Stevens had trouble in defeating Marion Wright, 7—5, 3—6, 7—5. Wright played well, but was frequently passed by Stevens down the side lines.

To-morrow Stevens is drawn to play E. L. Hall. Deane Miller won from McCormick in the only other three-set match of the day, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2. McCormick drove a good many balls into the net. On the second set he rallied somewhat, but the third went to Miller easily. The double will be begun to-morrow morning and will undoubtedly be the feature of the tournament. Four strong teams have been matched, Hobart and Wrenn, Chace and Hovey, Campbell and Larned, and the Hall brothers. The doubles will be conducted by the regular invitation method, each team meeting every other. Summaries follow:

*Second Round*—Larned beat Davidson, 6—3, 6—4; Hall beat Clews, 6—1, 6—3; Willis defeated Rushmore, 6—4, 6—2; Stevens beat Wright, 7—5, 3—6, 7—5; Hall defeated Fobes, 6—1, 6—1; Chace defeated Budlong, 7—5, 6—2; J. Howland beat Herrick, 6—1, 6—2; Miller beat McCormick, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

### Strikers Talk Good Sense.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 15.—The coremakers employed at Griffing's iron works were notified last night that their wages would be reduced 10 per cent. This morning thirty of them refused to go to work, but said that if the firm could hire men to work at the new rate they would not interfere. It is thought that the matter will be arranged amicably.

The Turf.

CLIFTON, N. J., RACES
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
Grand stand, $1. Ladies, 50c.
Special trains leave foot of Chambers St., New-York, at 12:30, 1:15, and 1:45 P. M., and foot West 23d St. at 12:25, 1:10, and 1:40 P. M.
C. V. SASS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOIS M. FISHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Roger H. Lyon, Esq., No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1893. MINNIE E. KENNEDY, Executrix.
ROGER H. LYON, Esq., Attorney for Executrix, No. 170 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.
jy5-law6mW*

## IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

### More Adjournments Than Sales the Rule in the Auction Rooms.

Three sales of real estate under foreclosure were advertised to be held yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom. Two of them were adjourned, and only one parcel was sold. Referee Clarence Ladd Davis, acting as his own auctioneer, sold the vacant lot, 25 by 100, on the Boulevard, west side, 74.11 feet north of West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. There was $11,062.52 due on the judgment. The property was sold to Benjamin E. Cole for $7,000.

The sale of 362 to 366 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, which Richard V. Harnett & Co. were to have made, was adjourned to Sep. 25. The other sale advertised—of a house and lot in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street—was adjourned sine die.

There are no auction sales of real estate to be held to-day, and for to-morrow the only sale announced is one by Referee James C. De La Mare, of the premises, 25.5 by 106.6, on Mott Street, north side, 274.7 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue. This sale will be held on the premises.

### NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS.

The executors of the estate of John Gardner yesterday filed plans in the Building Department for the erection of a five-story brick tenement at 219 Abbott Street, to cost $21,000.

Plans were also filed by Augustus F. Holly for alterations to a six-story brick flat house on the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, the extension to cost $12,000.

A fifteen-story office and store building is to be built on the northeast corner of John and Nassau Streets. George Ehret, the brewer, is the owner of the corner, which fronts 33.10 feet on John Street and about 100 feet on Nassau Street. He bought the lot in two parcels in 1886, paying $150,000 for 76 and 78 Nassau Street and $135,000 for the corner section. No architect has yet been selected for the building, and although Mr. Ehret would like to begin the work of construction at once, some leases which have until May 1 to run will prevent him. The building will be of steel skeleton construction, with fronts of brick, stone, and terra cotta.

### RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

*Tuesday, Aug. 15.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Pike St, 33 to 37, and 161 Madison St; Frank W. Herter to Rosamond Herter | $1 |
| East Broadway, 102; Isaac Moskowitz and another to Samuel Moskowitz | 27,000 |
| East 3d St, 23; Michael Fay and wife to Henri Strasbourger | 45,000 |
| Greenwich St, 759; David Johnson and wife and others to Margaret Vance | 8,500 |
| Rivington St, s e corner of Allen St, 58x77; Frank W. Herter to Rosamond Herter | 1 |
| Willett St, 39; Annie Feldman to David and Rosa Beck | 21,000 |
| 85th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x—; Hyman Israel and wife and another to Edgar Schieffelin | 14,500 |
| West End Av, w s, 30 ft n of 84th St, 34x100; Richard G. Platt to Blanche G. Sterling | 1 |
| 87th St, n s, 100 ft s e of 11th Av, 50x100; Robert L. Belknap and another to Rosalie Bowsky | 36,500 |
| 86th St, 522 East; Charles G. Burghardt and wife to Francis L. Mayer | 23,000 |
| 89th St, s s, 131.6 ft w of Avenue A, 29x100.5; Charles Steiner and others to Jacob Nehr | 16,900 |
| 84th St, 177 East; Henri Strasbourger and wife to Michael Fay and another | 22,000 |
| 71st St, n s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 25x54.4; Terence McCusker to Joseph Engelhardt | 6,400 |
| 87th St, 114 East; Arthur Gorsch and wife to Simon Baer | 10,800 |
| 76th St, 185 and 187 East; Anthony Gief, referee, to William K. Van Bokkelen | 12,000 |
| 85th St, 416 East; Friedrich Leis to John Fuchs | 21,750 |
| 3d Av, s w corner of 96th St, 100.8x100; Marcus Kohmer and wife to Leo Schlesinger | 1 |
| 113th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100; Abraham R. Newman and wife to Angelina Fraina and another | 8,400 |
| West End Av, w s, 21 ft s of 99th St, 17.10x80; John Dunn and others to Charles S. Northrop | 25,500 |
| 121st St, 342 West; A. Alonzo Teets to William Foster | 17,000 |
| 165th St, s s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 125x irregular; John Q. Fay and wife to William L. Loftus, 1-7 part | 450 |
| 150th St, s s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 16.10x100; George Stolz and wife to Joseph Strockel | 3,450 |
| 157th St, s s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x216.6; Francis L. Mayer and another to Charles C. Burghardt | 15,000 |
| Tiffany St, w s, Lots 29 to 31 and 36, map of Lyman Tiffany, 23d Ward; Albert E. Turner and wife to Willie L. Smith | 1 |
| Same property; Emma F. Ferry to Albert E. Turner | 1 |
| Forest Av, n s, 318.10 ft n of 156th St, 19x87.6; Barbara Schwab to George Luckel and wife | 5,000 |
| Lots 455 and 456, map of Section A of Vyse estate, 23d Ward Land Improvement Company; John F. Burt to Delia Burt | 1 |
| Clinton Av, w s, 215 ft n of Tremont Av, 16.8x100; H. Schopper and wife to E. Tinte and another | 2,300 |
| Stebbins Av, e s, 130 ft n of Freeman St, 25x126; Frank Belsky to Karel Pekarek | 2 |
| Same property; Karel Pekarek and another to Frank Belsky | 2 |

### Recorded Mortgages.

| | |
|---|---|
| Braender, Frederick, and wife to William M. Kingsland and others; n s of 118th St, w of 5th Av, 7 months | $101,750 |
| Bryant, James S., to Nellie I. Snow; w s of St. Ann's Av, n of 145th St, 3 years | 2,500 |
| Barry, John, and another to Ellen Laracy and another; s s of 94th St, 130 East, 1 year | 15,000 |
| Bustin, Esther, and another to Eliza Harding; n s of 64th St, w of 3d Av, 5 years | 10,000 |
| Carbrey, Annie T., to United States Trust Company; w s of 2d Av, n of 5th St, 3 years | 8,000 |
| Engelhardt, Joseph, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 71st St, w of Avenue A, 1 year | 3,000 |
| Fullam, A. Judson, and others to W. B. Greenman as executor, e s of Jumel Place, n of 167th St, 3 years | 2,500 |
| Herter, Frank W., to Rosamond Herter; Wooster St, s w corner of West 3d St, 3 years | 17,500 |
| Hohn, Margaretha, and others to Charles T. Schukraft; n s of 157th St, e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years | 5,000 |
| Heinneberger, John, and wife to John Kahl and another; n s of 152d St, w of 3d Av, 3 years | 1,500 |
| Kellard, Mary M., to Henry McCready; s s of 51st St, e of 8th Av, 1 year | 2,500 |
| Kieran, John, and another to Model Building and Loan Association; n s of Crotona Av, e of Broad St, installments | 1,500 |
| Luckel, George, and another to Stephen Shuck and another; w s of Forest Av, n of 156th St, 5 years | 4,000 |
| Lewes, Le Roy, and wife to H. C. Barstel; s s of 99th St, w of 9th Av, demand | 7,000 |
| Masche, Herman, and another to George A. Douglas; e s of Anthony Av, n of 175th St, installments | 1,475 |
| McGrath, Patrick, and wife to Thomas Boyham; n s of 29th St, e of 3d Av, 2 years | 2,000 |
| Northrop, Charles S., to John Dunn and another; w s of West End Av, s of 99th St, note | 6,629 |
| Roosevelt, Robert B., Jr., and wife to Oliver G. Barton; w s of 8th Av, n of 15th St, 1 year | 5,000 |
| Radcliff, Edward L., to Cornelia Chittenden; 115 East 18th St, 2 years | 5,000 |
| Rook, Nord A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 56th St, e of Madison Av, 1 year | 13,000 |
| Robinson, Phoebe H., to H. A. Barling and others; n s of 44th St, e of 5th Av, 3 years | 45,000 |
| Rosendorff, Lewis J., to Solomon Jacobs; s s of 4th St, e of Avenue B, 2 years | 6,500 |
| Stewart, Thomas M., and wife to Mary M. Costello as guardian; n s of 25th St, w of 7th Av, 3 years | 9,000 |
| Sterling, Blanch G., to Marie Platt; w s of West End Av, n of 84th St, 1 year | 4,000 |
| Vanderbilt, Cornelius, and others to Bowery Savings Bank; 5th Av, n e corner of 60th St, 5 years | 900,000 |
| Van Beuren, Robert, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of 6th Av, s of 40th St, 3 years | 10,000 |
| Van Schaick, Jenkins, and wife to I. S. Rogers; n s of Waverley Place, w of Greene St, 1 year | 50,000 |
| Wertheimer, Sarah, to George Sinram; n s of 75th St, e of 2d Av, 5 years | 9,000 |
| Wiebe, Jacob, and others to H. J. Morton, as executor; n s of 18th St, w of 7th Av, 5 years | 20,000 |
| Wellwood, Elizabeth J., to Francis Crawford; Washington Av, n w corner of 173d St, demand | 750 |

### MECHANICS' LIENS.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Broadway and Pike St, s e corner; Louis Bossert against A. Cohn, owner; A. Silverson, contractor | $1,000 |
| Same property; Nathan Hutkoff against same | 938 |
| Inwood Av, w s, 25 ft n of Goble Place, 25 ft front; James G. Colwell against Nicholas Eichler, owner and contractor; Anna Eichler, contractor | 398 |
| Lewis St and Stanton St, s e corner; Louis Bossert against B. Salenski, owner | 52 |
| Monroe St, 330; Frederick Brandt against John Dixon, owner | 52 |
| 112th St, 418 East; Antonio Armellino against Pasquale Altieri, owner; P. & P. Altieri, contractors | 31 |
| 68th St, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 150 ft front; Thomas Hagan against McKinley & Gunn, owners and contractors | 2,169 |
| 27th St, 235, East; Arnold Pfenning against Morris and Louis J. Rosendorff, owners and contractors | 1,450 |
| 28th St, 217 to 223 East; same against same | 1,850 |
| Allen St and Rivington St, s e corner; Thomas-Roberts-Stevenson Company against Frank W. Herter, owner and contractor | 424 |
| Ludlow St and Rivington St, s e corner; same against Peter Herter, contractor; Peter and Maria A. Herter, owners | 1,102 |
| Same property; Nathan Hutkoff against Peter Herter, owner and contractor | 942 |
| Same property; William Hackemann against Peter and Maria Herter, owners; A. Silverson, contractor | 210 |
| Same property; Ferdinand Gehlker against same | 100 |
| 3d St and Wooster St, s w corner; Louis Dieffenbach and others against Herter Brothers, owners and contractors | 4,200 |
| Same property; Patrick Larkin against same | 1,300 |
| Same property; Yellow Pine Company against same | 2,882 |
| Wooster St, 137 and 139; Samuel Rosenbaum against Peter Herter, owner and contractor | 11,000 |
| Same property; E. T. Weymouth Company against same | 1,375 |
| Wooster St, 186 and 188; Thomas Hogan against Myron W. Dow, owner and contractor | 1,280 |
| 68th St, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park; A. Shuttleworth against Duncan McKinley, owner and contractor | 1,750 |
| 138th St, foot of, (rolling stock, &c.;) De La Vergne Machine Company against Railway Ammonia Motor Company | 1,493 |
| 88th St, 504 East; Charles Ahrens against H. Von Hatten, owner and contractor | 8 |

## City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

**Geo. R. Read,**
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE—The new and elegant four-story high-stoop stone and terra-cotta front houses, NOS. 17, 21, AND 23 WEST 88TH ST.; built in the most substantial manner by day's work; hardwood trimmed, parquet flooring, open plumbing, tiled bathrooms; terms to suit. Apply to estate of H. D. ALDRICH, 29 Broadway.

## Summer Resorts.

*CONNECTICUT.*

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.
ALWAYS COOL AND NO MOSQUITOES.

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Situated on Long Island Sound, 28 miles from New-York; 46 minutes from Grand Central Depot. Send for descriptive pamphlet.

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**PASSACONAWAY INN,**
York Cliffs, Me. First season. Rates from ROMER GILLIS, Manager, P. O. & R. R., York Beach, Me.

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THE AMERICAN HOUSE. Boston, Mass. The nearest first-class hotel to the Northern and Eastern Railway Stations. European Plan. 350 Rooms. $1 and up.

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House and Cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y. Greatly enlarged and improved; beautiful new music hall; electric lights; elevator; suites with baths; healthfully located amid beautiful scenery, drives, and groves; yachting, bathing, fishing, dancing, &c. Open until Sept. 15. Easily accessible by new fast trains on Long Island Railroad and new steamers Montauk and Shelter Island. Send for terms and illustrated pamphlet to H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

**MIZZEN TOP HOTEL AND COTTAGES,**
**Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,**
NOW OPEN.
N. S. HOWE, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Pawling, N. Y.

**HOTEL CASTLETON,**
Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, S. I.

Just the spot. Airy and delightful; only 25 minutes from Lower Broadway by prompt and frequent boat service; hotel stage in waiting.

JAS. H. RODGERS, Proprietor.

**NEW GRAND HOTEL,**
**Western Catskill Mountains.**
OPEN UNTIL LATE IN SEPTEMBER.
REDUCED RATES FOR JULY AND SEPT.

Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access; through parlor cars to hotel grounds; elevation 2,500 feet; 4½ hours from New-York. For rates, &c., address J. & S. J. CORNELL, Summit Mountain Post Office, Ulster Co., N. Y.

**CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.**
**LAUREL HOUSE NOW OPEN.**

J. R. PALMER, Proprietor.—Direct by rail to house, (no staging,) less than four hours from New-York; extensive improvements; music, telegraph office, livery; elevation 2,200 feet; malaria and hay fever unknown. Send for circulars.

**THE "CASTLE"**
AND COTTAGES,
TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

A delightfully cool Summer resort, high elevation, and a magnificent view of the Hudson River. Open during September. J. W. ALMY, Manager.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

*PENNSYLVANIA.*

THE WISCASSET, MOUNT POCONO Penn.—Engagements can now be made for September; house heated throughout by steam; reference required. I. IVISON, Manager.

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**LAKE DUNMORE** HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
SALISBURY, VERMONT. Now open. Accommodations for 250 guests. Fine lake and stream fishing. Full orchestra entire season. Complete livery, boats, &c. ALBERT C. HILL, Mgr.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging. Call, two days, at 753 9th Av.; ring Leonard's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in private family; first-class city references. 234 East 29th St., first floor.

### Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent in all branches; best city references; city or country. 205 East 38th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a reliable and experienced German girl as cook in a first-class American family. Inquire at 438 West 37th St., in store.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook in a private family; best city reference; no cards. 262 West 47th St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Protestant woman; good plain cook, washer, and ironer, with best of reference. Address M., 1,504 3d Av.

COOK.—Frenchman; in private family; city or country; moderate wages; good reference. Address E. Thourot, 265 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant as first-class cook; understands all the latest styles of cooking. Call, two days, at 359 West 20th St.

COOK OR BREAD AND PASTRY COOK.—By the day or week; first-class city reference. Address English, Box 258 Times, Up Town.

### Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—First-class laundress; can do shirts and all kinds of fine ironing by the day; first-class reference. Murphy, 130 West 52d St., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day; first-class washer and ironer; best city references. 1,136 2d Av.

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker engagements by the day; price low. Dressmaker, 411 Amsterdam Av.

### Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to work in a plain family or assist in a boarding house; moderate wages; good city reference. 517 East 15th St.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid, dressmaker, and hairdresser; accustomed to traveling abroad or in country; good home preferred and high wages; first-class reference. Address Agathe, Box 255 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By French Parisienne; hairdresser, costumer, travel; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address French, Box 335 Times, Up Town.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; understands dressmaking; would assist with light chamberwork in a first-class private family; city or country. Address M. T., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

### Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced girl to take charge of infant or bottle baby; excellent references. Call or address Miss Theresa Gunn, care of Mrs. De Coen, 55 East 104th St.

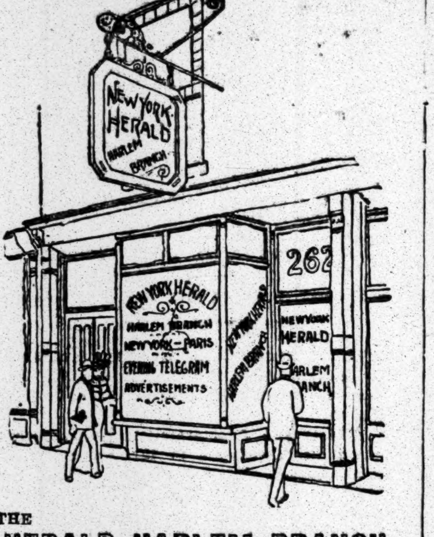
NURSE.—By a reliable young woman, (Protestant,) from North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. 117 West 26th St., top floor.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant woman to take entire charge of infant; best city and country references. Call two days, 140 West 28th St., room 2; no cards.

NURSE.—By a North German as nurse to grown children and to do plain sewing; willing and obliging. Address A. P., Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

### Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; understands all kinds of sewing thoroughly; engagements by the day, week, or month; city or country; terms, $2 per day. Address W. K. F., 575 2d Av.



THE
**HERALD HARLEM BRANCH,**
**262 West 125th st.,**
is open every evening until 10 o'clock for the reception of advertisements for the HERALD and EVENING TELEGRAM at regular rates.

## Situations Wanted—Males.

### Butlers.

BUTLER AND COOK.—By a French couple, together or separately, having several years of experience and first-class references; fully capable of taking entire management of a first-class private family or bachelor's apartments; city or country. Address C. B., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR SECOND MAN.—By a young man as butler or second man; has over five years' best references from service. Address A. B. C., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET, OR SECOND MAN.—English; age 27; thoroughly competent; good city references. E. R., care of F. Wraight, 651 3d Av.

### Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly-competent and experienced Englishman; married; lightweight; good appearance; age 35; seeks steady place; speaks French; good valet if required; good character. E. K., care of P. Frazer, East Islip, L. I.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By young married man; Protestant; understands thoroughly the care of horses, harness, and carriages; city or country; best references; present employer can be seen. Call or address R. S., 51 West 18th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; single; Protestant; understands care and management of fine horses, harness, and carriages; can blow horn if desired. Address G. D., care of Robert Currie, saddler, 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By experienced, single, Protestant man; reliable; to take full charge of any gentleman's establishment; thorough horseman; careful driver; highest references; last employer can be seen. A. T., care J. M. Jenny, 19 West 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires situation for his coachman; married; Protestant; experienced city driver and competent; will be highly recommended in every respect. Apply to 24 Exchange Place.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By first-class man; understands the business in all branches; highest references from former employers. H. Scott, 17 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

### Gardeners.

GARDENER.—First-class; married; no children; aged 45; Swiss; thoroughly understands his business in greenhouses, graperies, roses, pinks, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; under glass and outdoors; sober and reliable; to take charge of gentleman's place; good references. Address Gardener, P. H., 17 Reynolds St., Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—Married; one child; first-class experience in private establishments; growing of roses, orchids, vegetables, and the work on a gentleman's place; twenty years' practical experience; English. Address Godfrey, 206 West St.

GARDENER.—Thoroughly experienced in all branches; can take charge of gentleman's place. T. B., 364 Vernon Av., Long Island City.

### Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a respectable young man (19) as second man and make himself useful in private family; first-class references. Call or address W., 918 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By an Englishman as second man in private family; good city references. Address Competent, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

### Valets.

VALET, OR BUTLER AND VALET.—By young man; age 27; height 5 feet 8 inches; respectable appearance; can be well recommended; good sailor; English. Address S. L., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

## Help Wanted—Females.

LADIES, EARN YOUR OWN PIN MONEY at Home.—Old and young can do it; purely mechanical; no experience necessary; call at once. Etruscan Art Company, 30 East 14th St.

WANTED—A good cook to do coarse washing and a waitress and chambermaid; city references required. Call, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at 9 East 34th St.

## Help Wanted—Males.

AUDITOR—CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

Wanted, by a large manufacturing corporation with varied and extended interests, to act as chief accountant and auditor, a person of large experience, well attested capacity and skill, and of the highest character. Apply, by letter, to X. Y. Z., care E. Lincoln, No. 156 Broadway.

**We Set You Up in Business.**

No peddling or canvassing. We furnish you goods on credit, also FREE thousands of catalogues and circulars for general distribution, with your name and address printed on each as general dealer. You can do a mail-order business and make hundreds of dollars. Write for free particulars, or inclose us two stamps for sample catalogues and circulars and full instructions how to go to work at once. MUSIC AND NOVELTY COMPANY, X 553, Battle Creek, Mich.

JANITOR WANTED FOR AN APARTMENT house; married; with no children; must understand hot-air engines; wages, $35. Address, with references, Barker, Box 141 Times.

## Public Notices.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION TWELVE OF ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION, PROVIDING FOR THE ELECTION OF CIRCUIT JUDGES IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SECTION 1. Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) that Section Twelve of Article Six of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 12. There shall be in the First Judicial District twelve Circuit Judges, who shall be the six Judges of the Superior Court in the City of New-York and the six Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in office at the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution, who shall hold office for the period for which they were respectively elected, and their successors who shall be elected as such Circuit Judges by the electors of the City and County of New-York, and who shall receive the same salary now paid to said Judges of the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas. The said Circuit Judges may hold Circuit Courts in the City and County of New-York. The General Term of the First Judicial Department shall have power by an order entered on its minutes to designate from time to time one or more of the said Circuit Judges to hold special terms of the Supreme Court and Courts of Oyer and Terminer in the First Judicial District, for such terms of the said courts as the public interest may require. During the continuance of a term for which any Circuit Judge is so designated he shall have all the power, authority, and jurisdiction of a Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in or out of court. All actions or special proceedings pending in the said Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas shall be transferred to the Supreme Court, and all powers and jurisdiction now vested in the said Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas shall be vested in the Supreme Court. The Superior Court of Buffalo and the City Court of Brooklyn are continued, with the powers and jurisdiction they now severally have and such further civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. The Superior Court of Buffalo shall be composed of the Judges now in office and their successors; and the City Court of Brooklyn of such number of Judges, not exceeding three, as may be provided by law. The Judges of said courts in office at the adoption of this article are continued until the expiration of their terms. A chief Judge shall be appointed by the Judges of each of said courts, from their own number, who shall act as such during his official term. Vacancies in the office of the Judges named in this section, occurring otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be filled in the same manner as vacancies in the Supreme Court. The Legislature may provide for detailing Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn to hold circuits and special terms of the Supreme Court in Kings County as the public interest may require. This amendment shall go into effect on the first day of October next succeeding its adoption by the people.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, April 14, 1892.

The foregoing resolution was concurred in, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate.

CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, March 21, 1892.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Assembly.

C. R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Section Twelve Article Six of the Constitution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three. [L. S.]

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every 100,000 people in such county as shown by the last preceding State Enumeration.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION, RELATING TO THE ELECTION OF ADDITIONAL JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) that the Sixth Article of the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 30. The Legislature, at the first session thereof after the adoption of this amendment, shall provide for the election at the general election next after the adoption of this amendment, by the electors of the First Judicial District, of not more than two Justices of the Supreme Court in addition to the Justices of that court now in office in said judicial district; by the electors of the Second Judicial District, of not more than two Justices of the Supreme Court in addition to the Justices of that court now in office in said judicial district. The Justices so elected in the First and Second Judicial Districts, respectively, shall be invested with their offices on the first Monday of January next after their election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, Jan. 30, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Senate.

CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, Feb. 28, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly.

C. R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Six of the Constitution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three. [L. S.]

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS STATE IN RELATION TO COUNTY JUDGES AND COURT OF SESSIONS IN THE COUNTY OF KINGS.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That Article Six of the Constitution of this State be amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 32. There shall be in the County of Kings two County Judges, each of whose term of office shall be six years. The County Judge in office at the adoption of this amendment shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected. The additional County Judge shall be elected at the general election held next after the adoption of this amendment, and his term of office shall begin on the first day of January thereafter. When the official term of any County Judge of said county will expire by the effluxion of time or the disability of age, the successor of such Judge shall be chosen at the preceding general election. Vacancies otherwise occurring in said offices shall be filled in the same manner as vacancies in the Supreme Court. The salary of said County Judges shall be as now established by law for County Judge in said county. Their powers and jurisdiction shall be co-ordinate and co-equal. One or more parts of the County Court may be held in said county. The Court of Sessions in the County of Kings is continued with the powers and jurisdiction it now possesses, and with such additional powers and jurisdiction as may be conferred by the Legislature; it must be held by a County Judge of the county, and may hold one or more parts.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that, in conformity to Section One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, Feb. 28, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Senate.

CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, March 22, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Assembly.

CHARLES R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Six of the Constitution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three. [L. S.]

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election, in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing, respectively, the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county, as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Sixth Article of the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 33. On the thirty-first day of December succeeding the adoption of this amendment, the City Court of Brooklyn shall cease to exist, and the Judges thereof then in office, for the unexpired portions of the terms for which they were respectively elected, and their successors shall be Justices of the Supreme Court. Their successors shall be chosen by the electors of the Second Judicial District as provided in Section Thirteen of this article, and if a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term, the same shall be filled in the manner provided by Section Nine of this article. The compensation of said Justices and their successors shall be fixed by the Board of Supervisors of Kings County and shall be paid by said county. Upon the extinction of said court, the seal, records, papers, and documents of or belonging to the same shall be deposited in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, and all actions and proceedings then pending in the same shall be transferred to the Supreme Court.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators; and that, in conformity with Section One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 23, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Senate.

CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, March 24, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Assembly.

CHARLES R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Six of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three. [L. S.]

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

## Excursions.

**Long Island Railroad's**
**GREAT EXCURSION ROUTES**
**TO THE SEA.**

**Manhattan Beach.**
SOUSA'S BAND.
Concerts every afternoon and evening.

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST. 6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, and half-hourly thereafter from 6 to 9:30 P. M. and at 11 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., termini of all elevated roads and street car lines, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:40 to 8:40 and 9:10 P. M. Additional train on Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10 P. M. Parlor cars on all principal trains. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

PAIN'S
STORMING OF VICKSBURG
and
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS
every evening, except Sunday and Monday.

**Oriental and Manhattan Hotels.**
FINE ROOMS. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

**CONEY ISLAND,**
BRIGHTON BEACH,
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH,
CONEY ISLAND POINT.

**BOATS BY BAY RIDGE FERRY,**
connecting with the
**CULVER ROUTE,**

Leave foot of Whitehall St., terminus of elevated roads, and all street car lines. Hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and every twenty minutes from 1:10 to 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island at 11:08 P. M. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

**ROCKAWAY BEACH**
AND JAMAICA BAY.

LEAVE LONG ISLAND CITY 6:15, 7:35, 9:15, 10:05, 11:10 A. M., 12:00, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 9:00, 10:25 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:25, 11:50 A. M., 12:15, 1:05, 1:25, 1:45, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 6:45, 7:00, 7:25, 7:50, 8:10, 8:25, 9:15, 9:30, 10:20 P. M. Additional trains, Saturdays only, 1:35, 2:45, 9:30, 10:55 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

**SHELTER ISLAND,**
**GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR,**
**AND THE HAMPTONS.**
FREQUENT AND FAST TRAINS.
See Time Tables.

**RAYMOND'S**
**VACATION**
**EXCURSIONS.**
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

**THE WORLD'S**
**Columbian Exposition.**

The grandest Exposition the world has ever seen is now complete in every department. Nothing remains unfinished.

The Raymond & Whitcomb Grand Hotel, (Mr. Oscar G. Barron, Manager,) at which our parties sojourn, is a permanent brick structure of the best class, only four stories in height, splendidly arranged, provided with every luxurious appointment of the best modern hotels, and elegantly furnished. Its situation, in a fashionable residence section of the city, near the Exposition grounds and exposed to the lake breezes, is unexcelled. Passengers are landed at a special station only a single block distant, and an entrance to the Exposition grounds is directly opposite the hotel, while others are near at hand. All water used for drinking and cooking purposes is distilled and absolutely pure, and the purest Wisconsin ice is also supplied.

Daily special trains from the East, made up wholly of elegant vestibuled Pullman palace sleeping cars, with dining cars, run through to the hotel without change.

While many parties for the coming month were long since filled, the following dates are still open to the public, an early registration, however, being in all cases advisable:

Leave New-York, August 3, 14, 24, and 31; also September and October.

Colorado Tours: Four remaining excursions to the most famous Rocky Mountain Resorts, August 28, September 11, and October 9.

Colorado and the Yellowstone National Park: Two 39-day Excursion, August 7.

Yellowstone National Park: A 27-day Tour, August 30.

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—TIME TABLE.—

FROM PIER 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. FROM 32D ST., E. R., 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. BROOKLYN, SOUTH 5TH ST., 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. FROM GLEN ISLAND, 10:45 A. M. for Pier 18 and 32d St.; 11:45, 12:45 for Pier 18 only. ALL LANDINGS, 3:15, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. 40c.—EXCURSION TICKETS.—40c. EXTRA BOATS ON SUNDAYS.

**IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.**
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
**CONEY ISLAND,**
STEAMERS LANDING AT THE OCEAN PIERS.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE.

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M. RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at all down-track stations of the elevated railroads. East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place and vice versa. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

**LONG BRANCH BOATS.**
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CHANGE IN TIME TABLE COMMENCING AUG. 10. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
Leave foot Jane St., 9:00 A. M.; 2:15 P. M.
Battery Pier, 9:20 A. M.; 2:35 P. M.
Returning, reach New-York about 7:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS.
Leave foot Jane St., 10:00 A. M.
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Battery Pier for passengers only.

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" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier.......8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier........9:00 "
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Every Evening except Sunday and Monday.

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RETURN TO AMERICA OF
ALICE SHAW, FLORENCE LEVEY, ISABELLE URQUHART, CARRIE DANIELS, MAY BRUCE, FLORENCE THROPP, GUY STANDING, and OLGA BRANDON.
LOIE FULLER, (La Loie.) and Mr. ROBERT GRAU'S American Celebrities organized in Europe. Mr. Barter Johns, Musical Director. Sat. Mat.

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Under the sole management of Mr. Augustin Daly.
MONDAY, AUG. 21.
Evenings at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
First appearance in America of
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Specially selected in Paris for the performance of
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Box office sale opens to-day (Wednesday) at 8 A. M.

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DANIEL FROHMAN..........................Manager
SECOND WEEK—7TH ANNUAL SEASON.
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Evenings 8:15. Matinée Saturday only at 2.

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ROOF GARDEN OPEN. Admission to both. 50c.

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MR. LAWRENCE HANLEY,
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Grand League Championship Game.
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Game 4 P. M. Admission, 50c. and 25c.

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## Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—To all persons interested in the estate of JOHN K. SMEALLIE and JAMES A. SMEALLIE send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1893, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of George Burnham, Jr., assignee of above-named John K. Smeallie and James A. Smeallie, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Joseph F. Daly, Chief Judge of the said court, this 10th day of July, 1893. [Seal.]

ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.

F. A. BURNHAM, Attorney for Assignee, No. 150 Canal St., New-York City. jy12-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of August, 1893, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JAMES S. CONOVER, Alonzo E. Conover, and William E. Conover, lately doing business at Nos. 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street, in the City and County of New-York, under the firm name or style of J. S. Conover and Company, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the Assignee of said James S. Conover, Alonzo E. Conover, and William E. Conover, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October, 1893.—Dated New-York, August 15th, 1893.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, Assignee.

E. L. FANCHER, Attorney for Assignee, 229 Broadway, New-York City. au16-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLOS CARRANZA and FELIX L. DE CASTRO, lately composing the copartnership of C. Carranza & Co., and lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of said Carlos Carranza and Felix L. de Castro as copartners, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1893.—Dated New-York, August 9th, 1893. RAFAEL E. PARRAGA, Assignee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL,
Attorneys for Assignee,
au9-law6wW 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, on the 26th day of July, 1893, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against FRANCIS R. ELGAR and DANIEL F. SHEEHAN, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York under the firm name of ELGAR and SHEEHAN, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said firm of ELGAR and SHEEHAN, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Liberty St., Room 33, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October, 1893.—Dated New-York, July 31st, 1893.

HENRY FREDRICKS, Assignee.

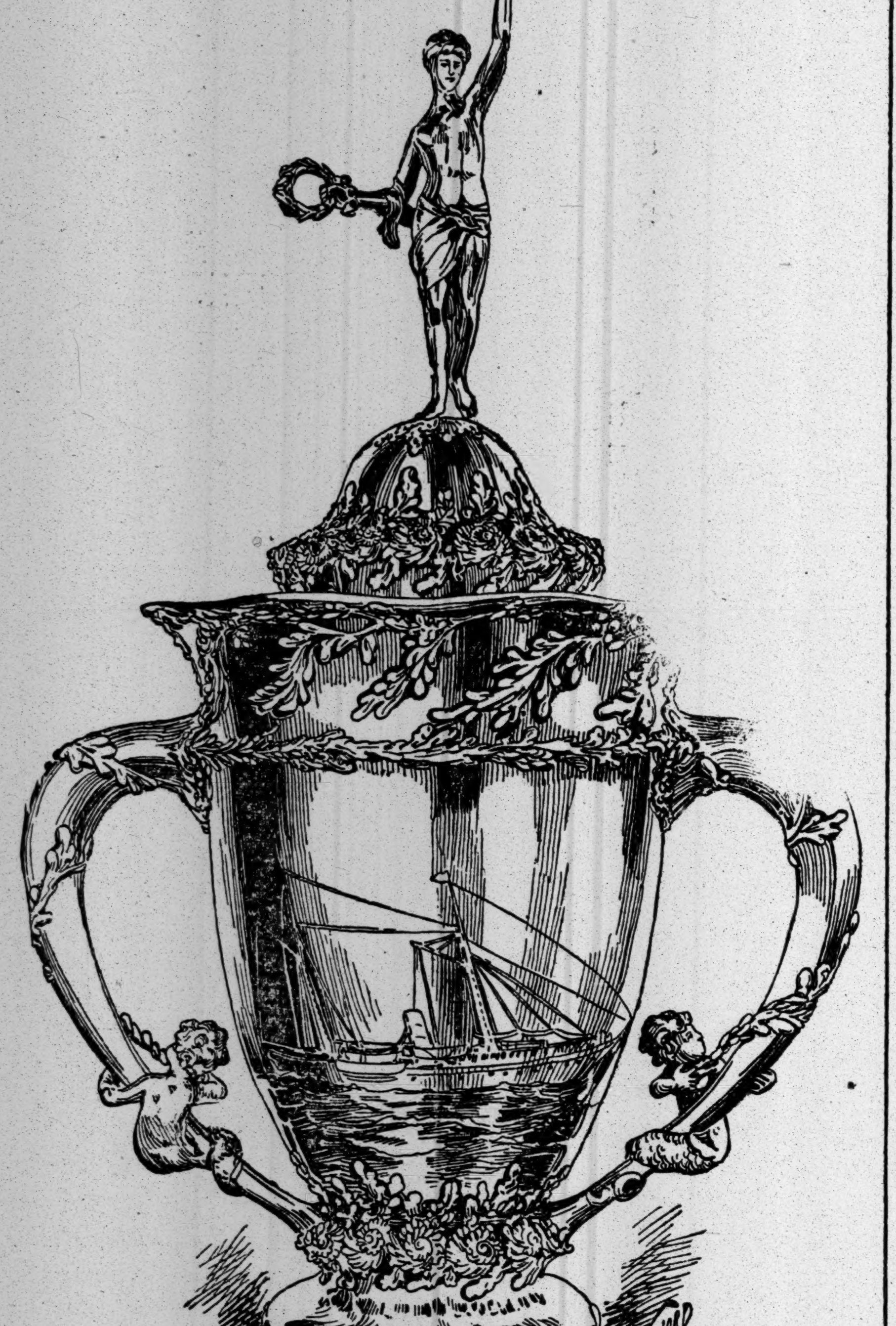
I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Attorney for Assignee.
au2-law6wW

# CUP DEFENDERS BACKED OUT

## THEY WOULD NOT RACE THE VIGILANT TO NEW-BEDFORD.

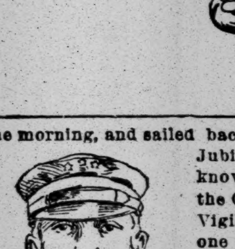
### Much Disappointment Among the Yachtsmen on the New-York Yacht Club Cruise that the Boats Were Not Given a Bit of Windward Work—A Chance for a Fine Contest Refused—The Colonia and Jubilee Go to Newport to Prepare for Astor Cup Races.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 15.—Nearly every one connected with the fleet of the New-York Yacht Club was disappointed to-day. The run was from Vineyard Haven to New-Bedford, and a fresh breeze blew from the southwest all day long. This made it a beat to windward to Quick's Hole and then a reach to the finish—Clark's Point. The cup defenders have not been tried together at windward work in a steady blow, and every one thought the chances good for a fine race. The owners of the cutters, however, were not disposed to try their yachts.



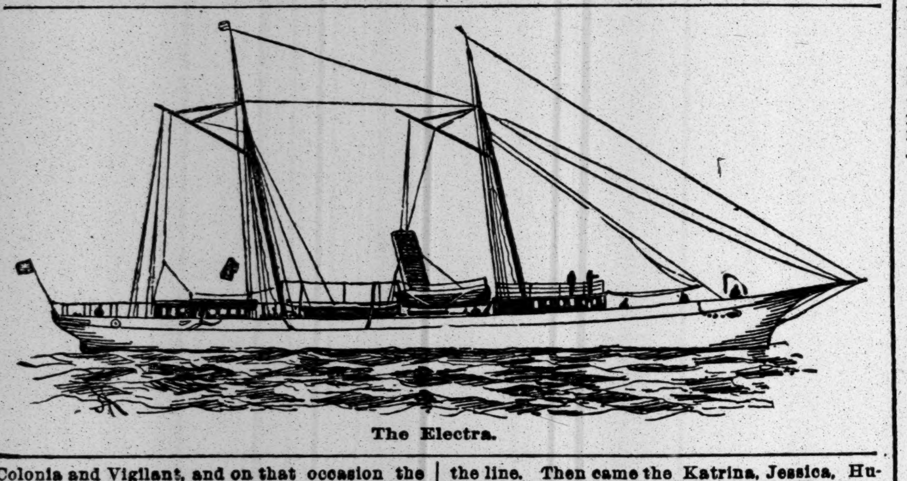
The Gerry Cup.

The Colonia asked leave of absence early in the morning, and sailed back to Newport. The Jubilee, for some unknown reason, followed the Colonia, so that the Vigilant was the only one left ready to cross the line at the start. To say that the yachtsmen were disgusted is to put it mildly. One said "he believed the owners were afraid to sail in a fair breeze when their ability to carry their spars would be tested."



Elbridge T. Gerry.

There is another way to look at the failure of the cup defenders to race to-day. All the four are in a very backward condition. Their sails fit badly and need stretching, their spars have not been tested in a blow except those of the



The Electra.

Colonia and Vigilant, and on that occasion the Vigilant came to grief.

In less than two months the America's Cup race is to be sailed, and no one, not even the owners of the cutters, know their capabilities. They ought to be raced every day to get them into fit condition to race. What does it matter if mishaps occur or if one yacht wins one day and one another? The Valkyrie has been racing for several months and is in prime condition. She has been beaten, but her defeats have pointed out her weaknesses and they have been remedied as far as possible. She has carried away spars and blown out sails, but these accidents have only helped her owner and designer to strengthen her. She is as fit as a yacht can be, while the yachts that are built to defend the cup have not been tested.

The cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, it was expected, would furnish every opportunity for the four cutters to race together and to have their racing qualities thoroughly tested. The Pilgrim, through the yacht club officers holding her to a technicality, declined to race. Gen. Paine would not take the Jubilee to the rendezvous, and the result has been that there have been only four races in which these boats have raced.

I[illegible]ce for the Commodore's cup the Colonia practically had a walk-over through the Vigilant's carrying away her bowsprit and topmast. From New-London to Newport the Vigilant beat the Jubilee in an air hardly strong enough to blow a lighted match out. Then came the Goelet Cup race, the biggest fluke in yachting for years. The run from Newport to Vineyard Haven yesterday in a moderate breeze was only a very ordinary test.

To-day the race would have been one worth going miles to see, but when the time came for the start only the Vigilant was on hand. To-morrow there will be no race in this class, as three of the yachts are at Newport.

It was certainly unfair for the Colonia to withdraw when she has won two cups by flukes, and it was not very sportsmanlike of Gen. Paine to take the Jubilee away.

The race to-day was fairly interesting. Wasp and Harpoon made a good race in the forty-six-foot class, and the contest among the schooners was very hot.

The one redeeming feature of the day was an interesting function that took place on the flagship May. When Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry retired from the position of Commodore early in the year, Commodore Morgan moved that a piece of silver be presented by the club in appreciation of his long and valuable services as chief flag officer. Dr. Morris J. Asch, Mr. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and Mr. W. E. Iselin were appointed to take the matter in hand. A handsome piece of silver was made and presented to Mr. Gerry by Commodore Morgan after the fleet had come to anchor in the harbor. Commodore Morgan made a very pleasant speech in making the presentation, and ex-Commodore Gerry briefly thanked the members of the club for the gift.

Now for the races. The flagship May anchored off West Chop at 10 o'clock, and ten minutes later gave the preparatory signal. The wind was fresh from the southwest and the tide was running to the east. At 10:20 another gun started the sloops on their journey to this port 21 miles away. The Queen Mab was the first over the line. Then came the Katrina, Jessica, Huron, Eclipse, Mariquita, Wayward, Harpoon, and Wasp. They went over on the port tack heading for Nobska Light. All carried jib topsails except the Jessica, Wayward, Harpoon, and Wasp. The Harpoon could have crossed the line first, but the Adams boys were laying for the Wasp, and put the Harpoon about just when they reached the line, and came about again just to windward of the famous Herreshoff boat, crossing the line just six seconds in the lead.

At 10:25 the schooners crossed the line. They went over in this order: Dauntless, Fortuna, Lasca, Ramona, Yampa, Shamrock, Constellation, Mayflower, Volunteer, Atlantic, Alcæa, Næera, and Ariel. At 10:40 the Vigilant started over the line. When the Vigilant crossed the line, the Colonia and Jubilee were working along the north shore of the sound very near to Woods Holl. The Wasp made a short hitch to windward and then stood over with most of the others for the Elizabeth Island shore. The Vigilant, after crossing the line, went about and made several short hitches to windward, working along the south shore. She did remarkably well, and very soon led the schooners and was fast hauling on the two by cutters that had left so long before. The Alcæa, Næera, and Mariquita followed the Vigilant and gained good windward position by so doing.

When off Nobska Light, the Queen Mab was in the lead of those on the north shore. She worked up under the shore and crossed the bow of the Wasp, forcing her about. Lasca came next and caused the two sloops considerable trouble. She had the weather position, and while blanketing the Queen Mab and Wasp, the Harpoon had a great move on her, and walking right through the Lasca's lee, she took the lead. The Ariel was the next boat, followed by Volunteer, Katrina, and Dauntless. These all worked up the channel and went inside Great Ledge, the Harpoon still leading. In the meantime Alcæa and Neæra stood across the Sound on the port tack, and headed the others off as they came out of Wood's Holl. Alcæa was then in the lead, with the Neæra second.

The Harpoon lost what advantage she had gained at Nobska Light by starting in shore too far when coming out into the Sound again and gave the Wasp the lead. The Alcæa, too, made a mistake that lost her the race. Instead of working along the shore to save the strength of the tide, she stood out again well over to the southern shore, and when she joined the others again she was in the ruck. At 11:50 o'clock the Alcæa was on the starboard tack standing to the south. In shore the Wasp led, with Harpoon next, followed by Lasca and Jessica under the lee of the Volunteer, Queen Mab, Huron, Neæra, and Mariquita.

Then came one of the prettiest races between the Wasp and Harpoon ever witnessed. They had it nip and tuck. They worked up under the shore of Naushon Island tack for tack. The Wasp could not shake off the Harpoon and the Harpoon could not pass the Wasp. The Wasp held the weather position, and do what they could the Adams boys on the Harpoon could not wrest it from her.

At Tarpaulin Cove the Wasp drew ahead a little, and after that the race was never in doubt. Following the Harpoon came the Queen Mab, Lasca, Volunteer, Ariel, and Alcæa. The Ariel was gradually working to the front and was doing remarkably well.

The Vigilant worked along the south shore until she was able to lay her course for Quick's Hole. She had gained considerably on the Jubilee and Colonia, and in spite of the big lead these two had would probably have beaten them into Newport if the run had been to that point. The Jubilee and Colonia were having a race, and the Colonia seemed to be holding the Paine boat, the Colonia being well in the lead. When in Menemsha Bight the Jubilee went ashore. She came off without any damage being done.

From Quick's Hole to the finish it was by the wind. The Vigilant passed the red buoy at 1 o'clock, well in the lead of the whole lead. The Wasp luffed round the buoy at 1:27:30; the Harpoon at 1:32:10. Then came Ariel, Volunteer, Queen Mab, Constellation, Lasca, and Alcæa. The wind had freshened, and they bowled along in great style. The big schooners soon overhauled the cutters on the leg, and just near the finish the Ariel took the lead of all except the Vigilant.

The Vigilant crossed the finish line at 1:55:22, Ariel at 2:30:38, Wasp at 2:31:10. Then came Volunteer, Constellation, Harpoon, Queen Mab, Lasca, Alcæa, Huron, Katrina, Ramona, Wayward, Yampa, Shamrock, Atlantic, Neaira, Fortuna, Jessica, and Mariquita. Following is the table:

SCHOONERS—FIRST CLASS.

| Name. | Start. H. M. S. | Finish. H. M. S. | Elapsed Time. H. M. S. | Corrected Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dauntless | 10 26 07 | 3 38 13 | 5 12 06 | 5 12 06 |
| Constellation | 10 28 10 | 2 31 34 | 4 03 24 | 4 02 21 |
| Yampa | 10 26 43 | 3 03 02 | 4 36 19 | 4 35 04 |
| Ramona | 10 26 10 | 3 00 55 | 4 34 25 | 4 32 58 |
| THIRD CLASS. | | | | |
| Volunteer | 10 29 31 | 2 31 27 | 4 01 56 | 4 01 56 |
| Alcæa | 10 29 46 | 2 43 57 | 4 14 51 | 4 13 50 |
| Lasca | 10 26 10 | 2 42 37 | 4 16 27 | 4 15 44 |
| Mayflower | 10 28 31 | 3 05 31 | 4 37 00 | 4 35 12 |
| Atlantic | 10 29 43 | 3 41 27 | 5 11 44 | 5 08 27 |
| FOURTH CLASS. | | | | |
| Ariel | 10 30 00 | 2 30 38 | 4 00 33 | 4 00 38 |
| Shamrock | 10 27 34 | 3 03 38 | 4 36 04 | 4 31 22 |
| SLOOPS—THIRD CLASS. | | | | |
| Katrina | 10 21 36 | 3 01 03 | 4 39 27 | 4 39 27 |
| Huron | 10 23 02 | 2 57 25 | 4 34 23 | 4 30 26 |
| FOURTH CLASS. | | | | |
| Wayward | 10 23 28 | 3 02 10 | 4 38 42 | 4 28 42 |
| Queen Mab | 10 21 29 | 2 39 37 | 4 18 05 | 4 15 31 |
| SIXTH CLASS. | | | | |
| Wasp | 10 24 29 | 2 31 10 | 4 06 41 | 4 06 41 |
| Harpoon | 10 24 23 | 2 35 39 | 4 11 10 | 4 11 11 |
| Jessica | 10 22 28 | 3 14 57 | 4 52 29 | 4 48 31 |
| CLASS 8—MIXED. | | | | |
| Fortuna | 10 26 13 | 3 10 15 | 4 44 02 | 4 44 02 |
| Vigilant | 10 40 46 | 1 55 22 | 3 14 36 | not md. |
| Eclipse | 10 23 09 | not timed | | |
| Neæra | 10 29 56 | 3 09 57 | 4 40 01 | 4 25 32 |
| Margarita | 10 23 18 | 3 19 18 | 4 56 00 | 4 35 25 |

Following are the winners:

SCHOONERS—CLASS 1.

The Constellation, winner of first prize, beat the Ramona, winner of second prize, 30 minutes 37 seconds.

CLASS 3.

The Volunteer, first-prize winner, beat the Alcæa, second-prize winner, 11 minutes 54 seconds.

CLASS 4.

The Ariel beat the Shamrock 30 minutes 44 seconds.

SLOOPS—CLASS 3.

The Huron beat the Katrina 9 minutes 1 second.

CLASS 4.

The Queen Mab beat the Wayward, 23 minutes 11 seconds.

CLASS 6.

The Wasp beat the Harpoon, 4 minutes 30 seconds.

CLASS 8—MIXED.

The Vigilant won.

The harbor was filled with small craft loaded with sightseers who had come to see the yachts arrive. Crowds thronged to Forts Phenix and Clark, and there was hardly standing room on the piers that are built along the water's edge of this quaint old town. A salute was fired from the house of the New-Bedford Yacht Club. In the evening the visiting yachtsmen were well received in the clubhouse.

To-morrow the squadron will run to Newport, and then preparations will be made for the Astor Cup races, the first one of which will be sailed on Thursday. This race will be over a course fifteen miles to windward and return. Entries for these races must be made before 8 o'clock on the morning of the first race on board the flagship May. The second race will be on Friday over a triangular course. If different boats win these two races a third race will be sailed on Saturday, and the winner of that race will take both cups. There is a time limit of six hours to these races, so the Goelet Cup fiasco is not likely to be repeated.

Mr. H. Maitland Kersey says the Valkyrie will measure 85.50 feet when she arrives here. That is just 6 inches over the length given in the challenge. When the Valkyrie was measured recently she was loaded with stores and was not in racing trim. That is the reason her length on the water line was 86.82. Mr. Kersey thinks that in a fresh breeze and a seaway the Valkyrie will sail a good race with any of the four cutters, and he considers her chances very favorable.

The question whether the Vigilant is in cruising trim has been raised by some. Her tender, the tug Hattie Patmer, follows her about from port to port with all her stores and supplies. The other boats have carried their own stores. The Goelet Cup races were sailed in racing trim and the yachts stripped. Eight tons were taken out of the Jubilee and she came up three inches.

The Goelet Cups were presented to the winners, Mr. J. E. Brooks and Mr. Archibald Rogers, yesterday. Mr. Forbes says his omitting to enter the Volunteer was an oversight. It cost him a handsome cup.

The Vigilant will not race to-morrow. She will be towed to Newport during the night and get ready for the Astor cup races.

### Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The following yachts passed here to-day bound east: Steam yachts Vamoose, Mr. W. R. Hearst; Nautilus, Mr. Julius Jonson; Alcæa, Mr. H. M. Flagler; Orienta, Mr. E. R. Ladew, and Sheerwater, Mr. H. R. Wolcott. Schooner yachts Hildegarde, Mr. George J. Gou'd, and Celeste. Sloop yacht Penguin, Mr. George E. Brightson.

Passed West—Steam yachts Felseen, Mr. W. B. Coggswell; Theresa, Mr. Gustavus Sidenberg, and Clara, Mr. Charles Kellogg. Schooner yacht Etefin, Mr. Leffert Lefferts.

Came to anchor here from the eastward, sloop yacht Olga, Mr. W. S. Gillespie.

Left here for the eastward, sloop yacht Chispa, Mr. Frank L. St. John.

STATION SEVEN, VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 15.—In Port—Steam yachts Vixen and Veto.

Bound West—Schooner yachts Clytie, Carlotta, Dagmar, New-York; sloops Rosalind, Corsair, New-York; Vixen, St. Louis; yawl Linda, Boston.

Several of the cruisers that came here with the New-York Yacht Club squadron on Monday have sailed east, among them being the schooners Diana for Nantucket and the Arrow for Portland and Maine ports.

At Wood's Holl—Auxiliary schooner Wild Duck, schooner Volunteer, sloops Hester and Puritan.

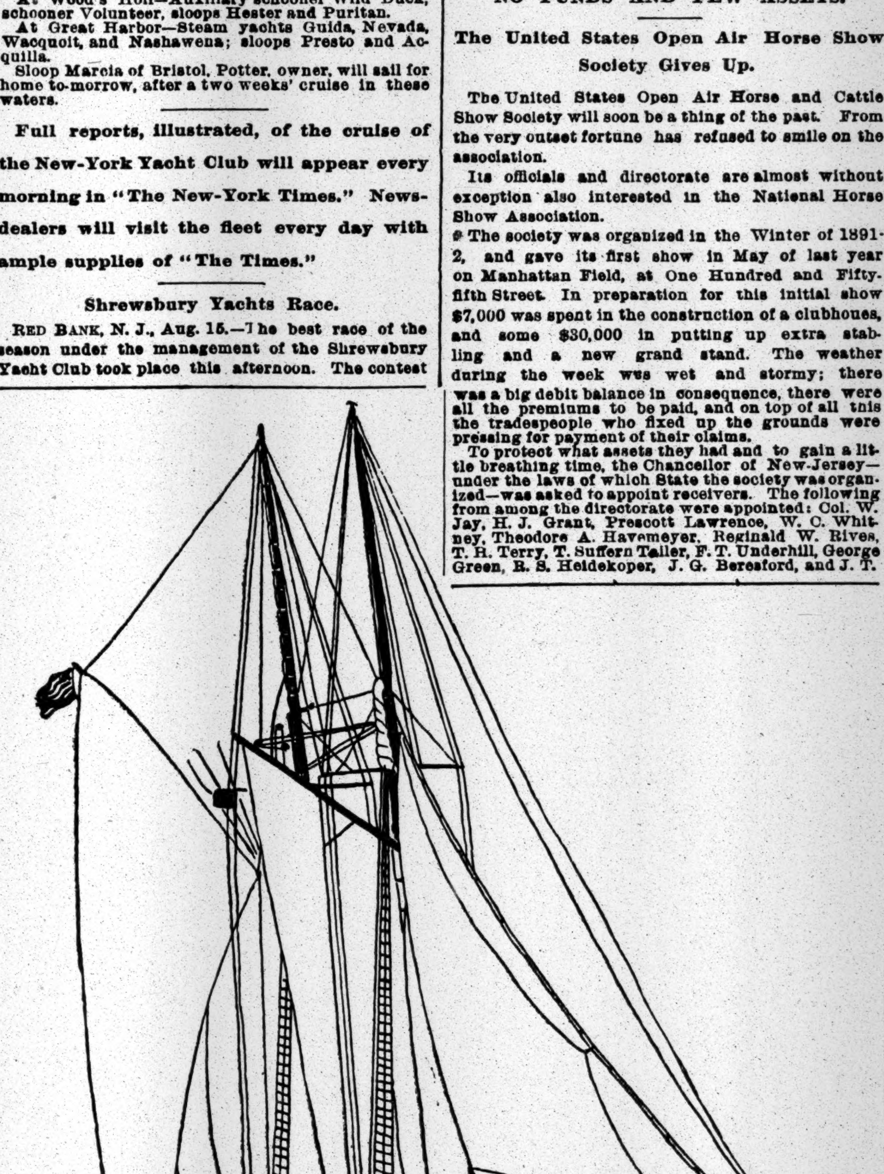
At Great Harbor—Steam yachts Guida, Nevada, Wacquoit, and Nashawena; sloops Presto and Acquilla.

Sloop Marcia of Bristol, Potter, owner, will sail for home to-morrow, after a two weeks' cruise in these waters.

**Full reports, illustrated, of the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club will appear every morning in "The New-York Times." Newsdealers will visit the fleet every day with ample supplies of "The Times."**

### Shrewsbury Yachts Race.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 15.—The best race of the season under the management of the Shrewsbury Yacht Club took place this afternoon. The contest



The Cavalier.

was the last of the three races of Class D yachts for a silver water pitcher. The other two races were won by Clinton R. James's Undine and Forman R. Smith's Irma T.

The regular ten-mile course was sailed, and a fresh, but unsteady breeze blew from the southwest. The yachts carried full sail. The starters were the Irma T., Undine, John Wagner's Shrewsbury, and George Gillig's Tip Top. The race between the first three named yachts was particularly exciting, and the skippers had plenty of opportunities to demonstrate their sailing abilities. On the stretch between Guion's Point and the finish several short tacks had to be made, and it was amusing to see the Captains in their endeavors to out-jockey each other. Commodore James's yacht won, beating the Shrewsbury 1 minute and 4 seconds. Shrewsbury finished 2 seconds ahead of the Irma T., and the latter beat the Tip Top 3 minutes and 26 seconds. The Undine's time was 1:20:01. Commodore James was awarded the prize.

## FOR THE AMERICAN CUPS.

### Capt. Aubrey Crocker to Sail the Navahoe in the Races Abroad.

Aubrey Crocker will sail for Liverpool to-day to take charge of the Navahoe. All hope, however, has not been given up in Mr. Carroll's yacht winning some races. It is expected that her new Captain will get the best sailing qualities out of the craft. Capt. Crocker will race her for the Cape May and Breton's Reef Cups.

The Brenton's Reef Cup was given in 1872 by ex-Commodore James Gordon Bennett, to be competed for in an ocean race by yachts from all nations. The Genesta won it the fourth time it was sailed for. The American course is from Sandy Hook Lightship, to and around the Brenton's Reef Lightship, off Newport, R. I., and return. The course which the Navahoe will have to cover is from The Needles, at the extreme west of the Isle of Wight, across the English Channel, to and around a stakeboat off the French port of Cherbourg, and return. The race is sailed without time allowances. The cup may be held by the winning yacht for thirty days, and is then open to challenge, fifteen days' notice being required for a race.

The Cape May Cup was also presented by Mr. Bennett in 1872, and is for an ocean race under similar conditions as the other, with this exception that the yacht successfully defending it three consecutive times becomes its possessor. On this side the course is from Sandy Hook Lightship to the Five-Fathom Lightship and return. On the other side the course is the same as for the Brenton's Reef Cup.

An alteration was made in the conditions for these two cups in 1876, the challenging yacht having to deposit $500 with which to purchase a cup for the defending yacht, in case the challenger was unsuccessful.

Following is the record for the Brenton's Reef Cup since it was first raced for:

July 25, 1872, Rambler beat Madeline.
Sept. 19, 1873, Rambler beat Madeline.
July 26, 1876, Idler beat America, Wanderer, Tidal Wave, and Countess of Dufferin.
Sept. 21, 1885, Genesta beat Dauntless.
Aug. 14, 1886, Irex beat Genesta.

The record for the Cape May Cup follows:

Oct. 10, 1872, Dreadnaught beat Palmer.
Oct. 10, 1873, Enchantress beat Dreadnaught.*
Sept. 4, 1877, Idler beat Dreadnaught, Rambler, and Vesta.
Sept. 26, 1885, Genesta beat Dauntless.
Aug. 14, 1886, Irex beat Genesta.
Sept. 12, 1889, Wendur beat Irex.*
*Dreadnaught and Irex forfeited.

### New Style Canoe in Camp.

BROPHY'S POINT, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Everything is progressing finely at the meet of the American Canoe Association. The large dock at Brophy's Point is kept piled high with the canoes, tents, and traps of new arrivals. All the racing up to the present has been merely for sport. On Monday the Racing Committee logged out the course for the races, and to-day the buoys were placed in position.

The Newton Boat Club of Auburndale, Mass., is represented by Francis J. Burrage, Quincy Pond, and John F. Linder. Large delegations are present from Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and other Canadian cities. Frank J. Moore, manager of the Knickerbocker Cricket Club of New-York, is present. A party from Arlington, N. J., consists of H. K. Schnyler, Miss Mackenas, and Miss Frances MacCauley. Camp fires are held every evening.

A new model of racing canoe will participate in the race this year. It is known as the fin keel, and meets every requisite for fast sailing. This shape of the craft was designed by William P. Stevens of New-York City, and it is really a miniature of the great racing yachts of America. Its lines were taken from Herreshoff's Gloriana, the American champion sloop of 1891.

## NO FUNDS AND FEW ASSETS.

### The United States Open Air Horse Show Society Gives Up.

The United States Open Air Horse and Cattle Show Society will soon be a thing of the past. From the very outset fortune has refused to smile on the association.

Its officials and directorate are almost without exception also interested in the National Horse Show Association.

The society was organized in the Winter of 1891-2, and gave its first show in May of last year on Manhattan Field, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. In preparation for this initial show $7,000 was spent in the construction of a clubhouse, and some $30,000 in putting up extra stabling and a new grand stand. The weather during the week was wet and stormy; there was a big debit balance in consequence, there were all the premiums to be paid, and on top of all this the tradespeople who fixed up the grounds were pressing for payment of their claims.

To protect what assets they had and to gain a little breathing time, the Chancellor of New-Jersey—under the laws of which State the society was organized—was asked to appoint receivers. The following from among the directorate were appointed: Col. W. Jay, H. J. Grant, Prescott Lawrence, W. C. Whitney, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Reginald W. Rives, T. H. Terry, T. Suffern Tailer, F. T. Underhill, George Green, R. S. Heidekoper, J. G. Beresford, and J. T. Hyde. During 1892 all the premiums were paid and then it became a question what the receiver should do in the interests of the stockholders. A few of them considering that owing to the bad weather, the first show was not a real test of public sentiment, decided on holding a second show, and for this purpose they put up a cash guarantee of $15,000. The rent, $8,000 to May 1 of the present year, was paid, and the show was held, with the result that the whole of the guarantee fund was swept away, and the receivers were unable—as they had hoped—to do anything toward clearing off the deficit of 1892. The premiums won at the show of June last are, with one or two exceptions, paid.

The only assets the society have is the material in the stand, stables and buildings on Manhattan Field, and the unexpired term of their five years' lease of the ground from the Manhattan Athletic Club. This lease was offered at auction on the Real Estate Exchange a week or ten days ago, but there was no bid, and on Saturday Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court gave permission to Andrew Freedman as receiver of the Manhattan Athletic Club, to commence summary proceedings against the receivers of the Open Air Horse and Cattle Show Society to recover the entire possession of Manhattan Field, and the removal of the society from the grounds.

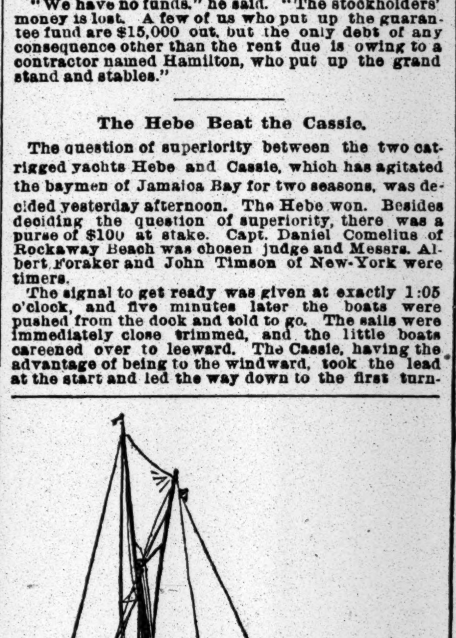
Thomas H. Terry, Treasurer of the Horse Show Society, told a TIMES reporter yesterday that he and his co-receivers had decided it was no use making any further efforts to straighten things.

"We have no funds," he said. "The stockholders' money is lost. A few of us who put up the guarantee fund are $15,000 out, but the only debt of any consequence other than the rent due is owing to a contractor named Hamilton, who put up the grand stand and stables."

### The Hebe Beat the Cassie.

The question of superiority between the two cat-rigged yachts Hebe and Cassie, which has agitated the baymen of Jamaica Bay for two seasons, was decided yesterday afternoon. The Hebe won. Besides deciding the question of superiority, there was a purse of $100 at stake. Capt. Daniel Comelius of Rockaway Beach was chosen judge and Messrs. Albert Foraker and John Timson of New-York were timers.

The signal to get ready was given at exactly 1:05 o'clock, and five minutes later the boats were pushed from the dock and told to go. The sails were immediately close trimmed, and the little boats careened over to leeward. The Cassie, having the advantage of being to the windward, took the lead at the start and led the way down to the first turning point, the red can buoy in the Rockaway Inlet.



The Fanny.

The full-sail breeze from the northwest was plenty for the little craft, and sent them scudding over and through the choppy waters at a lively rate.

As the Cassie was about to round the buoy Capt. Taylor in the Hebe made a clever jibe, and took the lead and started at a furious pace for the next turning point off Ruffle Bar. The Cassie forged ahead, and was soon alongside of the Hebe. Side by side the boats approached the stake and rounded it together. They maintained this position for some time, but as the finish drew nearer the Hebe drew slowly ahead and crossed the finish line a winner by nearly one minute. Summary:

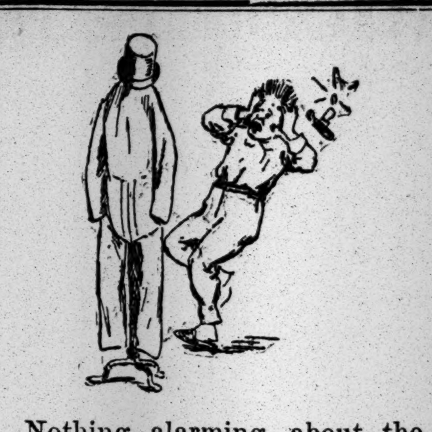
| Name. | Start. H. M. S. | Finish. H. M. S. | Elapsed Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cassie | 1 10 05 | 2 20 15 | 1 10 10 |
| Hebe | 1 10 05 | 2 19 10 | 1 09 35 |

### Mr. Harrison in Good Health.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 15.—Ex-President Harrison was in the city for several hours this afternoon, on his way to Cape May, where he is spending the Summer. He had been on a trip to New-England. He dined at the Union League with his friend George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Harrison's appearance indicated the enjoyment of splendid health. The ghastly pallor of his face, which was so marked during his term as President, has disappeared and is replaced by a coloring of reddish brown. His eyes were bright, but a large sty on the upper lid of the right eye seemed to give the ex-President some annoyance.

HOW ABOUT THE PRUDENCE of allowing a cough to run on, rasping the pulmonary and bronchial organs, when that approved and speedy remedy, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, can be obtained from any apothecary.—*Advertisement.*



Nothing alarming about the present business conditions so far as trade in the right sort of clothing is concerned.

High-priced custom tailors will suffer, doubtless, from the inclination of their customers to economize; the dealers in shoddy clothing will likewise find it a trifle harder to make sales; but our rightly made garments for boys and men will be in active demand every day this Autumn.

We have a complete stock of seasonable wearables of all kinds; the Fall stock is also ready for those who need heavier clothes thus early.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

## DR. YOUNG'S WORK IN NAPLES.

### His Method of Treating Emigrants—Facts About Italian Fruit.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—A good idea of the activity and thoroughness of Dr. Young, who is at Naples for the Marine Hospital Service, may be obtained from his correspondence with the Supervising Surgeon General. A week ago Dr. Wyman received the letter in which Dr. Young detailed his discovery of the cholera in Naples, very soon after it had appeared.

Now he has received another letter, in which he describes some of the particular precautions he took to protect the Massilia from contact with the few cases of cholera which the Karamania seems to have found before the report that there was cholera in the city had come to Dr. Young's notice.

The letter referred to gives some of the reasons why fruit that is apt to be washed in the well water of Naples is unfit to be brought in here at this season of the year. The letter, dated Naples, July 24, is as follows:

"On Saturday I cleared the Massilia. The passengers were conducted direct from railroad station to the ship, with unopened baggage, and kept rigidly isolated on board. The medical inspection was also done on board.

"The baggage not having been opened in Naples, and having been rigidly inspected as to cleanliness, was not deemed to be liable for disinfection. The policy inaugurated at the beginning of the work here of rigidly rejecting every scrap of food found in luggage or on person of passengers, and of also rejecting any but clean, new dunnage, makes the work of inspection easier now, as the people have about given up bringing contraband articles.

"The situation here is worse. The authorities have apparently decided to try to suppress the facts. In the face of the verbal admission to me of three cases the first of the week, they on Saturday wrote to the English Consul assuring him that all was well. At that very time they knew of sixteen cases since the preceding Sunday, one of them a prominent nobleman.

"On Saturday they refused to transmit a telegram in regard to the situation tendered by the agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. My arrangements for obtaining reliable news have worked admirably so far. I get reports from several sources, and in many cases located the individuals, but no one can say positively if matters grow worse or how many cases there are, for the poorer class hide their sick, believing the rich poison the poor through the agency of the doctors in order to decrease the population.

"The origin of this outbreak is not yet traced. Personally, I think it comes either from Marseilles, an hypothesis strengthened by the fact that the disease there and also in Toulon is mostly among the poor Italian laborers and dockers, or else via grain and grain bags from Russia.

"It now develops that many of the old cholera wells have never been closed up or have been reopened for the following reasons: Hydrometric water cocks were put into general use in the slums to avoid the habit of the thriftless population of never shutting off the water. These deliver the water very slowly, and the people said 'It is too much trouble,' and went back to such of the wells as were open or could be opened.

"Furthermore, water above a small allowance must be paid for, and thus again the miserable poor were driven to turn to the wells. The fruit and vegetable venders mostly live in the slums, and wash their goods before exposing for sale in the bad water, if obtainable, because it costs nothing. It is now proposed to turn on the water free and remove the meters all through the slums.

"The Weser of the North German Lloyd and the Cachemire of the French National Line are in port. The former takes 900 and the latter 200. I have arranged as follows: On the outbreak being established I had the people notified not to reach Naples until this (Monday) morning. My representative at the station reports no arrivals up to last night. The people will be met at the station, conducted direct on board, baggage unopened in transit through the city, and isolated on board for five days. The ships will lie out in the harbor. No fruit or vegetables to be shipped at Naples. The crew have already been confined on board rigidly.

"The companies are thoroughly awake to the importance of isolation and will put men at my disposal to maintain it. I will have an inspector on board of each ship all the time, and will inspect all hands every day. I am fully alive to the objectionable features of this plan, but believe it is the only one possible here.

"Should matters grow much worse would strongly advise total suspension of emigration. Am pushing matters about steam plant and bath house, but it will be at least six weeks before it is well under way, so it will not avail much this Summer."

Fruit importers are much exercised over the report from Washington that Surgeon General Wyman has prohibited the importation of lemons from Italy. This action of the Surgeon General is said to be due to the presence of cholera in Italy.

Lemon importers and dealers in lemons met yesterday in the auction rooms of Brown & Seccomb at 25 State Street to take action on the order. E. M. Brown presided, and L. Contencin read a number of opinions from different physicians which said that lemons were effectual in the cure of cholera, and, further, that cholera germs can not live in the skin of the lemon more than a few minutes. Among the doctors whom Mr. Contencin quoted were Dr. J. Mesnil of Cherbourg, France, an authority on cholera; Dr. A. Crombie of Paris, France, who is also known for his studies on Asiatic cholera, and Dr. Bettini de Moise of New-York City.

T. Bonnanni wanted to know positively whether Surgeon General Wyman had ever made such a statement that the importation of lemons would be prohibited. He said it would be a great deal better to find out positively whether such action had been taken by the health authorities before the fruit men made a protest. Charles Parson said he did not approve of agitating the question, any way. The more it was agitated the worse it would be for the fruit trade. "The first thing you know," said he, "the people will get it into their heads that lemons and oranges should not be eaten because there is cholera in Italy, and they will not touch a lemon or an orange. That would be the worst thing that could happen."

Several members thought that it was unwise to have it given out by the Surgeon General that the importation of lemons would be prohibited, because there are several ports in Italy where there is no cholera at all, and from these ports large exports of the fruit are made. There is no trace of cholera at Palermo nor at Messina, and the importers can see no reason why lemons should not be shipped from there, even if they be prohibited from other ports.

The Chairman of the meeting was given authority to appoint a committee who should confer with Surgeon General Wyman, and he named Charles Hirtzel, L. Contencin, E. Ruhlman, President of the New-York Fruit Exchange; A. Minaldi, and O. Westervelt.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Aug. 15.—Health Officer Jenkins issued the following bulletin to-night at 9 o'clock:

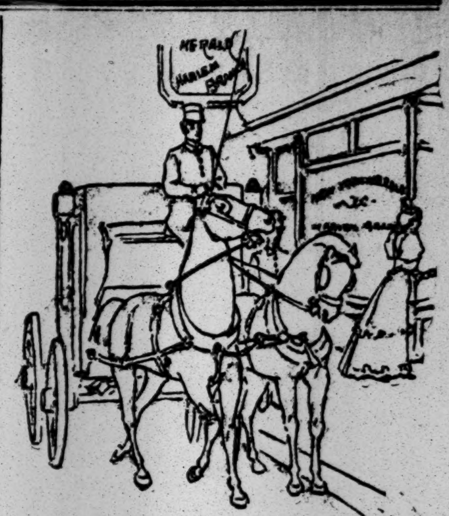
"There are no new developments at Quarantine. All of the patients are convalescent. We are waiting for the period of detention to expire, and there is every hope that no new cases will develop."

### Representative Oates Better.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—There is a slight improvement to-night in the condition of Representative Oates of Alabama. Last night he was restless and feverish, but passed a comfortable day, and there is a slight relaxation in the pains in his head. Mrs. Oates is expected here to-morrow.

### Could Not Realize Cash on Assets.

ATTICA, Ind., Aug. 15.—Lack of currency has caused the Citizens' National Bank to close. The assets are $136,000, liabilities $69,000. Depositors will be paid in full.



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## WAS MARTIN ELECTED SENATOR?

### Senator Chandler of the Elections Committee Says He Was Not.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—Senator Chandler of the United States Senate Committee on Elections makes an exhaustive report, in which he declares that Senator John Martin was not elected. In his argument he says:

When the United States Senate is determining the legality of an election of Senator by the joint assembly of a Legislature and votes are objected to because cast by persons alleged not to have been lawful members, they must be accepted or rejected either by a reference to the actual rights to their seats of such persons or by accepting the decision as to their membership of that branch of the Legislature to which they belong. If the latter rule be adopted, the Senate should adopt the decision of the legal body and accept or reject disputed votes accordingly. The presiding officer of a joint assembly has no right to reject the votes of persons who are upon the roll of the body legally constituting one branch of the Legislature. It would be doubly erroneous for the presiding officer of a joint assembly, where there were two bodies, to allow and count the votes of persons not actually chosen as members, and who had been recognized as such only by the illegal body, and, second, to reject and refuse to count the votes of the members of the legal body, not merely the votes of those whose elections were contested, but also the votes of all the uncontested members.

In Kansas, in January, 1893, the State Senate was indisputably organized. Two Houses of Representatives were organized, one legal, the other illegal. The Senate recognized the illegal House. The presiding officers received the votes of certain Senators, the votes of the members of the illegal House, and the votes of two members of the legal House, the whole number of votes received making a quorum of the two houses, of which quorum thus made Mr. Martin had a majority; but when the other Senators and the other members of the legal House offered their votes they were all rejected. They then and there cast their votes in attempted continuation of the same joint assembly, and, counting the votes thus rejected as a part of the balloting, Mr. Martin did not have a majority of the whole number of legal votes. Upon this state of facts Mr. Martin was not legally elected Senator.

Moreover, the Legislature was not organized within the meaning of the United States statute, and could not legally elect a Senator. There was a lawful Senate, a lawful House, and an unlawful House, but the Senate by majority vote having recognized the illegal House and refused recognition to the legal House, there was no organized Legislature capable of electing a Senator.

There are various ways of deciding.

(1) Reject the whole proceeding and declare that there was no election, on the ground that the Legislature had not organized.

(2) Count all the votes of members legally elected in fact and reject all others; this also makes no election—Martin, 77; Ady, 77; scattering, 6.

(3) Count all the votes of members of the House who were elected and took their seats in the lawful House, and reject those of all other persons, those, in fact, who were elected and those who were not elected, who took their seats in and acted as members of the illegal House. This elects Ady. (Martin 26, Ady 77.)

(4) Count the votes of the persons elected and not elected who took seats in the illegal House and twenty-five Senators and two votes from the lawful House and exclude fifteen Senators and all the members except the above two, who were lawfully elected and took their seats and acted in the lawful House. This elects Martin. (Martin 86, scattering 7.)

(5) In the last case exclude the votes of the members not elected and the two votes which came from the lawful House, and there is no election, because no quorum of elected members was present. Martin, 76; scattering, 6; total, 82; full Senate, 40; full House, 125; grand total, 165; quorum, 83.

Is there any way to elect Martin without counting the 11 illegal votes except by also counting the 2 votes from the legal House, in order to make a quorum of 83, and excluding all other votes from that House, or at least 7 votes from that House, enough to prevent the votes added from overcoming Martin's majority? Mr. Martin was not elected.

Senator Hoar coincides with Senator Chandler, but unlike the latter does not admit that Mr. Ady was elected under any circumstances.

### Blew Off His Head with Dynamite.

NYACK, Aug. 15.—At Tomkins Cove, Rockland County, this morning Henry Smith went into his yard, put a dynamite cartridge into his mouth, and lighted a fuse which was attached. When the explosion occurred Smith's head was blown off and his left hand and arm were gone. The dead man leaves a wife.

### Fatal Cyclone in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 15.—A brief dispatch from Humboldt, in the southeastern part of the State, says a cyclone struck that section to-night. Loss of life is reported, but the number of fatalities and the extent of damage will not be known before morning.

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A Great Sufferer from Rheumatism.

Even When Totally Helpless Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured Him.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

cine, and steadily improved until I was perfectly well." C. M. HEYER, Hoboken, N. J.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

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To the Publisher of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

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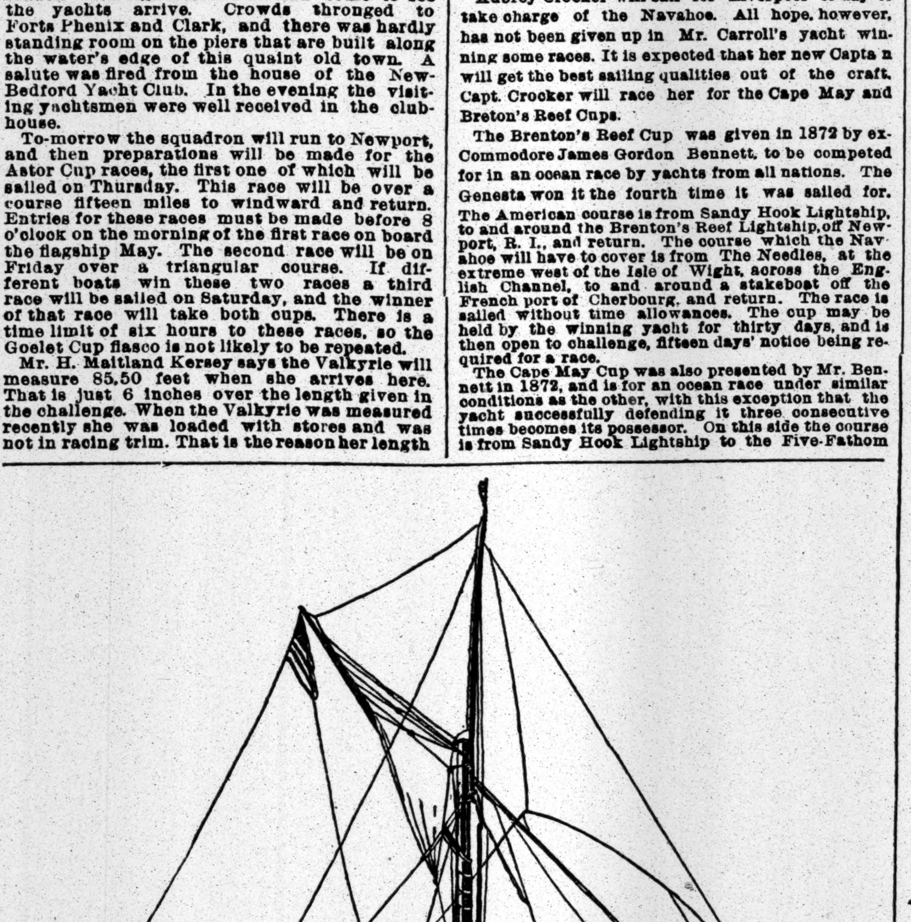


The Pocahontas.

PAGES 9–12. WEDNESDAY, The New-York Times. AUGUST 16, 1893. PAGES 9–12.

# SATOLLI CELEBRATES MASS

## THOUSANDS OF WORSHIPPERS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

### Archbishop Corrigan's Address—His First Public Notice of the Charges Against Him—His Position Toward the Pope and His Representative—An Avowal of Allegiance to the Head of the Church—Many Priests in Attendance at the Services.

In the Cathedral of St. Patrick the Most Rev. Francis Satolli, D. D., Archbishop of Lepanto and Papal Delegate to the United States, celebrated pontifical mass yesterday morning. It was the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which in the Cathedral Church is the feast of purest and all-pervading whiteness. Fifteen thousand people crowded themselves into the spacious cathedral, and, while 12,000 of them found comfort at their devotions, 3,000 were just as attentive and devout as they stood in dense ranks in the broad aisles.

The event was notable first for the presence of the Delegate of Leo XIII., but what will live among Catholics and all others, of the present generation, at least, was the forceful statement of Archbishop Corrigan that he was now, always had been, and always would be faithful to the chief of his priesthood and Church and to this or any representative he might send to this country.

The hour set for the mass was 10:30. At 8 o'clock crowds were wending their way through other crowds into the cathedral. At 9:30 not a seat was left, and still the people kept pressing in, crowding the aisles and making movement almost impossible. It seemed as though every Catholic family in the city had its representative there.

Before the mass, Mgr. Satolli, assisted by Mgr. Farley and attended by white-robed boys, unveiled and blessed the statues of St. Gregory the Great and St. John Chrysostom, presented to the cathedral by Mrs. Joseph Drexel.

Then the ceremonies of the mass were almost at hand. The doors of the sacristy opened, and, clad in the robes of an Archbishop, gleaming with white and gold and pearls, the representative of the Papacy moved toward the altar, his long, golden crozier in his left hand, his right hand on his breast. As he stepped toward the centre of the altar long lines of vari-colored sunlight streaming down from the windows high on the chancel wall fell on his mitre of white and gold and displayed in all their magnificence the rich decorations of his robes of white satin.

His dress, one of the costliest ever used in a Catholic service in this country, was the Columbian garb of Archbishop Corrigan, used for the first time during Columbus week, on Oct. 9 1892. The first of his vestments was a rochet of beautifully woven lace and on the shoulders was a rochet amice of white linen. Over these was an alb or cassock of costly white lace, with the characteristic cherry-colored sleeves of a Bishop. Around the waist was a girdle of white silk cord and about the neck, hanging down to the waist from both shoulders, was a stole of pure white satin, embroidered with gold bullion and seed pearls.

Next were the tunic and dalmatic of white silk, representing the powers of deacon and sub-deacon vested in a Bishop. Over all was a beautiful white satin chasuble, the outer garment worn by the celebrant of mass, which falls in front and back to the knees and is sleeveless. This vestment was resplendent in gold and pearls, and glistened with every movement of Mgr. Satolli.

From a gold chain about his neck hung the golden pectoral cross of the Archbishop. His feet were incased in buskins made of cloth of silver, over which were worn sandals of the same material, embroidered with gold and pearls. On his hands were gloves of silk and gold, and on his head a tall mitre of silk and gold, with two streamers of the same material.

Mgr. Satolli's immediate attendants were the Rev. J. Edwards and the Rev. James H. McGean. In his train, wearing surplices of white over white cassocks, were six altar boys.

As Mgr. Satolli was approaching the altar and the throng on the Gospel side, the organ intoned and the Palæstrina Choir took up the notes of Singenberger's beautiful "Ecce Sacerdos"—"Behold the Priest!"

Just as Mgr. Satolli reached his seat Archbishop Corrigan, attired in a robe of purple, its train of seven yards borne by scarlet-cassocked and white-surpliced boys, entered the sanctuary, genuflected at the altar, and went to his seat under its canopy of white silk at the Epistle side. Following came the priests of the archdiocese.

Then the pontifical mass, the most solemn ceremony of the Church outside of St. Peter's in Rome, was begun. The choir rendered one of the masses of the Sistine Chapel—"Missa Puisque j'ai Perdu," a capella, by Orlando di Lasso. The music, which was Gregorian in style, rolled out in measures sweet and solemn, and when the boy choir of sixty trained voices chanted the antiphons and responses the effect was most melodious.

The great pinnacled altar was ablaze with light and banked with ferns and flowers, and as the celebrant and assistant priests, in robes of white and gold, moved about during the ceremonies there was a changeful shimmering of lights, and over the whole scene and out above the attentive thousands floated clouds of incense from censers swinging in the hands of acolytes.

Besides his deacons of honor, Mgr. Satolli had for assistant priest Mgr. Farley of the cathedral. The deacon of the mass was the Rev. W. J. B. Daly, and the sub-deacon was the Rev. P. Daly. The masters of ceremonies were the Rev. J. N. Connolly and the Rev. Henry T. Newey. With Archbishop Corrigan were his deacons, the Rev. P. F. Tandy and the Rev. M. J. Lavelle.

At the Gospel time a hush fell upon the people as Archbishop Corrigan left his seat and moved toward the pulpit. Everybody expected something unusual, but everybody was surprised at the force and clearness with which the Archbishop for the first time publicly noticed the charges made against him, and stated his position toward the Pope and his representative.

The Archbishop began clear-voiced and strong. When he avowed his allegiance, his voice was trembling and weak. He seemed, indeed, about to break down, but after an instant's pause he went on again. It was an address, not a sermon, and was as follows:

Most Reverend Excellency, Reverend Brethren of the Clergy, Dear Brethren of the Laity: Before the burden of the Good Shepherd is put upon his shoulders, and the holy oil of unction poured upon his head, every Bishop-elect takes a solemn oath to be "from that day forth faithful and obedient to Blessed Peter the Apostle, to the Roman Church, to the Sovereign Pontiff for the time being, and his legitimate successors"; then entering into detail, the prelate, still kneeling before the altar, (among other promises) makes the following: "A legate of the Holy See, both coming and going, I shall treat with honor, and assist him in his necessities."

This form of oath, if memory serves me, dates from the pontificate of St. Gregory VII., 800 years ago. It bears evident traces of the feudal system, peculiar to that period; but it would be a great mistake to suppose that it derived its being from any mere custom of the Middle Ages, as it is based upon, supported, and proved by a thousand facts and testimonies scattered through Church history. The consecration oath of a Bishop is simply a single leaf in a beautiful flower, representing the primacy of the Apostolic See. A luminous and authoritative expression of this truth is found on the celebrated declaration of the Council of Florence. In this decree the venerable fathers, gathered together from every part of the world, solemnly defined as a dogma to be believed by all Christians, "We, the Holy Apostolic See and the Roman Pontiff, hold primacy over the entire world; that the Roman Pontiff is successor of Blessed Peter, Prince of the Apostles, and true Vicar of Christ, the head of the entire Church, father and teacher of all Christians."

Furthermore, they affirm that to him in Blessed Peter was given by our Lord Jesus Christ full power of feeding, ruling, and governing the Universal Church. This explicit declaration of the primacy of Peter has received still greater clearness from the definition of the Vatican Council, which has supplemented it, and left no loophole of escape touching the full and perfect character of the primacy.

The Church defines dogmas, dear brethren, when revealed truth is rashly assailed or called in question. Once error runs riot, there is obvious need of condemning it and proclaiming the orthodox doctrine. Hence, when in the course of time dangerous theories came to the surface to the effect that the sovereign Pontiff, although head of the Church, was only its ministerial head, so to say, or its agent; that his authority might indeed be exerted in time of extraordinary difficulty and crisis, but that it did not extend directly to every diocese in the world as the authority of a Bishop does to every parish under his control, the Council of the Vatican, in order to brand this pernicious error and cast it aside forever, deemed it necessary to define that "the Roman Church obtains the principate of ordinary (*i. e.*, of lawful and canonically established) power over all other churches; that this jurisdictional power of the Pontiff's action is truly episcopal, is also direct and immediate, toward which all Bishops and pastors of whatever rank and dignity, as well as the faithful, both taken one by one and all together, have the duty of hierarchical subordination and of true obedience, not only in those things that pertain to saints and morals, but also those that pertain to discipline and government of the Church, diffused through the entire world, so that the unity of communion with the Roman Pontiff, as well as the profession of the same faith, being safeguarded and preserved, the Church of Christ is one fold under one Supreme Shepherd.

"This is the teaching of Catholic truth," adds the council, "from which no one may depart without prejudice to faith and salvation."

I have thought proper, dear brethren, to recall to your memory these fundamental principles in order that you may appreciate more fully the honor that is conferred upon us all to-day by the presence in this metropolitan cathedral of the most reverend representative of the Holy Father. Your presence in such unusually large numbers at this season of the year shows that you value the compliment which has been graciously paid you. I thank God loyalty and fealty to the Holy See have ever been shining and characteristic traits of this country at large, as well as of this diocese in particular. Each of the plenary councils of the United States, in turn, in its collective addresses to the Sovereign Pontiff, in its decrees, has given luminous proof of deep and unswerving attachment to the See of Peter.

No less conspicuous evidence of the same devotedness has been displayed by the prelates, Bishops, and Archbishops who have ruled this diocese. Of the memorable addresses, sermons, pastoral letters of the lion-hearted Archbishop Hughes in defense of Pope Pius IX. and of his inalienable rights it is unnecessary to speak. These discourses are preserved in his printed works, are fresh in the memory of thousands still surviving, who heard his ringing words, and will remain a standing protest against the sacrilegious spoliation of the States of the Church. I may mention particularly the masterly letter of the Second Provincial Council of New-York, held in 1860, a letter written by the Archbishop himself, and which gave so much pleasure to the Holy Father that he ordered it to be translated into Italian, and published officially in the Eternal City.

The successor of Archbishop Hughes, who had the privilege of residing in Rome after his ordination and of imbibing the Roman spirit, ever cherished a special love and veneration for the Holy See. From this very pulpit, at the month's mind of the late Cardinal, I had occasion to call attention to that constant filial devotion to the See of Peter as one of the distinctly beautiful traits of his wise and gentle but yet unflinching character.

For myself, if I may be permitted to allude to the subject, I counted it a special grace that I made my studies in philosophy and theology under the shadow of the Vatican. In his well-known work entitled "Recollections of the Last Four Popes," Cardinal Wiseman observes that, as a rule, attachments for the Holy See, for those who have lived as students in Rome, is not so much a conviction of the intellect, luminous and far-reaching, as it is a deep-seated and growing affection of the heart. How can one live amid the constantly recurring memories of the martyrs, how can one visit the grandest basilica on earth, and kneeling on the spot where Peter was crucified, not have engraved deeply on the tablet of his heart the divine word: "On Thee will I build My Church," "Feed My lambs," "Feed My sheep," "Do thou when converted confirm thy brethren"?

All one's subsequent study and reading in theological channels strengthen and intensify the convictions of early years; and one who has enjoyed such advantages counts it no glory, but rather humiliation, that it ever should become necessary for him to avow that the thought even of resisting the Holy Father's will, much more of disobeying his positive enactments, never found lodgment in his mind. More than this one cannot say. A virtuous matron shrinks from the very suggestion of proving that no stain has come to her womanly honor. After the guilt of offending God, a conscientious Bishop feels no wound more keenly than that his faith be impugned or his oath of loyalty called in question. But he knows also in the consoling words of Thomas à Kempis, that there is no more secure path to Paradise than the royal way of the cross; that in the cross is life; in the cross, salvation; and while he cannot stoop to notice the attacks made, let us hope rather in ignorance than in malice, he can always repeat with comfort to his soul the prayer of his Divine Master—"Father forgive them for they know not what they do."

On the other hand, the Bishop, according to the laws of the Church, is responsible for his administration of the diocese, not to those whom he is charged to govern—much less to those outside his jurisdiction—but to the Sovereign Pontiff and to those to whom the Holy Father delegates his authority. All graver offenses of Bishops are reserved exclusively by the enactment of the Council of Trent to the judgment of the supreme Pontiff. I have yet to learn that he has delegated this function even to the columns of the Catholic press, no matter how great the writer's sanctity and learning. On the contrary, our Holy Father has more than once clearly traced the line of beauty which is to be scrupulously followed by those who aspire to the honor of Catholic journalism.

For the rest, I rejoice most sincerely with you all to-day, dear brethren, that we are honored with the presence of him who represents the Vicar of Christ himself, and in your name, as in my own, I welcome him most cordially to this diocese. Whatever has been said in public or in private against the undoubted rights or sacred character of our honored guest we reject and put aside as something not to be countenanced for an instant. All that has been said in favor of his sacred office and privileges we gladly accept and indorse.

To eulogize his virtues, particularly in his presence, would not be seemly, for, to repeat the thought of Cardinal Newman, it is not becoming to panegyrize those whom we must obey. Rather let us raise our hearts to Heaven and beg our blessed Mother, whose glorious assumption the Church is now commemorating, and whom, as patroness both of this diocese and of this country, we have a special right to invoke, to pour out upon him every best gift and every choicest benediction. And let us request his Excellency in turn that he will assure our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., that the sentiment expressed by the great doctor of the Church, St. Jerome, to Pope St. Damasus is the feeling of the Catholic population of New-York, namely, that "Whoever is joined to the chair of Peter, he is ours."

Particularly solemn was the service at the consecration, the time when, according to the Catholic ritual, the bread and wine on the altar become the body and blood of Christ. And as the ostensorium, in which the sacred wafer was exposed, was moved in benediction before the people, the musical gongs by the altar gave the signal for adoration, and nearly every head in that vast congregation bowed low. So it was, too, at the communion when the particles of the wafer were distributed to the faithful as they knelt at the chancel rail. And so it was when Mgr. Satolli, near the close of mass, pronounced the usual benediction, and when the mass was over the representative of the Papal See arose from his throne and in Latin pronounced on all assembled the benediction of Pope Leo XIII, which was afterward translated to the people by Father Lavelle. After the benediction the procession wended its way back to the sacristy, and the great festival celebration was over.

Among the priests in the sanctuary were Dean Penny of Newburg, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, the Rev. J. W. Power, the Rev. F. W. Wayrich, C. S. S. R., the Rev. J. Fitzsimmons, the Rev. Father Killeen of Bergen Point, N. J., the Rev. Dr. J. F. Delaney, the Rev. Michael A. Nolan, the Right Rev. Alexius Edelbock, O. S. B., the Very Rev. Anastetus da Roccagorga, O. S. F., the Rev. A. B. Schwenniger, the Rev. T. F. Gregg.

Dean Sweeney of Kingston, the Rev. John E. Burke, the Rev. Gabriel A. Healy, the Rev. M. A. Taylor, the Rev. I. M. Duveaux, the Rev. P. F. McSweeny, the Rev. E. F. Slattery, the Rev. M. J. Phelan, the Rev. Dr. C. M. O'Keefe, the Rev. Henry Prat, the Rev. J. H. Bigley, the Rev. Francis Januschek, the Rev. Dr. P. J. Prendergast, the Rev. Ludge Bock, O. S. F., the Rev. William O'B. Pardow, S. J., the Very Rev. Mgr. J. M. Farley, the Rev. W. A. O'Neil, the Rev. Dr. Charles McCready, M. R., the Rev. Richard Brennan, LL. D., the Rev. Joseph M. Galligan, the Rev. Joseph Byron, the Rev. J. B. Leibfritz, C. S. S. R., the Rev. John J. Kean, the Rev. Frederick Tetreau, the Rev. D. Vicenti, the Rev. Capistran Claude, O. M. Cap., the Rev. Joseph J. Flood, the Rev. E. J. O'Gorman, the Rev. J. B. Salter, the Rev. Anthony Lammel, the Rev. Anthony Kesseler, the Rev. Peter Farrell, the Rev. Francis McCarthy, S. J., the Rev. Joseph F. Kiely, the Rev. N. J. Hughes, the Rev. Francis Siegelock, the Rev. John A. Gleeson, the Rev. Joseph Dougherty, D. D., the Rev. Andrew Ziegler, C. S. S. R.

The Rev. Michael Carmody, P. S. M.; the Rev. J. F. Kearney, the Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit, C. S. P.; the Rev. Dr. John McQuirk, LL. D.; the Rev. E. T. McGinley, the Rev. M. A. Cunnion, the Rev. J. F. Mooney, the Rev. J. A. Mullen, the Rev. F. X. A. Fremel, the Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P.

Mgr. Satolli, after giving his benediction to the priests who had been with him in the sanctuary, passed out to the archiepiscopal residence, and rested for nearly an hour. Dinner was served at 1 o'clock, and the following persons sat at the table:

The Most Rev. Archbishop Satolli, the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, Vicars General Farley and Mooney, Dr. Papi, Secretary of the Apostolic Legation; Fathers Edwards and Flood, Consultors of the diocese; Deans McKenna, Penny, and Sweeney of Westchester, Newburg, and Kingston respectively; ex-Mayor Grant, John D. Crimmins, Charles D. Fornes, President of the Catholic Club; James D. Lynch and Adrian Iselin, Jr., Trustees of the cathedral; the Rev. James N. Connolly, secretary of the Archbishop of New-York, and the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral.

William Hildreth Field, Joseph J. O'Donohue, City Chamberlain, and ex-Mayor Grace had also been invited, but were unable to be present on account of absence from the city.

Toward the close of the dinner Archbishop Corrigan arose and in a few graceful words proposed the health of the Holy Father. He next offered a toast to the health of the Apostolic Delegate, paying a tribute to the learning, high character, and prudence in affairs of Archbishop Satolli.

In response to this toast the Rev. Dr. Papi, Secretary of the Apostolic Legation, read on behalf of the Apostolic Delegate the following address, his first utterance of a public nature in New-York:

"The Most Rev. Apostolic Delegate in the first place thanks the Most Rev. Archbishop of New-York for the gracious toast offered in his honor. It gives him great joy to be in New-York on this great feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It pleases him to be encircled by this chosen gathering of gentlemen, because their presence is intended to honor not only his own person, but also Archbishop Corrigan, and both of them—Mgr. Satolli as Apostolic Delegate and Mgr. Corrigan as Archbishop of New-York, representing the Holy Father.

"He is delighted on this beautiful day, also, to send a greeting to this illustrious diocese, which, for many reasons, holds one of the very first places in the Catholic Church in the United States, and which deserves all praise because, while keeping fully abreast with the civil progress of the country, it has shown itself no less solicitous for religious than for earthly advancement."

If we need a proof of this, we need but to look around us to see our magnificent cathedral and churches, our institutions, our schools, our asylums, our hospitals, our homes for the aged and infirm. They have risen from nothing, and are now towering aloft all over the diocese, giving ample testimony to the civilizing and refining effect of the Church on all classes of society.

"There is one work, however, which rises over all others and which completes the grand institutions of this diocese, the grand building now nearly completed, the seminary at Valentine Hill, whose object and noble purpose is to bring even greater advantage to the clergy and to the people.

"And if his Grace, the Most Rev. Archbishop, deserves praise for accomplishing so much by his labor, his words, and by his administration; if the clergy, for their zeal and co-operation, merit a share in this glory, it is but just also to acknowledge the magnificent work done by the faithful of the diocese who have assisted the Archbishop and the priests, and enabled them to complete so much by their sympathy, their counsel, and their willing contribution of the pecuniary resources wherewith God and their own labor have endowed them. And it is on this account that the Most Rev. Delegate, while proposing first of all the health of the Archbishop of New-York, believes that he divines the wishes of the Archbishop in proposing the health also of the reverend clergy here present, who so worthily represent the zealous clergy of the diocese; and of the distinguished laymen here present to-day, giving testimony of the faith that is living and flourishing among the good people of New-York."

At 5 o'clock Archbishop Corrigan and the Apostolic Delegate with their two secretaries drove to the Corpus Christi Monastery at Hunt's Point. To-day they will visit Mount St. Vincent, on the Hudson, and the new seminary at Valentine Hill. It is probable that on Thursday they will take a short excursion on the Hudson River, visiting some of the institutions on the way.

### Priests Meet Mgr. Satolli.

About 300 priests of the arch-diocese of New-York were presented to Mgr. Satolli last evening at the residence of Archbishop Corrigan. The reception was held in the front parlor of the mansion. Archbishop Corrigan sat at the left of the Apostolic Delegate on a dais at the front of the room, and as the priests came up the Very Rev. Father Mooney, Vicar General, assisted by Fathers Lavelle and Connolly, presented them first to the Archbishop and then to the Delegate.

Immediately back of the two archbishops stood a palm-shrined bust of Cardinal McCloskey. On the right was a bas-relief of Pope Leo, draped with the Papal flag of white and yellow, caught up by streamers of the Papal colors, blue and white. Choice flowers were grouped tastefully about the bas-relief.

In the centre of the room surrounded by palms was a vase of flowers in the colors of the coat of arms of Mgr. Satolli. A bust of the Saviour rested on a pedestal at the right of the dais, and near by were busts of Pius IX. and Archbishop Hughes.

The reception lasted two hours and was followed by a collation.

# SUICIDE BY AN UNKNOWN WOMAN.

### Shot Herself Twice in Central Park—She Had a Faded Flower.

A woman, apparently a German, about thirty-two years of age and dressed in very ordinary attire, shot herself twice in the head with a revolver in Central Park yesterday morning, and died from the effects of the wounds at the Presbyterian Hospital about two hours and a half later. There was nothing found on her person to disclose her identity.

Watchman McEvoy, in the employ of the Department of Public Works, stationed at the upper reservoir, found the young woman at 10 o'clock in the morning lying unconscious on a bench north of the north gate of the reservoir, near what is known as the blind well, the scene of a number of suicides. He called Park Policeman Max Laskey, who examined the woman and found that there were two pistol-shot wounds in her right temple, made by a small revolver which was lying on the ground beside the bench. All efforts to rouse the woman failed. She was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where she died at 12:25 P. M., without having regained consciousness.

The woman was 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, of medium build, and with features of a pronounced German type. She wore a common calico dress with white and brown stripes and red dots, brown cotton gloves, and a black hat trimmed with red velvet. Her underclothing was of common quality, and she wore stockings of different patterns. Her undervest was marked "J. S. 5." There are two false teeth in her left jaw. In her pocketbook were 2 cents, an old brass token, such as were issued in lieu of pennies during the war, and a Canadian coin. In a little parcel found on the bench beside the woman were found a faded flower wrapped in a piece of an old newspaper, a lock of golden hair, and a half dozen tickets for packages of tea issued by Stiner & Co. In her pocketbook was also found a broken wedding ring.

Up to a late hour last night the body of the woman had not been identified.

# FORTY-NINE YEARS A PRIEST.

### Father Sylvester Malone Celebrates His Long Career in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Sylvester Malone of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Williamsburg, yesterday celebrated the forty-ninth anniversary of his ordination. The celebration was simple, although the parishioners were desirous of making the occasion a public jubilee.

Father Malone officiated at the 6 A. M. mass. The church was thronged with worshippers. He preached on "Charity," the subject of his first sermon. He modestly refrained from mentioning himself in his discourse, but spoke of the advance made in recent years in liberal ideas.

It was expected that Dr. McGlynn would be present at the services, but he was unable to attend. He sent Father Malone a telegram of congratulation, in which he expressed regret for his enforced absence.

Father Malone was ordained in the old St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Mulberry Street, by Father McCloskey, then Archbishop Hughes's coadjutor, and afterward Cardinal. He was then twenty-four years old. He was appointed to the parish of Sts. Peter and Paul, which included all of Brooklyn and Williamsburg. His parishoners at one time numbered 10,000. He has never had charge of any other church.

He has always been an ardent American, and when Fort Sumter was taken he achieved international fame by nailing the Stars and Stripes to his church spire. He is a liberal in ecclesiastical matters and stood by Dr. McGlynn through all of that priest's troubles.

# RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

### Extra Efforts Made the Last Two Months to Get Good Men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Recruiting has been unusually strong the last two months. The Summer months always find the enlisted strength of the army materially lessened, the men who would ordinarily enlist finding ready employment on farms. This year the force is within 600 of its required strength, and the men who are accepted are of good standing.

This condition enables the authorities to choose their recruits, and the standard has been kept up. Most of the recruits are found near Chicago, but many of them in and about New-York and Boston. Regimental recruiting has furnished a great many excellent men for the army, and several of the regiments in the North are able to keep up their enlisted force by sending out recruiting parties to towns near the posts.

The desertions have dropped off to less than 6 per cent., a rate which is easily increased by local influences, which are impossible to account for and meet by any general rules of prevention.

The main drain on the army is by regular discharge by purchase and at the end of three years and five years. Discharges from the army by these two means have been heavy, and it is only the unusual recruiting the last two months which has kept up the enlisted force.

# SWAM OFF WITH A TRUCK.

### Remarkable Performance of a Sturgeon in Great Sodus Bay.

SODUS POINT, N. Y., Aug. 15.—While Fred Bennett and William H. Hecox, well-known citizens of Binghamton, were fishing from a wharf on the shore of Great Sodus Bay Saturday afternoon they were startled to find one of their lines suddenly drawn taut and to have the light truck on which they were sitting roll off the wharf and dump them into the waters of the bay.

They came up sputtering and swam for the shore, while the truck moved off into the lake as though towed by some unseen force.

After brief consultation the two men swam after the truck and clambered upon it. As the water was but five feet deep the truck grounded and stopped the progress of whatever had been pulling it from the shore. The men attempted to pull in the line and succeeded to such an extent that they discovered that they had captured a mammoth sturgeon.

The fish was too powerful for them to land by themselves, so a skiff was brought into requisition and the line was run to the shore. The fish was then landed, but not until several bystanders had been pressed into service.

It was 6 feet 3 inches in length and weighed 167 pounds. It is said to be one of the largest fishes ever caught in the bay.

### Receivers for Union Steamboat Line.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Union Steamboat Company, after a successful existence of a quarter of a century, has passed into the hands of receivers.

The company was organized in 1868 by Jay Gould and James Fisk, who were at that time the owners of the Erie Railway system. It has always been one of the greatest earners among the transportation lines on the lakes. The appointment of receivers will probably have little, if any, effect upon the conduct of the line. The Erie Railway Company must have a lake connection, and as long as the Erie exists the Union Steamboat Company must also exist.

Receivers for the line were appointed as a natural consequence of the financial troubles of the whole system.

# NAVAL CADETS SAIL AWAY.

### They Will Be Taught Many Things While on the San Francisco.

The United States cruiser San Francisco, with the Naval Reserve contingent of Philadelphia and Rochester on board, yesterday steamed out to sea, where during the next few days the young gentlemen who have temporarily donned the unfamiliar garb of Uncle Sam's blue jackets will have an opportunity to show how much or how little they know about seamanship and other matters which concern naval men.

A fragmentary acquaintance with holystones and squilgees will have a brief renewal; the amateur tars will hear the usual scornful observation on the part of the regular bluejackets about people who sell their farms and go to sea, and perhaps a number of aside remarks about attitude being the art of gunnery. The young men will be required to follow the established routine of the cruiser in every particular, to line up for drill at stated intervals, and tumble out of their hammocks at any hour to repel an attack of boarders or extinguish a fire, both of which they will discover to be nothing more than a pleasant little fiction gotten up for their benefit by the commanding officer.

The reserves will also have an opportunity of practicing at a floating target, and will show the wondering seamen of the San Francisco how near they can come to the object without hitting it. They will be taught how to clear ship for action, the most approved method of repelling a torpedo attack, and how to handle those high explosives when offensive operations are contemplated; what to do when the call to "abandon ship" is sounded, the system in vogue for arming and equipping boats for distant service, and all the other details, drills, and evolutions which go to make up the sea routine of man-of-war's-man life.

The Rochester contingent was the first to board the cruiser. It numbered seventy-four men in all, and was in two divisions, commanded respectively by Lieuts. Angle and Walbridge. While they were marching over the gangway of the vessel the navy yard tug Narketa came alongside and received on board 105 men of the San Francisco's regular crew. These were transferred in order to make room for the reserves. They will find quarters on board the receiving ship Vermont until the return of the cruiser.

Two divisions of the Pennsylvania reserves, numbering ninety-six men, were the next to be received on board. The officers of the first division are Lieut. Commander R. K. Wright, Jr., Lieut. J. B. Marie, and Ensigns L. E. Marie and H. F. Wallace. The second division is officered by Lieut. Commander George Breed, Lieuts. H. H. Smith and B. Landrith, and Ensign F. W. Morris. Soon after the last man was on board the anchor was weighed and the vessel swung her prow seaward. The three Italian training ships anchored in the North River saluted the graceful cruiser as she swept past.

It is the intention of Capt. J. C. Watson, who commands the San Francisco, to steam slowly to the southward after clearing Sandy Hook. The manipulation and method of loading and training the big guns will form the first day's instruction. Target practice will take place on Thursday, and on the following day the vessel will put into Lewes, Del., where she will be visited by Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania. She will return to New-York on Saturday and take up her old berth in the North River.

# WILL ISSUE NO MORE SUMMONSES.

### Police Justice Grady Criticises Proceedings Against Cordage Officials.

Police Justice Grady, feeling that Ernest B. Balch or his attorney, Ambrose H. Purdy, trifled with the court in neglecting to press to a hearing on Monday the charges of perjury against James M. Waterbury and his Cordage Trust associates, has written a sharp letter to Mr. Purdy on the subject.

Mr. Purdy took out a summons against the Cordage Trust officials, but, for his own reasons, he did not serve it. His client, Mr. Balch, went to Chicago meanwhile upon business for his employer, John Good. Mr. Good said yesterday that he had sent Mr. Balch to Chicago, at the same time denying that he had inspired any of Mr. Balch's proceedings against the Cordage officials.

Police Justice Grady in his letter to Lawyer Purdy says:

"I have your note informing me that after I had summoned James M. Waterbury, Frank T. Wall, Elisha M. Fulton, Jr., and G. Weaver Loper at your request, upon the complaint of Ernest B. Balch, your client was called to Chicago on imperative business, and that therefore the papers were not served. I am at a loss to understand just what business your client regarded as more imperative than the prosecution of the serious charges urged before me and so extensively published in the press. In any event, I had a right to believe that the service of the summonses issued by me would not be abandoned without my permission.

"You state that as soon as your client returns, you will make a new application.

"Under the circumstances I shall feel justified in requiring, before any other or further application is made in the premises, that such evidence as you believes justifies a criminal proceeding against the parties heretofore summoned by me shall be submitted to the District Attorney, in order that the prosecution (if any be determined upon) may be conducted more in accord with what I conceive to be the fair administration of criminal justice."

# OBSERVATIONS OF THE AURORA.

### Arrangement for Co-operation with Peary by Swedish Scientists.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Dr. M. A. Veeder of this village has received notice from W. W. Thomas, United States Minister at Stockholm, Sweden, that the matter of recording observations of the aurora borealis to be used in comparison with those secured by Lieut. Peary in his arctic expedition has been referred to the Directors of the University of Christiania and Norway, the Minister of Public Instruction, and Dr. Mohn, Director of the Meteorological Institute of Norway and Sweden, and that arrangements have been effected so that Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Scott Nansen, who are on a polar expedition expecting to reach the north pole by the way of the passage north from Siberia, will record auroral observations upon the plan laid down and already in practice.

Dr. Mohn, in making his tour of inspection of the meteorological stations in Norway and Sweden, will make arrangements for securing the co-operation of observers at these observatories.

Inasmuch as Dr. Nansen expects to reach the north pole, this arrangement provides for observations in the very highest possible latitudes and in most favorable circumstances, and the observations thus made will be extremely valuable in comparing with observations recorded in lower latitudes by other observers.

### SELECTED FOR OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS—Charles B. Page for the District of Oregon.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—Owen J. H. Summers for the Northern District of Florida.

JUDGE OF PROBATE—Jefferson A. Huff for Grand County, Utah.

Among the Treasury Department changes announced were the following appointments: Michael J. Flaherty, New-York, Assistant Custodian of United States Court House and Post Office Building, New-York City, $1,500, and Charles H. Schecht, New York, engraver, Bureau Engraving and Printing.

Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were the following:

*New-York.*—De Witt I. Cross, Ohioville, Ulster County. Charles Barker, Three Mile Bay, Jefferson County.

### Strikers Tie Up a Railroad.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 15.—Recently the Manitoba and Northwestern Railroad passed into the hands of a receiver. At the time he took hold the wages of all employes for the months of April and May and part of June had not been paid. The receiver applied to the courts for power to pay these wages, but the application was strongly opposed by the English bondholders. To-day the Judges decided that in view of this opposition they had no power to order the receiver to pay the men.

To-night every employe of the road went on strike, and the line is tied up. The strike at this time, when the crop is about ready to be moved, affects many interests.

### Restoring Duties in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mexico, Aug. 15.—The import duties on foreign corn, corn meal, and beans were restored to-day. President Diaz judging that the cause for the suspension of the duties has ceased. The toll-gate duties in the Federal district on domestic corn meal and beans were also restored to-day. From this date foreign beer and other fermented liquors are liable to the special tax of 15 per cent. of and in addition to the regular import duties.

### Saved His Horse, Lost His Arm.

ROUNDOUT, Aug. 15.—Thomas E. Belch was driving near the West Shore tracks last night when the wheel of his wagon broke. He started to lead the horse over the track and as he did so an express came along. Belch backed the horse off, but in doing so he fell with his right arm across the track. This was cut off. He walked nearly a mile for medical assistance.

# MR. BLOUNT AT SAN FRANCISCO

## THE MINISTER TO HAWAII ARRIVES ON THE GAELIC.

### Declines to State What He Has Recommended in His Report—Annexationists at Honolulu Believe that He Favors a Protectorate—He Conveys the Idea in a Talk Before Leaving His Post that He Considers the Provisional Government a Stable Thing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—James H. Blount, who was appointed Commissioner to investigate Hawaiian affairs, and who subsequently received the appointment of United States Minister to Hawaii, returned from Honolulu this morning on the steamer Gaelic, after a sojourn there of over four months. The announcement of his departure was made public only the day before he sailed, although the Government had been previously notified.

All parties appeared to unite in commendation of Mr. Blount's work of inquiry and of the eminently judicial temper in which he prosecuted it. Mr. Blount maintained his reticence as to the conclusions at which he had arrived respecting Hawaiian affairs to the very last, but the belief was prevalent in Honolulu that a protectorate and not annexation was the thing he would recommend to be established by a treaty with the United States.

The returning Minister was besieged by a crowd of reporters on coming ashore, to whom he said:

"I am glad to escape from isolation on the islands and to get back to my own land. Everything is very quiet in the islands. There will be no further trouble. Those of Royalists who might feel disposed to make trouble recognize that the whole matter is in the hands of the United States Government; that if this country wants to annex them, annexation will be accomplished, and, on the contrary, if the United States don't want them, some other disposition will be made of the islands. I feel safe in saying that there will be no trouble of any kind."

In response to a question as to the probability of his successor being named, Mr. Blount said that he had heard nothing upon the subject. He was still Hawaiian Minister and had left no one in the islands to act for him. He supposed it was quite usual for Foreign Ministers to take vacations. In regard to his work in the islands, Mr. Blount said:

"My report has been completed and forwarded to Washington. It is now property of the Government and you will understand that it would not be good form for me to discuss the nature or the tenor of any recommendations it may contain at this time.

"When I went to the islands it became necessary for me to hold myself aloof from the people and find my way to the truth in my own way and upon my own responsibility. The result is that I have been in a complete state of isolation while in Honolulu, and it is great relief to get away from it all. Much that has been written and published in the United States as to the island people does them a great injustice."

Mr. Blount declined to discuss the Nordhoff incident, or to say what he thought of the attacks which had been made upon the veracity of the correspondent. He said that one of the most amusing incidents of the many which occurred during his experience at Honolulu was the attempt made by a correspondent to effect a compromise with the warring elements and to secure a pension for the ex-Queen. The correspondent tried to fix things up upon lines of New-York practical politics.

"He told us," said Mr. Blount, "that he had already settled one revolution in Venezuela, and a little one like the Honolulu affair was quite simple, he thought."

Mr. Blount dismissed the Spreckles cane incident with the laughing assurance that he had not investigated it and really knew but little about it.

"The story of a murder society recently formed at Honolulu is nonsense," said Mr. Blount. "It is a most peaceful community. Every one sleeps with his doors and windows open. At my house the doors were not closed night or day while I was there."

Minister Blount was accompanied by his wife and Ellis Mills, his secretary. After landing from the steamer they went direct to the Palace Hotel. Mr. Blount said that he had not determined how long he should remain in San Francisco, but should probably go on to Washington within a few days, and thence to his home at Macon, Ga.

When asked if he thought the provisional Government was stable, Mr. Blount remained silent, and would give no answer to other questions propounded to him about Hawaii and Hawaiian affairs.

HONOLULU, Aug. 8.—The leading topic of discussion here for the last forty-eight hours has been Minister Blount's announcement that he would leave by the steamer Gaelic to-day.

Prominent annexationists declare Mr. Blount to be favorable to the establishment of a protectorate over Hawaii.

Mr. Blount is decidedly vexed at stories set afloat by Claus Spreckels, implicating him in the cane presentation by royalists. Royalists are not favorably impressed by the proposed new treaty from Washington, while on the other hand annexationists are elated, and assert that they have still other grounds for believing that the beginning of the end has been reached.

In conversation day before yesterday Mr. Blount said he had decided three weeks ago to return to the United States on or about the present date, and that nothing but positive orders by the Australia or the Oceanic would prevent his departure by the Gaelic to-day. In reply to inquiries during an extended interview he said:

"I am going owing to the pressure of my private affairs. I am done with my work here and there is no necessity for me to remain. Besides, I shall leave things here in good shape, and there is no anticipation that trouble will be precipitated during an interval of thirty days, which will likely pass before my successor can arrive, if he does not come on the Australia before I leave.

"I have notified the State Department of my intended departure. I shall turn over the archives of the Government, with other property, to Consul General Severance at noon of Aug. 8 if the Gaelic arrives in the morning.

"There is no danger of any disturbances from annexationists, and in conversations with leading Royalists I have learned that they will make no further opposition to the provisional Government until after the decision of the United States is announced on the proposition for annexation. I am anxious to get home, and am confident the provisional Government is capable of preserving the peace and quiet of the country."

Throughout the interview ran the prevailing idea that Minister Blount considered the provisional Government as a fixture, not to be disturbed unless the United States should see fit to change its policy hereafter.

When approached about the contents of his report, Mr. Blount replied that he intended leaving Hawaii without expressing an opinion on either side of the question at issue, but the entire tenor of his conversation went to show that his reserved opinion was that the Government of the United States should uphold the present island Government in the interests of Americans and America.

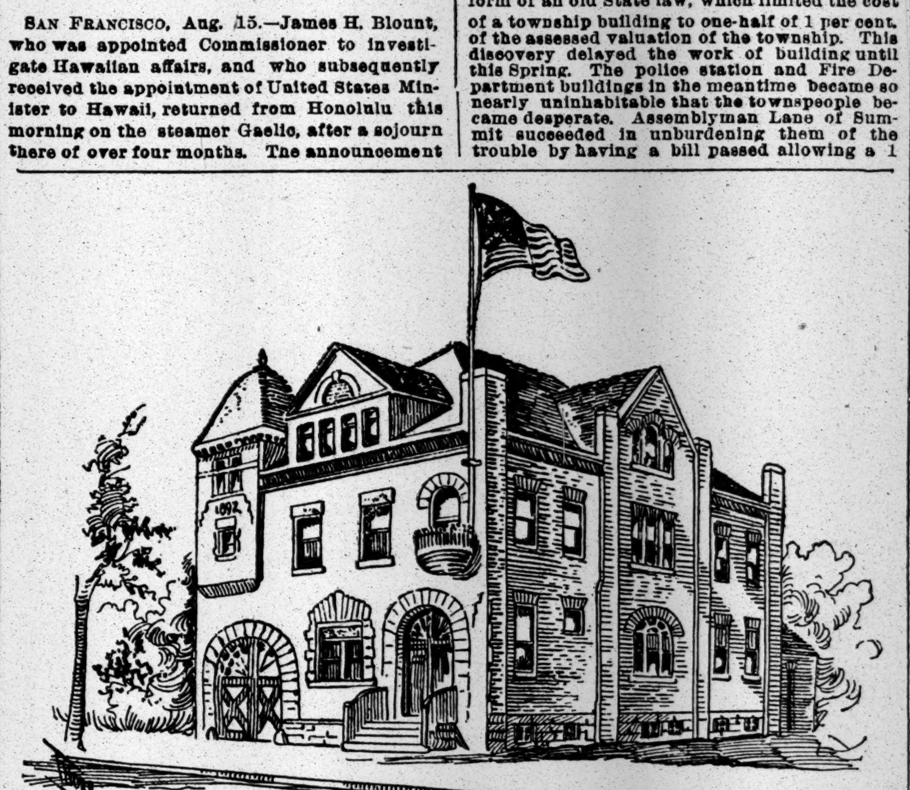
This morning it was learned directly and positively that the Japanese Government had lately been pressing the provisional Government for some promise or assurance of future suffrage for Japanese immigrants here. After consultation with Minister Blount the provisional Government declined to answer the Japanese Government, pending the settlement of the annexation question by the United States.

# SUMMIT'S NEW TOWN HALL.

### A Fine Building Which It Took Long to Build.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 15.—The townspeople here are very busy just at present congratulating themselves over the completion of their new Town Hall, the agitation for which began three years ago. Summit has many fine buildings, the majority of them private residences, but up to date the public offices have been in most unpretentious and somewhat ramshackle buildings.

In 1890 it was determined to erect a handsome public building, and plans were drawn for it, when an obstacle presented itself in the form of an old State law, which limited the cost of a township building to one-half of 1 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the township. This discovery delayed the work of building until this Spring. The police station and Fire Department buildings in the meantime became so nearly uninhabitable that the townspeople became desperate. Assemblyman Lane of Summit succeeded in unburdening them of the trouble by having a bill passed allowing a 1 per cent. tax to be raised for building purposes, and the building has now been completed, and will be occupied in the near future.



Summit's New Town Hall.

The building is a handsome structure of red brick, with Indiana stone trimmings, situated on Main Street. The main entrance is on the southwest corner, and two arched doors open into a neatly-tiled hall. On the left of this is the Town Clerk's office, and to the right is a wide staircase leading to the Town Hall, on the second floor. The committee room is furnished with a handsome brussels carpet, and the chairs and desks are of antique oak. Next to this is the police court, and at the rear of the building, adjoining the court, is the town jail. On the second floor is a large hall, finished in colonial trimming. On the north side of the first floor is the headquarters of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, the truck room being 20 by 40 feet, and behind this is a large and well-lighted clubroom.

The building cost $12,000, and the Summit people believe it to be without a superior in point of architectural taste and adequacy of facilities in New-Jersey.

# WAS IT LOVE OR HYPNOTISM?

### A Wedding that Furnishes Food for Staten Island Gossip.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Aug. 15.—The announcement to-day of the marriage of Miss Isabelle Malcolm Smith and D. De Witt Lawrence created great surprise among the many friends of the young woman in this village. None of her friends knew that she contemplated marriage, and the surprise was greater because she had been much in the company of another young man of late, and the gossips had predicted that they were to wed in the Fall.

The facts regarding the marriage have leaked out, although carefully guarded. Miss Smith is a daughter of Robert Smith of Burgher Avenue, West New-Brighton, and has long been active in social circles and in the Park Baptist Church at Port Richmond. She is twenty-four years of age, and is an attractive blond.

Two years ago D. De Witt Lawrence was introduced by Frank Haywood into the Smith family, where there were four sisters. Lawrence was thirty years old, and a traveling salesman. He made himself agreeable to the Misses Smith, and in due time his engagement to Isabelle was announced. Then came stories reflecting on the character of Lawrence, he was forbidden to come to the home of the Smiths, and the engagement was understood to have been broken off. It is said that Miss Smith was willing to forget Lawrence, but he persisted in writing to her and in meeting her whenever he could.

For some months she had taken Haywood as her constant escort, and he was very attentive. On Tuesday evening last Miss Smith went to the home of Mrs. William H. Wakeham, a married sister, at Erastina. Soon after her arrival Lawrence appeared, and the two were closeted in the parlor for some time. At 9 o'clock in the evening Isabelle announced to her surprised relatives that she was to marry Lawrence, and the ceremony must take place that night. Her sister protested emphatically, and declared that she would have nothing to do with the matter. She urged Isabelle to go home and be married there if she would marry Lawrence. Isabelle declared that she proposed to end all of the trouble over Lawrence and said that if she did not marry him then she would never do so.

Finally, Mr. Wakeham consented to accompany the couple to witness the ceremony, and they repaired to the home of the Rev. A. H. Demarest, pastor of the Port Richmond Reformed Church, where the knot was tied. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence at once left for Brooklyn. Mr. Wakeham broke the news to the young lady's parents, but they have not yet forgiven her, and she has not been on Staten Island since the marriage.

On the way to New-York after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence met Haywood, and the bride talked with him, but gave him no intimation that she was married. Next day Haywood received a letter from the young lady, in which she expressed regret, it is said, that she had married. Her friends think that Lawrence had exercised a sort of hypnotic influence over the young woman.

# TORN BY A MAD ST. BERNARD

### A Coachman's Exciting Encounter with His Employer's Dog.

FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 15.—Dennis McCue, a private coachman for James Kane, a broker of 99 Wall Street, New-York, had a fierce encounter this morning with his master's big St. Bernard, Rover, which went mad at Mr. Kane's home, on Irving Place.

As was his habit, McCue unchained the dog from his kennel in the garden to take him for exercise, when the brute sprang for his throat. With a sweep of the arm, McCue warded off the dog from his face, but its fangs sank into his left arm and tore the flesh to the bone.

A powerful kick in the side sent the dog sprawling for an instant, when McCue vaulted the garden fence and ran for the police. Five shots from Policeman Hackett's revolver ended the career of the animal, which weighed over 125 pounds.

McCue was attended by Dr. W. L. Applegate of Flatbush, who cauterized the wound.

### Must Wait for Torpedo Boat No. 2.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—It looks as if the navy would not get its Torpedo Boat No. 2 for some time yet. The boat is building at the Iowa Iron Works at Dubuque, and the contract provided that the boat should be completed within a year from Oct. 8, 1891. No one expected that the Iowa firm would have the craft done on time, as it was its first contract for the navy, and the conditions for building ships on the interior rivers are not as favorable for quick work as on the coast.

It is now found that the firm will be about a year behind its contract time, and the navy will not get its torpedo boat until next Winter. It is likely that the builders will secure a remission of the time penalties.

### May Supplant the Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—Because of the recent demonstrations, many of the merchants and vineyardists of Fresno have announced that they will discharge their Chinese help and employ white labor. Thus far there has been no violence, and it looks as if the unemployed white men in the San Joaquin Valley would displace Chinese labor. At several towns vineyardists say they will employ whites. A bureau of registration has been established for white men, and as they are needed they will be given work.

# MANY DIVERSE SILVER VIEWS

## THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY BEFORE THE SENATE.

### The Lodge Resolution on the Repeal of the Sherman Purchase Clause Under Debate—Senator Hoar's Able Argument for the Rights of the People to a Currency Which Will Inspire Confidence—A Leaning to Bimetallism—Mr. Wolcott's Plea for Free Coinage—Mr. Gordon's Plan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Although no plan of action has been decided upon by the majority in the Senate regarding the proposition to repeal the purchasing provision of the Sherman law, the silver question is now well to the front in that body. It came up to-day on the resolution offered by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts last week, calling for immediate debate and a vote on the proposition not later than Aug. 22.

Mr. Lodge made a short but energetic speech, in which he disclaimed any intention of trying to lug politics into the question, and declared that the members of both parties should stand together in the present financial emergency.

Mr. Lodge's remarks gave Mr. Wolcott of Colorado an opportunity which he seized to work off a prepared speech, in which he maintained that the Sherman law had nothing to do with the existing depression except that it had operated to save the country from greater disaster than now threatened.

The Speech of the day was delivered by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts. The senior Senator from the Bay State labors under the disadvantage of a harsh delivery, but Senators from both sides of the Chamber secured seats as near to him as possible and listened intently to his remarks. As usual, Mr. Stewart of Nevada offered numerous interruptions, but as Mr. Hoar had carefully prepared his speech, its thread was continuous, much to the gratification of those who believe that interruptions of this sort serve no useful purpose. To the students of finance who listened to him, Mr. Hoar's address, which partook largely of the character of a monologue, was instructive in the extreme. It showed deep research, and carried a vein of hopefulness which was not without its effects upon Senators who are somewhat pessimistic in their views of the situation.

The country has encountered many perils, and benefited from them, and the Massachusetts Senator is not without hope that the present unhappy conditions will result in lasting good. He deplores the attempt of cheap politicians to inject sectionalism and partisanship into the question, and asks to be recorded as opposed to any scheme looking to the securing by the Republicans of advantage from the crisis now impending. This position might well be imitated by the Republicans, who have shown a disposition to treat the question of the day from the standpoint of "peanut" politics.

Mr. Hoar makes no secret of the fact that he believes in the use of silver as money. He does not, however, believe that Congress should adopt a policy with regard to the currency merely that silver mine owners may sell their silver at a profit. He takes the ground that the country has gone to the limit of safety in the effort to maintain silver in connection with gold as the monetary standard, and that the coinage of silver should stop until an international agreement governing it shall be entered into. Such an agreement he expects to see.

Mr. Hoar's speech should be read by every person who desires to get a clear idea of the chief question of the day.

The debate began with the introduction of a bill by Mr. Gordon (Dem., Ga.,) to suspend for six months the operation of Section 3,412 of the Revised Statutes, which imposes a tax of 10 per cent. on the notes of State banks.

Mr. Gordon said this was not a panacea for all our ills, but he believed solemnly that if it were enacted into law it would end the panic in fifteen days. That was a statement to which the Senate would agree when it knew what the bill was. It was a bill not to repeal the 10 per cent. tax on the State banks, but to suspend its operation for six months. The effect of it would be this: The cotton crop was to be moved. Only yesterday a telegram had been sent from the cotton centres with a request that something be done in the Treasury to have bills of lading authenticated exchangeable for money or to have some course provided to move the cotton.

The bill would enable the banks of Savannah, for instance, (the central port for cotton,) to issue, for the time being, their individual notes. The programme was this: Bank "A," with a capital of $100,000, would issue notes to the amount of 20 per cent. of that capital. There were six such banks in Savannah. All of them would indorse the bills of each. In addition to that, collateral security would be put up. This would be true as to all the State banks of Savannah; so that, within ten days, there would be at least $600,000 additional money in circulation in that city. It would not be, perhaps, money, but would be the notes of the individual banks, and would be good for paying debts there and elsewhere. So it would be in all the other cities.

If objection were made that the repeal of the tax on State bank circulation would encourage the establishment of State banks, the reply was that no one would think of taking $1 of stock in a new bank that would be wiped out of existence by the expiration of the provisions of the act. Only last night he had had a conference with a large number of as able bankers as there were in the country, and they had all united in the opinion that the circulation thus provided would relieve Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, and all the cotton States within a few days after the removal of the embargo on the movement of the cotton crop. It was a matter of gigantic moment to those States. The banks were to-day absolutely not only without ability to provide the money for moving the cotton crop, but they were without ability to command their own money lying on deposit in the City of New York. The checks which they drew on their own deposits in the New-York banks were paid in some other way than in the circulating medium.

The bill which he introduced would supply temporary currency which would pay every dollar of indebtedness in any State that happened to possess it. There was not a merchant in any of the towns of that region who would not recognize the fact that the notes of any bank to the amount of 20 per cent. of its capital would be good in themselves. But, in addition to that, the banks would have to put up collateral and the other banks would indorse its notes. There was no better money in the country than these notes would be. They would be equivalent to a shipload of gold, and would at once move the entire cotton crop and relieve the commercial stringency. He asked the serious attention of the Senate to the bill. While he knew that his remark that it would relieve the panic in fifteen days was calculated to provoke a smile, he still undertook to say that it would relieve the panic in Georgia in ten days after its passage. It would do so in every other Southern State. They had never had a defaulting bank in the City of Savannah except when they were wiped out of existence during the war.

### The Voorhees Bank-Note Bill.

Mr. Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.,) Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported back the bill introduced by him yesterday to enable national banks to issue circulation to the amount of the par value of the bonds deposited by them.

The bill, he said, had not only the indorsement of the Committee on Finance and of the Secretary of the Treasury, but a similar measure had passed the Senate unanimously last session. He did not, by any manner of means, proclaim the measure as one of entire relief, but he looked upon it as a measure of relief. It would, to some extent, help the people. It would authorize an increase of $19,000,000 on the bonds already deposited, and there was not a doubt that it would result in an increase of from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000—an increase of currency that would be at this time a solace and comfort to the people in every quarter of the United States.

If there had been reasons heretofore for the passage of a like bill, these reasons were magnified now a hundredfold. He sincerely hoped that, practically without discussion, the Senate would do to-day, in the face of the extreme peril of the situation, what it had done heretofore for an increase of the circulating medium. The national banks were no favorites of his. He had not been enamored of them, nor they of him; but that was no reason why they should not be used to bring about a measure of relief, if they were capable of it. In this instance he believed that they had proved to do good, and he desired to authorize them to render a measure of relief to the people.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) objected to the present consideration of the bill, and Mr. Voorhees gave notice that he would to-morrow move to put it upon its passage. He also asked and obtained leave for the Committee on Finance to sit during the sessions of the Senate, and gave notice of a meeting of that committee for Thursday next. The Senate then took up the question of the Montana Senatorship, and Mr. Hunton (Dem., Va.,) made a speech in support of Mr. Mantle's right to the seat.

### Mr. Lodge Asks for Repeal.

At the close of Mr. Hunton's speech the resolution offered last Tuesday by Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) directing the Committee on Finance to report at once a bill to repeal the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act, and that a vote be taken on such repeal on Tuesday, Aug. 22, was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Lodge made an argument in advocacy of it.

The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was not, he said, a new idea with him. More than two years ago he had introduced in the House of Representatives a bill for their repeal. He was far from thinking, however, that the Sherman act was the only cause of the existing state of things. He believed the practical effect of its repeal would be a tendency to lower the rates of interest on money, make money easier, and relieve the existing stringency. The first step in restoring confidence was to lower the present excessive rates of interest. Money was lending in London to-day at 1½ per cent. on call and at 2½ per cent. for time, and in New-York at from 10 to 20 per cent. English money did not come here because Englishmen had the belief that the United States might at any time go on the single silver standard.

He did not forget, however, that affirmative and positive legislation in reference to the currency would have to be enacted, but that legislation would take time, thought, consideration, and ample discussion. He believed that now more important than any financial or economical discussion was prompt action. What the people wanted above everything was to see action—some sort of action—in Congress. If the country was to have free coinage, let the country know it; if it was to have a limited coinage, let the country know it; and if there was to be an unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, let the country know it.

Referring to the remarks of Mr. Vest yesterday as to the protests that would come from New-England if legislation were proposed that would close its manufactories, Mr. Lodge said:

"The mills of New England are closed now, I am sorry to say. There is no need of legislation to close them. At this moment, with the exception of two small mills, there is not a spindle turning in the City of Lawrence, where 12,000 hands are usually employed. There are 30,000 people out of employment in the two Cities of Lawrence and Lowell, in the Commonwealth which I in part represent. Multiply that by ten and you get some idea of the distress which rests on the State of Massachusetts. Multiply it by 100 and you get some idea of the distress pervading all New-England. While there is such a blight resting on the industries of my own State and all other industries in the States of New-England, I have no mind for party politics or for delay. I ask simply for action. I believe that the highest duty which the Senate can perform is to take the quickest possible action in this matter and will close with a quotation from John Quincy Adams: 'I would not deliberate. I would act.'"

### Mr. Wolcott Is Sarcastic.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) replied to Mr. Lodge. He agreed with the Massachusetts Senator that this was not a party question. He felt greatly relieved (in view of some unpleasant relations in the Senate within the last few years) that a question had arisen on which the Democratic Executive and the Massachusetts Senators might agree. It was a most auspicious and most significant occasion. It was a most delightful foreshadowing of the days when party rancor should cease, and when all notes of discord should be blended in one harmonious melody. (Laughter.) He believed that the next thing in order would be for the President of the United States, who was fortunately untrammeled and unembarrassed by any previous utterance on the subject, to frame some election law which would, perhaps, meet the views of the Senators from Massachusetts, and then the reconciliation would be complete. (Laughter.)

In order, however, that the repeal of an existing law should bring relief, it would be necessary to show that the law had inflicted injury. He had yet to hear a single intelligent man state, on his conscience, that he believed that the Sherman act had wrought the injury under which the country now suffered. He had yet to hear a single man of experience in financial matters or in public affairs say that the unfortunate financial crisis through which the country was passing had anything to do with the Sherman act. Every one would admit that the Sherman act was vicious in principle and illogical. It was vicious in that it made of silver a commodity. It was illogical and vicious in that it left the silver bullion in the Treasury uncoined, left it where it might be dumped on the European markets at any time

Those were its disadvantages. But it had some advantages. Its quasi recognition of silver had been of infinite value in the hope which it had inspired of bimetallism and in the fact that it had afforded an enlarged currency from month to month for the last three years. Even in the last few months the Sherman act had saved the country from infinitely greater disasters than it had undergone. It had given the country a currency, as stated by Senator Chandler, backed by the credit of the Government and by the silver at its bullion value. That was a pretty good currency. It was, perhaps, a little better currency than the $37,000,000 of Clearing House certificates now in circulation in New-York, backed only by re-discounted paper and held by people who were now clamoring for the repeal of the Sherman act.

The only tangible statement which he (Mr. Wolcott) could get as to the injury wrought by the Sherman act was that there was a lack of confidence in Europe, but he did not find that that statement was borne out by the facts. American securities had been held enormously in Great Britain—perhaps to the extent of $2,000,000,000. Great Britain had suffered seriously in Argentine and in her own colonies, and had been forced to sell her securities, and the cheapest securities had come first. It was impossible to say what proportion of American securities was held abroad—payable some in gold and some in lawful money, but it was nevertheless true and susceptible of proof that the securities which came back came back irrespective of the method of their payment. No better illustration of that could be given than the fact that the New-York and New-Haven Railroad stock and the Pennsylvania Railroad stock, which had permanent value, had not come back. Their dividends were payable in lawful money, and not in gold. Those securities were still held abroad. The cheapest and weakest securities came back first, and they came irrespective of the fact whether they were payable in gold or in silver.

The great liquidation had come, not because there was in Great Britain a lack of confidence in American finances, but because the holders of American securities were compelled to sell. There had been a little breathing spell, and then again had come a healthy demand abroad for American securities. That demand had been checked by the Reading fiasco. He did not believe that even a Pennsylvania banker would accuse the Sherman act of being responsible for that Reading fiasco. Then the trouble with the Whisky Trust had come on, and the trust had gone to pieces. Had the Sherman act been responsible for that? Then came the breaking up of the Cordage Trust, organized and managed by the leading financiers of New-York. Had the Sherman act been responsible for that? And yet the New-York newspapers figured up daily the market quotations of a year ago and the market quotations of to-day, struck the balance between them, and argued that silver and the Sherman act were responsible for all those disasters. If it was not responsible for the condition of affairs abroad, it was still less responsible for the condition of affairs at home.

The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge) had said that with the repeal of the Sherman act confidence would come back to the country. How would it come back, and from where? Would it come from the laboring classes, from the farmers, from the miners? The repeal of the Sherman act would not bring confidence to them. Would it bring confidence to the banks? The banks did not want confidence in the money of the country, but they wanted the money of other people. The banks wanted some legislation that would induce the poor people who had withdrawn their money from the banks to bring it back.

That brought him, he said, to the real cause of the present existing financial panic. It had come partly because of European losses in South America and Australia, partly because Russia and Austria were buying gold, and partly because the United States had purchased more goods abroad than it had sold abroad. All these causes were utterly independent of, and irrespective of, silver and the Sherman act. If there had not been a dollar's worth of silver in the country, and if there had never been a line of silver legislation, the blight would have come exactly the same. Silver was not responsible for it.

Confidence was of slow growth, and all the legislation that might be enacted would not bring back confidence to the men who had withdrawn their money from the banks. For his own part he intended to conduct himself, not alone as a citizen of a section but as a citizen of a great Republic. Prophesy was futile. But he might be permitted to record his conviction that when prosperous days came back to this country, it would be after it had announced to the world that this was a nation of bimetallists, believing in hard money, both gold and silver; that it proposed to have its share of the gold of the world, was rich enough to hold it, and was entitled by its resources and conditions to have it; that at the same time the United States proposed to open its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and that we had returned to the paths of the founders of the Republic, paths which so long as they were followed had brought financial prosperity and happiness, and deviation from which had always brought panic and financial disaster

### Senator Hoar on Bimetallism.

At the close of Mr. Wolcott's speech, the Lodge resolution was laid aside without action, and Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) addressed the Senate on Mr. Vest's resolution as to bimetallism.

"The American people have no reason to be ashamed of their legislative history. Our American Constitutions, as well as the great measures which crowd and adorn our statute book, have very often been the product of the times of excitement, of depression, and almost of despair. They have been enacted amid predictions of failure, amid taunts and expressions of contempt from foreign critics, and against powerful and angry opposition at home. It has been the good fortune, as it has been the glory of the American people, that it has ever plucked the flower Safety from the nettle Danger; that it has made times of distress and commotion and evil its great opportunity. I believe that from the present panic, if we will but rise to the occasion, we may get an equal blessing, a sound, secure, and stable currency. But we must deal with this great occasion as our fathers, in their time, dealt with like occasions. We must keep the panic out of the Senate Chamber.

"In one respect the condition of the United States is peculiar. We settle our financial policy in accordance with the popular vote. The great mercantile nations of the world, in fact, and commonly in form, refer such things to experts. The Administration in Great Britain consults the Governors of the Bank of England, the representatives of the chief mercantile houses, a few men who have become recognized authorities in financial circles, and acts upon their advice. Very few members of Parliament would think of thrusting their own judgment into a debate on a financial question against that of the men of their own party who are their recognized leaders on such subjects. I suppose that this is still more true of France, of Germany, of Belgium, and of Holland.

"But with us the finances of the country have been for a good while the football of parties and of factions. Every demagogue in public office or seeking public office, every theorist desiring to get noteworthy by extravagance, every anonymous or reckless scribbler who escapes contempt only by concealing his personality, every agitator who would marshal class against class, every Anarchist who seeks to overthrow all social order, every brawler who would stir the passion of section against section, of labor against capital, of debtor against creditor, of the poor against the rich, prates glibly about the currency and uses some misrepresentation or sophistry about the currency as his weapon of mischief. Yet nothing is more certain than that a disturbance of the currency is an advantage only to the classes who are so attacked, and brings nothing but evil and disaster to the classes to whom the appeal is made. As Daniel Webster said nearly sixty years ago, 'He who tampers with the currency robs labor of its bread.'

"Mr. President, there are subtleties in these financial questions surpassing the subtleties of metaphysics. No theologian, no school man, no doctor of the civil law, no writer on contingent remainders or resulting trusts or executory devises was ever called upon to deal with more hair-splitting distinctions and profound speculations, more logical puzzles baffling the human intelligence than can be found in the works of writers on finance in this or other generations. And yet it is not too much to say that there is no subject of legislation which so demands wise and dispassionate consideration, and whose clear understanding and correct resolution is so vital to all the best interests of society.

"No man whom the American people have trusted with any share of political power is entitled to be respected who approaches the duty of this hour in any partisan or sectional spirit, or inspired by the desire to reap partisan advantage from the public calamity. Our task is to discover and to remedy the great evil under which all classes and all parts of the country suffer. The workshops are closing, the banks are stopping payment, workmen are idle, the homes of the poor are threatened with want, and the property of the rich is in peril.

"We may differ in opinion as to the responsibility, but I hope we may find substantial agreement as to the cure. If I can find any opportunity to help save the ship, I care not whether a Democrat or a Republican is in command. Whatever errors President Cleveland or those who follow him have committed in the past—whatever mistaken purposes they may have for the future—I am willing to act with them in the present if by so doing I can help restore my country to the safety and the prosperity which she enjoyed up to March 4, 1893.

"The misfortune of the American people, in regard to this currency question, is the spirit and temper in which it has been debated on both sides of this and the other house of Congress, and in the press. It is difficult to find on either side an honest statement of the other's position, or an honest answer to the other's argument. What bimetallist, what advocate of the free coinage of silver at the old rate can recognize himself, or his opinion, or anything he believes in and stands for, in the protraiture drawn by his antagonist? What man who believes either that we must submit to the standard of value established by the consent of the commercial world, or who even believes that the world's supply of gold is enough to meet its demands for a standard or a currency, without sensible fluctuation or change of value, entertains any of the opinions or desires that are imputed to him by the press or by public speakers in certain sections of the country?

### An Unchangeable Standard Wanted.

"Mr. President, any man or party in the Eastern States who should desire to have the value of the purchasing power of the dollar increased in order that the value of debts or that assured and permanent incomes might be increased, or in order that speculation in gold or in credits might be rendered more profitable, would be hurled from power and buried in infamy by the swift and righteous indignation of the whole people of those States. The prosperity, the power, the happiness, the rapid growth of the Northwest and the South, are as dear to the people of New-England as their own. What they want, what they desire and strive for, is not an appreciating standard of value but an unchanging standard of value, so far as the lot of humanity will admit.

"The merchant, the manufacturer, the builder of railroads in the Eastern States is a constant and perpetual debtor. The wage earner, the depositor in savings banks, the holder of the policy of life insurance, the widow and orphan who are living on the spare savings of the husband and father in his lifetime are constant and perpetual creditors. They are alike interested that the obligation contracted to-day shall be precisely the same obligation, no greater and no less, when it is to be discharged, five or ten to twenty years hence, or whenever its annual or semi-annual interest is to be paid throughout that period.

"The present value of the dollar as a medium of present exchange can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy by the parties to any contract. Appreciation and depreciation can be ascertained and provided for. But, to use the expressive phrase of Mr. Balfour, 'money is the record of obligations extending over long periods of time.' And it is an injury, it is destruction to any community which has risen in civilization above the pirate stage when that record is liable to uncertainty, or is the subject of speculation or gambling. If the people of the Northeast seem to the people of another part of the country to be contending for anything likely to bear hardly upon them, it is because they do not see or anticipate such a result, and not because they desire it or are indifferent to it.

"So, Mr. President, on the other hand, I do not believe that any large number of people of the Northwest desire the destruction of property, impairment of credit, or any injury whatever to the people of the Northeast. Their ambition is to acquire property, their hope is in the establishment and maintenance of credit. They always have depended, and for a long time in the future they must depend, for these things on a close alliance and interchange of advantages with the people whose children they are, with the States whence they came, and with communities from whose institutions they have modeled their own, and with whom in the great and glorious future they must live or bear no life. Chief among the resources of the West is its alliance with a wealthy and prosperous East. The wealth of the East must perish but for its alliance with a wealthy and prosperous West. There are wild utterances everywhere. They are heard from Boston and New-York and Chicago as often as from San Francisco or Denver. But they do not come chiefly from Americans, and they do not represent the prevalent spirit of any American community.

"The people of the United States are divided on this question. The two sides are, in my judgment, equally honest and equally intelligent. One believes that the policy of the other leads to an increase of the burden of debt, to the contraction of the world's supply of currency, and to that worst form of fluctuation of the standard of value, the constant increase of the purchasing power of money, with its consequent fall of price and strangulation of business. Another portion of the people believe, with equal sincerity, that the free use of silver, at its old rate, by a single nation alone leads to the destruction of the obligation of existing debts, the impossibility of any secure credit for the future, and turns all fixed business into speculation and gambling. Each party is equally honest and sincere, and the two parties desire, in my opinion, the same thing—a currency which shall be sufficiently abundant for all exchanges, domestic and foreign, and a standard of value which shall be as unchangeable through the years and generations as the wit of man can devise.

"The great and fundamental difference between these two parties is the difference as to two questions of fact.

"*First*—Is the existing stock of gold available for currency sufficient, with the yearly addition to that stock, to maintain prices at their present level and keep the burden of debt from growing heavier year by year in the future?

"If it be, then the advocates of silver have no right to demand its consideration when we are regulating the currency, but must, like other producers, stand or fall by the general policies by which we encourage American industries. But if it be not sufficient, if the cord of indebtedness is to tighten year by year around the neck of the debtor by the rapidly-increasing value of the gold dollar, then the advocates of bimetallism are justified in demanding that every lawful resource of the Government shall be exhausted and every energy of the American people taxed to its utmost to prevent such a result.

"Now, Mr. President, I cannot find that the researches of our statisticians enable us as yet to decide this question to our reasonable satisfaction. The tables which are used by the bimetallists show a constant increase in the value of gold since 1873. As compared with the forty-five principal commodities selected by Mr. Sauerbach they show a constant increase in the purchasing power of gold as measured in those commodities, and show, on the other hand, a comparatively small falling off in the value of silver. On the other side, the monometallists point out that if you strike out from the list the articles whose production has been greatly cheapened by increased labor-saving appliances, or whose price in the market has been lessened by the vast recent saving in the cost of transportation, there has been very little fluctuation in gold.

"I cannot myself escape the apprehension that the bimetallists are at least partially in the right. It may be that the appreciation of gold has not yet taken place to the extent of their belief. But there is a large stock of silver still in the United States and on the Continent. What has been done as to India, and what is to be done by us, have not yet had an effect which can be measured.

### An Opinion as to the Cause.

"The second question is not so difficult. Is it possible for the United States to maintain a standard of value in separation or isolation from the rest of the civilized world?

"Upon this question, if I could see any escape from the reasoning of the President in his message, I find no escape from the lesson of our recent experience. While I do not attribute our present disasters to any part of the legislation of 1890 I do attribute them, to a serious extent, to the failure of the present Executive to assure the country and the world that he would use the power given him to maintain the two metals at par. This, with the prevalent dread of what a distinguished member of this body described as 'a war of extermination upon the protected industries of the country,' accounts, in my judgment, for our existing condition.

"I have been, ever since I was old enough to have an opinion on the subject, a bimetallist. I think that is true of all the American people down to 1873, with a very few exceptions. But it has been the bimetallism of Alexander Hamilton, of Washington and his Cabinet, of the framers of the Constitution, of the members of the first Congress, and of the Constitution of the United States. The lesson of all experience points to the use of gold and silver to effect exchanges and to measure values for the commerce of mankind. From the foundation of the world they have performed this great office. They are known as the precious metals in the universal language of civilized men. If the weight and size of silver, in proportion to its value, be too great for use in large transactions, the size of gold, in proportion to its value, is too small for safety and convenience in the smaller and commoner transactions of life. Silver circulates everywhere to-day, and will circulate everywhere until time shall be no more, as the money of the common people, whatever may be the action of the Government.

"Alexander Hamilton declared that if the two metals at any time were separated the more valuable metal must be the standard, for the reason that the fluctuations would be the more likely to attach to the inferior metal. No respectable American authority, until the recent discussions, can be found to the contrary. We cannot establish a contrary policy to-day without entailing upon the country infinite mischief and disregarding the opinion of the whole commercial world, and without a separation from all the leading nations of the world in this matter of the standard. I hold that this is a thing almost as impossible as attempting to exempt our portion of the planet from the operation of the law of gravitation itself.

"Everything points to an enlargement of intercourse and to closer relations in the future. The ocean voyage between the two hemispheres has been reduced from an average of thirty days to less than six days, and the time is at hand, in the opinion of the best naval architects, when ocean liners will make their ordinary voyage within a hundred hours. One-half of the population of the United States are within speaking distance of Washington by telephone. The time is undoubtedly at hand when the Atlantic will be no impediment to audible communication between the two continents.

"Believing, therefore, with Hamilton, that the bimetallic standard is that upon which alone this country can permanently and safely rest, and believing also, with Hamilton, that whenever the two metals separate the standard must be conformed to the more valuable, I am in favor of at once putting a stop to the purchase of silver for coinage. Otherwise it seems to me clear that our gold will take its departure and we shall be left in that most wretched of conditions—a nation with a single monometallic standard composed of an inferior metal, constantly fluctuating and rapidly degenerating, a condition from which every wealthy commercial nation in the world, now including India, has escaped.

"I believe that if President Cleveland in his inaugural address had declared that if every authority vested in him, or in the Treasury Department, would be used to keep every dollar of our currency as good as every other, and had been left at liberty by the pledges of the platform on which he was elected to add assurances that there should be no change made in the protective system which should not take effect far enough ahead to allow existing industries to adapt themselves to the new condition of things, the calamity which is upon us would not have come.

### Wasteful Silver Purchases.

"The purchase of silver under the act of 1890, in my judgment, is a wasteful and extravagant expenditure of the public money. It never could have been excused but as an escape from the fiat money of the Bland bill and from the threat of an absolute free coinage of silver. But we could have maintained our national credit and the integrity of our national currency in spite of it, without disaster or panic, but for the advent of President Cleveland to power.

"It may be well, before leaving this subject, to point out exactly the extent of the differences in the matter of purchasing silver under the operations of the much-reviled law of 1890 and that of which it took the place. Taking the average price of silver from the time when the Bland bill was repealed and the law of 1890 took its place down to the 1st day of August, 1893, at the rate of $2,000,000 worth a month—the smallest amount which the law made it the duty of the Secretary to acquire—it appears that only $23,000,000 more of silver has been purchased under the Sherman law than would have been uttered if the Bland bill had continued in force.

"At an expenditure of $23,000,000, therefore, this country escaped from the evil which President Cleveland anticipated as coming upon us in the near future, and which he so vividly and eloquently portrayed; escaped the certain addition of upward of $37,000,000 a year, or upward of $110,000,000 in three years, of fiat silver currency, and the not impossible addition of twice that amount; and escaped, also, the danger of having both houses declare for the unlimited coinage of silver. We have also to set against this expenditure the actual value of the bullion received for this $23,000,000 so expended.

"But this is not all. If the other limit in the discretion of the Treasury Department had been reached—in accord with nearly the unanimous desire of the Democratic Party—we should have had about $112,000,000 more of the fiat money, and the balance would have been $189,000,000 in favor of the law of 1890. Taking the price of silver as it was on the first of the current month, (70 cents an ounce,) $2,000,000 worth, coined into dollars, would have produced $3,685,714, while 4,500,000 ounces of silver at the same price cost only $3,150,000; showing that the purchase of silver under the Sherman law at the present prices is more than half a million dollars a month less than it would be under the Bland bill.

"No candid advocate of silver currency can affirm that the people of the United States have not gone to the extreme limit of public safety in the struggle to maintain silver in connection with gold as the monetary standard. We have purchased this metal and coined it and given it a legal-tender power beyond its value for fifteen years. We have, at the expense of the people, purchased it in large quantities beyond any desire of the people to use it as money. During all this time it has been constantly on the decline. Even India has abandoned it. Certainly the experiment has been fully tried, and the Government has gone to the end of its resources in obedience to their desire.

### Not for a Single Standard.

"I suppose, Mr. President, that with the coinage of the silver dollar stopped this country could maintain without difficulty our present volume of silver currency on an equality with gold. Some of our friends are apt to point with dismay to the mass of silver coin in the Treasury. But every coin in the Treasury that is represented by a silver certificate is in practical circulation in the most convenient way. I do not believe that the great commercial nations of the world will long submit to be deprived of the advantage which seems to me to come from the use of both the precious metals. I look still for an international agreement upon this subject. If that shall come, the relation of the two metals to each other will be carefully reconsidered.

"But I believe one can be—I will not say established by law, but I will say ascertained by experience, which, when recognized by law and by the common consent of mankind, can be maintained without substantial change for generations to come. From such a condition of things the communities upon which the present crisis bears the hardest will reap, in my opinion, the most abundant harvest. They will cease to depend on a single product, fluctuating in price, with its ever present temptation to gambling and speculation.

"I am not unmindful of the opinion of some of the wisest and best financiers that the supply of gold is sufficient for the world's wants for a metallic currency and a standard of value. It may be that the product of gold will increase, at least to the world's needs in that respect, if not sufficient now. This opinion may, in the end, prevail. I do not think anybody who can be trusted has settled yet what are the wants of the world's business, or very accurately what is likely to be the world's product of gold.

"Within twenty years silver has been discarded as a measure of value in every country of importance but Mexico. It is not a measure of value in the United States, and has not been since 1834. There is no human probability that it will ever be restored to that function unless some time in the future the supply of gold shall become subject to great fluctuation and the supply of silver become steady. We cannot provide for such contingencies and it is needless to speculate about them.

"But I am utterly opposed to a declaration that we will never use silver again as currency or will never again coin it for a legal tender. To make such a declaration by Congress or to adopt such a policy would, in my opinion, arm every agitator and Anarchist and Socialist with an almost irresistible weapon. They would say that by the perpetual adoption of a single standard, the world's burden of debt would be constantly growing heavier and that the prices of the world's products would gradually and constantly be falling. In support of their contention they would point, not only to the opinions of the fathers, but to the recent utterances of nearly every public man of all parties, of candidates for the Presidency, of nominating conventions, and, with scarcely an exception, of every person clothed or likely soon to be clothed with legislative authority. They would point to the fact that even in England the representatives of the last Tory administration inclined more and more to the bimetallic standard, properly adjusted, and to the policy of giving silver a share in the function assigned to the precious metals. I suppose they adhere to that view now. I do not believe that a policy of eternal monometallism, adopted in time of panic, could stand.

"It is enough for the present occasion to say that there should be no further coinage of silver, except by the unanimous consent of commercial nations. Upon that policy, if we adopt it voluntarily, we can stand. If we decline to adopt it voluntarily, we shall be compelled to it, alike by the loss of trade and by the necessities of all classes—chiefly, however, of the laboring men of the country, who cannot live without a stable currency and a steady credit."

At the close of Mr. Hoar's speech a discussion started as to the old question of responsibility for the demonetization of silver, and was carried on for some time by Senators Stewart, Cockrell, Aldrich, Hoar, and Sherman.

Finally at 5:10 P. M., after a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

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## THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

### The Speeches of Bourke Cockran and Mr. Bryan Were Not Delivered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The proceedings in the House to-day, notwithstanding the interest in the silver question, were uninteresting. Expectation was aroused by the announcement that Mr. Bourke Cockran would speak for unconditional repeal and Mr. Bryan of Nebraska would be heard in advocacy of free coinage. As circumstances came about, both Mr. Cockran and Mr. Bryan were constrained to defer their speeches, and the speechmaking was indulged in by men who were not prominent as orators or as leaders.

The silver debate was renewed by Mr. Hutcheson, (Dem., Texas,) who concluded his argument in favor of free coinage. He attributed the present business depression to the bulls and bears of Wall Street. The real controversy was not gold versus silver, but it was money against credit. It had been said by the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Warner) that New-York City was the centre of the country. He (Mr. Hutcheson) admitted that New-York was the centre, but it was the storm centre. There had never been a panic in this country that had not started in Wall Street. When men went into a bank in New-York and presented an industrial enterprise for support they would be told that they must wait a minute until the bank could see the last quotation in New-York Central or cotton futures. Dollars could not be obtained for industrial enterprises because the dollars were piled up in Wall Street.

Mr. Blanchard, (Dem., La.,) in speaking in favor of free coinage, reviewed the silver legislation of the country, and quoted from both the Democratic and Republican platforms, and expressed his opinion that if the Republican platform meant anything, not twenty Republicans would vote for the Wilson bill. The Chicago platform had declared for the repeal of the Sherman law and then had declared for bimetallism. That portion of the platform ought to be carried out in a single bill and on a bimetallic standard.

If the friends of silver yielded to the demand of the gold people, they yielded that which nothing but revolution could regain. If the purchase of the gold people, was achieved, the mints would be stopped to the coinage of silver, and no method was proposed to replace silver with other currency. The United States had reached a point in wealth, prosperity, and industry where it could afford to lead and not follow. [Applause.] This country had declared its political liberty in the days of 1776; could it not now proclaim its financial liberty? "He who would be free himself must strike the blow."

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) said that it was to be regretted that the President, in his message to Congress, had not been so void of partisanship as he had asked the two houses to be. It was unfortunate that the Executive of the country, looking forward to the condition which portended violent opposition to his views, had seen fit to first appeal to partisanship and to unjustly proclaim to the people that the present perils of the country grew out of the legislation of the Republican Party. If the pending debate should develop into a partisan discussion, its instigation would be found in the declarations of the President himself. The President had declared that the Republicans had been responsible for the present condition of affairs, and this declaration would be the origin of political discussion—if political discussion there should be.

He then read the message of President Buchanan to Congress in 1857, and he intimated that President Cleveland had been guilty of plagiarism in his recent message to Congress. President Cleveland might have gone further and might have said to the country that there was a condition existing not only similar to that found by his predecessor, but that there were many more factors not described by President Buchanan. Mr. Cleveland might have stated that the unemployed men in this country to-day numbered millions, and that there were more idle men in the country to-day than there had been since 1861. The majority of labor was unemployed, and the greater part of labor employed was working on short time or on smaller wages. Very little of the present trouble could be traced to the Sherman act.

Referring to the sixteenth chapter of Leviticus, he called attention to the selection of a scapegoat and said that the Democratic Party could not select the McKinley act as a scapegoat, and so it had devoted the lamb to the Lord and sent the silver bill into the wilderness. [Laughter.] The difficulty in which the country now found itself was attributable to the fact that the people feared the tinkering with the protective tariff by the Democratic Party. He hoped that the Democratic Party would be patriotic. The Republican Party would be patriotic always, and it had the strong assurance that the Democrats believed that it would be or they would not dare to launch an Administration measure on the country and challenge defeat, basing their hopes on the Republican minority when the Republican minority had been treated as it had been treated here. This question was not a question as to whether a can of benzine had been overturned by a serpent in the cellar, or whether the lightning had stricken the cupola of the building. The question was how to put out the fire.

The Democrats come in now to attempt to do what the Republicans had attempted to do thirty years ago. The Democrats were calling upon the Republicans to stand by honest money. For thirty years they had stood by honest money and they had not lived in vain. The Democrats were camping to-night where the Republicans had camped thirty years ago. He warned the Democrats that they must come together on this question. The Republicans could be relied upon to do their duty. This was their country, and they could not afford to put it in a hole. [Applause.]

Mr. Hall (Dem., Mo.,) spoke in favor of a greater volume of currency and of the free coinage of silver. The present financial condition put the people of the United States absolutely at the mercy of men dealing in large financial transactions in the United States or in any other nation with which they held commercial relations.

Mr. Snodgrass (Dem., Tenn.,) could not vote for the Wilson bill. It attacked but one sentence of the Sherman act, and did not carry out the intention of the Chicago platform. That platform pledged the Democratic Party not only to repeal the entire infamous act, but to coin gold and silver at a parity. The cry of the people was for more money, and the best way to secure that end was to provide for the free coinage of silver. He criticised the stand taken by his colleague (Mr. Patterson) against free coinage, and contrasted his speech of yesterday with those made by him during the last Congress. What new light had broken in upon the vision of his colleague? He (Mr. Snodgrass) would not change his convictions. Not even a letter from Mr. Whitney could drive him from the support of the people on this floor. His colleague had broken the record more times than any other man he knew of. He (Mr. Patterson) would have great trouble in satisfying his people as to his change of front, even if he ate two dinners and smoked two cigars every evening. [Laughter.]

The present fight was one between the debtor and creditor classes. The former were numbered by the millions, the latter by the thousands. The Shylocks were demanding the pound of flesh, while the people were asking Congress for relief, and the men who refused to grant this relief would be branded as traitors to the people.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

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### Wants Damages for a City Raid.

The Manhattan Electric Light Company has begun suit against the city for $56,571.35 damages caused by the removal of its pole lines and overhead wires in December, 1889, and January, 1890, during one of Mayor Grant's crusades against the overhead wires. Poles and wires belonging to this company were removed in the Bowery and Third Avenue from Canal Street to Thirty-first Street, in Fourth Avenue from Sixth to Thirteenth Street, in Grand Street from the Bowery to Cannon Street, and in Eighth Avenue between Seventeenth and Thirtieth Streets.

The company places the value of the pole line destroyed at $4,852.48, the cost of putting in 2,341 lamps which had to be abandoned at $23,410, and the loss of business because no subways were provided for its wires at $28,092.

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### Not Much of a Mystery.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 15.—Pastor Gottlieb Andreas of St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Fairview Avenue, to-day broke silence concerning the so-called mysterious marriage performed by him on Saturday, Aug. 5. The bride's family are reconciled, and there is no need for further concealment.

The young woman was Anna M. Vonhof, aged twenty-two years, of 248 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, daughter of Carl Vonhof. The bridegroom is Charles Emil Seifert. He is forty-four years old, and a professor in the Brooklyn Central College of Music at 469 Maple Street, formerly Kosciusko Street. Mr. Seifert is a widower with two children. It is said that he first met Miss Vonhof at a wedding in New-York, July 20.

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### A Day Without a Mayor.

Mayor Gilroy did not return from Saratoga yesterday in time to appear at the Mayor's office. Col. George B. McClellan is on a fishing trip in Canada, and the city was practically without a Mayor. Vice President A. A. Noonan of the Board of Aldermen called at the Mayor's office and told Acting Chief Clerk William H. McDonough that he was ready to act as Mayor if there was anything for him to do. Mr. McDonough told him that there was nothing to do, so Mr. Noonan didn't stay.

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# MRS. SHANN TESTIFIES CALMLY

## SHE TELLS OF HER SON'S ILLNESS AND TREATMENT.

### Dramatic Denial that She Ever Dissolved Antiseptic Tablets and Gave Them to Her Son—Dr. Bergen Told Her John Shann Had Gastritis Produced by Excessive Drinking and Eating—Mrs. Kelly Testified that Her Brother Often Took Pills—Expert Testimony.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 15.—Mrs. Mattie Shann was the principal witness in her own behalf to-day in her trial for poisoning her son, and she testified with calmness and precision. When the all-important question was put to her by ex-Senator George Vanderbilt whether she ever dissolved the antiseptic tablets and gave them to her son John, she quickly brushed the heavy veil from her face, rose from her chair, and said:

"Mr. Vanderbilt, I never did anything in my life that I am ashamed to have God or man know."

"Mrs. Shann, answer the question," mildly said Justice Abbett.

"I did not," she answered, and her words were heard all over the courtroom.

The courtroom was crowded, most of the people being women. Every seat was occupied long before the afternoon session opened, and soon all of the aisle space was occupied.

When Mrs. Kelly was called to the witness stand before her mother, and was put under a vigorous cross-examination by Assistant Prosecutor Apgar, she swooned in the chair, and when she revived the court suggested she be temporarily excused for a rest. But she said between her sobs: "No, I would rather go on. I want to get through with this." When she was dismissed she sank into her chair and became slightly hysterical.

Mrs. Kelly is a sickly girl of twenty-two years, but she made a good witness. She was very little shaken by the State's cross-examination.

Undertaker Watson Shann was recalled to the stand and gave a satisfactory account of his whereabouts the night of the disembowelment of the body of John Shann. He was at home. His wife corroborated his testimony.

Dr. Arthur J. Wolf, the medical expert for the defense, had a hard time of it as a witness, because he had so much information that he continuously fell into the error of delivering a lecture to the jury, much to the disgust of Justice Abbett, who at one time threatened the enforcement of the rule of the court in reference to evidence if he did not refrain from extended explanations.

The day's work began at 9:15 o'clock in the morning, and continued until 5. Mrs. Kelly was too sick to continue her evidence at the morning session.

Justice Abbett announced that there was no precedent in 500 years of medical jurisprudence for the taking of evidence in capital cases when the witness could not come into court, but he made a precedent by ordering that Mrs. Kate Stryker, who lives opposite to the Shann house, and is now too sick to come into court, be examined at her home to-night before Judge Wright. She is considered an important witness, because she heard a wagon drive down Witherspoon street on the morning of April 20, and stop near the Shann house, and later she heard the Shann door-bell ring.

Druggist William Burke was then called by the defense, and testified to finding four prescriptions in addition to the list furnished by Dr. Bergen. One of them contained a half grain of calomel made into powders. He identified a box of pills marked "C. C. P.," which box was found by Mrs. Kelly in the kitchen cupboard and taken by John Shann. The druggist said "C. C. P." stood for compound cathartic pills. He said there was a grain of calomel in the old-fashioned cathartic pills, but new cathartic pills have no calomel in them. When pressed for an opinion he said he thought the pills used in filling the prescription were of the new kind.

Dr. Arthur J. Wolf, the medical expert from Hartford, testified that he has performed 650 autopsies and assisted at as many others. He quoted the various authorities on autopsies and toxicology. He said the autopsy performed by County Physician Cantwell was not legally conducted. He did not give external description, and the organs left in the body were not all examined. The others were not properly examined. The fact that part of the body was gone should have made what was left of greater value. The spinal cord should have been taken out and looked over. The kidneys should have been cut into and prepared for microscopical investigation.

In cases of mercurial poisoning the kidneys would become inflamed and induce a separate disease. The brain of John Shann was not carefully examined. It was improper to cut the brain by holding it in the hand. Mercury produces a degeneration of brain tissue, and a microscope should be used in making a diagnosis. No autopsy in a criminal case should be made unless the presence and absence of disease is noted. The most important part of John Shann's body remained for the discovery of irritant poison. They were the kidneys, the mouth, the windpipe, gums, spinal cord, and the glands in the neck. There was ample material for determination of disease or irritant poisoning.

Dr. Wolf described the condition of the mouth after mercurial poison had been given. He said the gums become inflated, the teeth fall out, and the mouth and throat become ulcerated. If one of the corrosive sublimate tablets had been dissolved in water and a teaspoonful of the fluid given to a patient for six weeks it would have the immediate effect of irritant poisoning, vomiting and intense suffering. In diseased kidneys small doses of calomel would be fatal. In cases of gastritis, the irritant poison would be ejected by vomiting, the same as food and mucus.

The hypothetical question framed by the State was read to Dr. Wolf, and he was asked if he could tell what disease the patient died of. He answered that he could not, because there are so many diseases of the stomach that have some of the symptoms named. He said the symptoms named in the question were those of chronic alcoholism, malignant disease of the stomach, blood poisoning, tuberculosis, and irritant poison. All diseases of the stomach are attended by a bad breath. The tissues after death will readily absorb poison, such as mercury and arsenic. The death of the individual by no means means the death of all the parts. In cases of gastritis it has been noticed that the temperature of the body will rise hours after death. The mercury found in the body is consistent with the amount of calomel administered. Prof. Cornwall's investigation proved there was an equal distribution of mercury throughout the body. Less than one-tenth of a grain ought to have been in the body.

Judge Beasley asked whether or not, if John Shann had gastritis, the medicines given to him according to the prescriptions in evidence were the proper remedies. Dr. Wolf answered that they were not. The body, he said, was disemboweled by a person that had some anatomical knowledge.

Prosecutor Stockton cross-examined Dr. Wolf, who said it was possible to administer small doses of mercury without producing a bad taste in the mouth. There is no distinctive odor to mercurial bad breath. When given for some diseases mercury would remain in the system for eight years.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Mamie Kelly was recalled. She said she often read to John Shann during his sickness. She read parts of the Bible, the *Young Christian Soldier*, and the *Churchman*. Her mother often read to him. He was fond of such reading, and asked her often to pray with him. Her mother often rubbed his limbs by the hour, and the witness said she did it herself until she was tired out. Mrs. Kelly was questioned as to the visit to Carrie Pyatt, the colored woman who testified to the violent administration of medicine to John. Mrs. Kelly said her mother did not force the medicine, but raised his head and gave it to him as she always did.

Assistant Prosecutor Apgar cross-examined her for the State. She saw John taking medicine in the kitchen at various times. Besides pills he would take red pepper and ginger.

Mrs. Kelly further testified to seeing John sometimes very late at night taking pills. She said she was frequently up at midnight, because her nervous temperament would not permit her to sleep well. She was then asked why it was, if she never went to bed until late, that on the night of the disembowelment she retired at 9:30 o'clock and slept so soundly that she did not even hear the door bell ring. She said that while it was hard for her to get to sleep, when she did so she was a sound sleeper.

After a short consultation between the counsel for the defense, it was agreed to call Mrs. Mattie Shann. She refreshed herself by drinking a tumblerful of ice water, then arose, and was sworn by County Clerk Gummere. She walked slowly to the witness chair, and after getting into it she covered her face with her hands, because of the embarrassment of facing the immense gathering of people before her. She said she was born two miles above Princeton, and had spent her entire life in Princeton and the vicinity. She was married on Dec. 26, 1865. There was a slight tremor in her voice when she gave the date of the death of her husband, Frederick Shann which was Nov. 5, 1892. She was obliged to repeat it so that the jury could hear it. Her five children were named Harris, Hugh, and Mary, all married, and John and Mabel. John was employed by Contractor Wheylan on the new Commencement Hall. The family were attendants at the Episcopal church. At the Christmas holidays John went to Trenton with James Fitzpatrick. She saw him start, and he returned about 5 o'clock on either Wednesday or Thursday morning following. She had just got up when he came into the house. It was a very cold day.

On Jan. 18 he first complained of sickness. His eyes were sore and he had much pain in the back. Then Mrs. Shann went into the details of John's sickness, describing the various changes and the character of the medicines that were given to him.

She first thought he had diphtheria, and Dr. Bergen himself was not quite sure that he had not, but afterward announced that the disease was not diphtheria. She did not know what was the matter with John until March 28, when she insisted on knowing what was the matter with her child, and Dr. Bergen told her that it was gastritis produced by excessive drinking and eating. Then he said there was another cause. She suggested that a consulting physician be called, but Dr. Bergen said he did not think it was necessary. She continued to urge him, and finally Dr. Lytle was brought to the house.

The antiseptic tablets, she said, had been used during her husband's sickness, he having died of typhoid fever, and also for Hugh Shann's wife when she was sick with fever. Dr. Bergen told her to use them, and if she could not find the box he would write a prescription for them. The box was found at Hugh Shann's house in the country, and brought to Princeton. She then described the uses to which she put the tablets. She was asked pointedly whether she had ever dissolved them in water and given them to John. She said she had not.

Mrs. Shann frequently read to her son from her Prayer Book and Bible, she said, at his request. She often prayed with him, and several times the rector of their church held short services in the sick room, at which she was always present. There were always callers at the house. She denied the story told by Carrie Pyatt that John said that she was too lazy to cook eggs for him.

Mrs. Shann was asked to identify some writing upon the physician's chart, which had been left in the sick room, and then the court adjourned that she might look them over in the interval and be prepared to testify to-morrow.

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## CAUGHT STEALING CLOTH.

### Three Men Captured With Twenty-six Rolls of Goods.

Inspector McLaughlin's quarters at Police Headquarters looked like a room in a wholesale cloth house yesterday, for all around the walls large packages of cloth were piled up.

These goods were stolen by three men—Valentine Skeffington, an engineer, of 211 East One Hundred and First Street; Peter Brennan, an elevator man, of 42 Horatio Street, and Dominico Fonelli of 169 Thompson Street, where he keeps a fancy store. Skeffington and Brennan are employed in the office building at 274 Church Street. Back of this building is the wholesale cloth house of Ballin & Steiglitz of 96 Franklin Street.

In the early part of the month Mr. Ballin complained to Inspector McLaughlin that his firm was being systematically robbed by some one. Detectives Heidelberg, Nugent, and McGinnis watched the house day and night for about ten days, and on Monday night Nugent and McGinnis remained in the store. About 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning Skeffington entered the cloth house through a window in the rear. After he had taken a piece of cloth out and had handed it over the fence to Fonelli, he and Fonelli and Brennan were arrested.

Skeffington told Inspector McLaughlin that he was employed, in addition to his duties as engineer in the office building, to look after an engine in Ballin & Steiglitz's store. After the porters in the store closed up for the night Skeffington would go into the building, and after looking at the engine he would lift an iron window shutter from its hinges. Then it was an easy matter to enter the store at any time. After removing a bundle of cloth he would toss it over the fence between the two yards to Fonelli, who would hand it to Brennan. The elevator man would then store the cloth in Skeffington's room.

When Fonelli's store was searched twenty-six rolls of cloth were found. They are valued at $3,000. Mr. Ballin identified eight of the rolls as belonging to his firm. The owner of the rest has not been found.

The three men were held in the Tombs Police Court yesterday for examination.

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## MISS THOMAS FAINTS IN COURT.

### Her Intended Husband Not Produced by the Bloomingdale Asylum Authorities.

In spite of the writ of habeas corpus served on the Superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, David J. Solomon, who was sent to the asylum on Aug. 7, the day before he was to marry Miss Clara Perry Thomas, was not produced in the Supreme Court yesterday. He was confined on the certificates of two physicians, who said he was suffering from paresis.

Miss Thomas was in court early, accompanied by her sister, Miss Louise Thomas, and Miss Ellen McGrath, who were to have been bridesmaids at her wedding. A little excitement was caused by Miss Thomas fainting away at the conclusion of the hearing. She was soon revived, however, and left the courtroom with her friends.

R. J. Haire appeared as counsel for Miss Thomas, and Henry Meinhard and ex-Judge Myer S. Isaacs for the defendants, Lemon and Henry Solomon.

Mr. Haire read the return of the defendants to the writ of habeas corpus served on them on Aug. 10, in which they stated that at the time they were ordered to produce their brother, David J. Solomon, he had gone out of their custody into that of the Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum. Superintendent Lyon of the asylum, who was present in court, stated in his return that Solomon was insane and in confinement, and that in his opinion it would be injurious to bring him into court.

Mr. Haire objected to this return and asked for an adjournment for a few days in order to traverse the defendants' returns and see Mr. Solomon himself at the asylum. Mr. Meinhard retorted that the asylum authorities considered it unsafe for Mr. Solomon to see even his own brother, but Superintendent Lyon intervened and consented to allow Mr. Haire to see Solomon some time between to-day and Friday morning, when a petition from the family to examine Solomon's condition before a jury will be in readiness.

After the adjournment Superintendent Lyon stated that there was no doubt that Solomon was in the early stages of paresis, when all the world seems rose-colored to the patient and he imagines himself the possessor of untold wealth.

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## HAPPY CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

### Thirty-nine from the Orthopedic Hospital to Spend Three Weeks by the Sea.

Thirty-nine crippled but very happy children left New-York yesterday for a three weeks' outing at Asbury Park. They came from the Orthopedic Hospital at 126 and 128 East Fifty-ninth Street, and they ranged in sizes from little ones in arms to children of fourteen years of age.

They were under the charge of House Surgeon P. H. Fitzhugh and his sister, Miss Fitzhugh, the Matron of the institution. Four nurses acted as lieutenants and helped to carry the younger members of the party.

The House of the Good Shepherd is where they will reside while at the seashore. Their faces yesterday showed that they expect to have a good time. They carried with them all the things which are supposed to further seaside enjoyment, such as fishing rods, buckets, and shovels.

The party left the hospital in two Fifth Avenue stages, which conveyed the youngsters to the Desbrosses Street Ferry, where the boat was to be taken to meet the 10 A. M. train to Asbury Park. It was intended to have the stages conveyed across the river with the children to Jersey City. But the Pennsylvania Railroad does not allow vehicles with three horses to cross the river on its boats. Therefore the children had to be unloaded on the New-York side, and the stages were dismissed. The delay nearly caused them to miss the train.

At the last moment, however, they were placed on board, and the train steamed out of the station with probably one of the happiest lots of passengers it has carried this season.

The party was accompanied to the station by Trustee Henry L. Slote, who saw it safely on board the train. The outing for the children is given under the auspices of the Ladies' Board of the institution.

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### His Resignation Must Stand.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Orders recently issued from the War Department announced that Post Chaplain William K. Tully's resignation would be accepted, to take effect next November. He is one of the best-known army Chaplains.

His habits of intemperance were such as to justify the authorities at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where Mr. Tully is stationed, in asking for his resignation, which was tendered.

Having been treated for his infirmity, he made an effort to have the resignation canceled, but the War Department people have refused to return the paper. Mr. Tully is the son of a New-York minister and was born in that State. He was appointed from Florida in 1887.

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### Draws the Line at Bed Slats.

Mrs. Annie Brady of 133 North Fourth Street, Williamsburg, was held in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday for assaulting her father, John Mundy, an old man who lives with her.

"She beats me with a bed slat," said Mundy, "because I lost a few thousand dollars by the failure of the Chemical Bank of Chicago. I can stand poor food, neglect, and harsh treatment, but I won't be beaten by my own child."

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## MR. ROGERS PROTESTED TOO MUCH.

### An Amusing Witness Before the Customs Service Investigating Committee.

Messrs. Magone, Dunn, and Macfarlane proceeded yesterday with their work of investigating the Surveyor's office. A number of United States weighers and assistant weighers were questioned as to the daily routine of their duties, among them John P. Rogers, an Assistant Weigher in the Second District, whose work is upon the Hamburg and Thingvalla Docks in Hoboken.

Mr. Rogers testified that he weighed soda ash, cement, and iron, usually. He had been in the Customs Service fifteen years, and until 1891 he had never seen or heard of any systematic underweighing by men employed in similar places to his own.

"You must have been very much surprised, then, Mr. Rogers," said Mr. Magone, "when the disclosures and consequent removals of weighers from office were made in the Autumn of 1891?"

"Yes, Sir, I was, indeed, Sir," chirped Mr. Rogers. "So help me God, Sir, I had never heard of any such actions of the weighers, and I was very much surprised, indeed."

"Don't be so vehement in your protestations, Mr. Rogers," said Mr. Magone.

Mr. Rogers testified that the weigher to whom he was assistant came around every day and said, "Good morning," and asked if the weighing was going on all right, and exercised a "general supervision" of the work on the dock. During the last year the weigher had looked at his dockbook only once to his remembrance.

The inquiry was turned to the subject of the manner in which cheese is weighed and the tare taken, with a view to showing that importers have been so far "accommodated" by the custom of the weighers as practically to make it impossible to detect fraudulent tares in case the importer chose to be dishonest. Mr. Rogers testified that neither Swiss cheese, which came in tubs, nor the harder Edam cheese, which came in cases holding twelve cheeses, were tared on the dock, although the gross weights of all dutiable merchandise, cheese included, were taken on the dock.

The cheese was sent to the importers' stores after the gross weight had been taken, and, when the importers got ready, they sent word to the office and an assistant weigher, usually not the one who had first weighed it, was sent to tare the cheese in the cold room of the importers' stores. This was done because the commercial value of the merchandise was likely to be lessened if tared on the dock, which was a dirty place.

Mr. Magone finally got a direct answer out of the witness to the effect that if a suitable place were made on the dock with a few clean boards or sheets of paper, the cheese could be tared there just as well, for all he knew, as at the merchants' stores. He had been ordered by Gen. Jardine to go to the stores of Roethlesberger & Gerber, importers, to tare cheese. He had never heard that $2 an entry was paid by the importers to somebody for this privilege of taring in their own stores. He never tared cheese on the dock, understanding that it was always to be tared at the stores.

William H. Madden, another assistant weigher, testified that he had been told by his head weigher, Mr. Ostrander, last February, that cheese was not to be tared on the dock, but at the stores. In his judgment, Edam or other hard cheese could be tared on the dock as well as anywhere else. This witness had heard it rumored that the merchants paid somebody—he didn't know whom—$2 an entry for this accommodation. He had never received any gratuity from anybody.

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## BROOKLYN FUNDS RUN LOW.

### Public Work Hampered by the Failure to Sell City Bonds.

The inability of Controller Corwin to sell Brooklyn city bonds has so crippled the treasury that there is now no money available to pay for work on the streets. Mayor Boody yesterday notified City Works Commissioner Adams not to send for his approval any more contracts, and he returned twenty or more for the construction of sewers, engine houses, and other improvements which are deemed necessary.

Controller Corwin said yesterday that all new contract work will have to be stopped until such time as the bonds are disposed of. He attributes the trouble in selling the bonds to the financial stringency. He does not believe it is due to public distrust of the securities on account of the official rascalities that have recently been unearthed.

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## NEW-YORK COURTS.

### NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

**SUPREME COURT**—General Term.—Recess.

**SUPREME COURT**—Chambers—*O'Brien, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.

*Class IV.*—1—Lese vs. Goodstein.

*Class VI.*—2—Ingraham vs. Ingraham.

*Class VII.*—3—Bedell vs. North Side Publishing Company. 4—Kilburn vs. Underwood.

*Class VIII.*—5—Matter of Valley Salt and Mica Mining Company. 6—Matter of Worthington Company. 7—Morgan vs. Stevenson. 8—Ginzberg vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company. 9—De Wolf vs. Seale. 10—Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company vs. Moses. 11—Campbell vs. Irwin. 12—Moore vs. Snedeker. 13—New-York Guaranty Company vs. Trotter. 14—Koehler vs. Campbell. 15—Isaacs vs. Isaacs. 16—Matter of United Book and Stationery Company. 17—Wessels vs. Boettcher. 18—Lagasse vs. Miranda.

*Personal Tax Calendar.*—Austen, as receiver, upon 1—Automatic Phonograph Exhibition Company. 2—Brandon. 3—Carney. 4—Chamberlane. 5—Dr. J. Parker Pray Company. 6—E. P. Dodge Manufacturing Company. 7—Federal Valley Coal Company. 8—Ferris. 9—Fine. 10—Garvin. 11—Glass. 12—Heimkin. 13—Hirsch. 14—Hulseman. 15—Hutchinson. 16—Jaroloman. 17—Kane. 18—King, Jr. 19—Lake. 20—Lindeman. 21—McBride. 22—Platt. 23—Pratt, Hurst & Co. 24—Richmond & West Point Terminal and Warehouse Company. 25—Saxton. 26—Schiffe. 27—Schile. 28—Schuyler. 29—Shane. 30—Smithers. 31—Steinert. 32—Town. 33—Tunison. 34—Watson. 35—Wheeler. 36—Wollner.

**SUPREME COURT**—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

**CIRCUIT COURT**—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

**COMMON PLEAS**—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

**COMMON PLEAS**—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

**COMMON PLEAS**—Special Term—*Giegerich, J.*—Opens at 11:30. No day calendar.

**COMMON PLEAS**—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

**SUPERIOR COURT**—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

**SUPERIOR COURT**—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

**SUPERIOR COURT**—Special Term—*Freedman, J.*—Opens at 12. Motions should be made returnable at 12.

**SUPERIOR COURT**—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

**SURROGATE'S COURT**—Chambers.—Adjourned for the term. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30: Harriet B. Hurd, Margaret Kirby, Margaret Donovan, David Steiner, John Redman, Sara F. Patry, Margaret King, Pauline Erb.

**SURROGATE'S COURT**—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

**CITY COURT**—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

**CITY COURT**—Special Term—*McCarthy, J.*—*Held in Room 11 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

**CITY COURT**—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

### REFEREES AND RECEIVERS.

#### Referees Named Yesterday.

**SUPREME COURT**—*O'Brien, J.*—Savage vs. Knickerbocker Storage Company (Limited)—Thomas Nolan. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company—Edward Clarke.

#### Receivers Appointed Yesterday.

**SUPREME COURT**—*O'Brien, J.*—Frederick L. Lovelace vs. S. Gregor Doran—Adolph Bierck, Jr. Jacob Jamer vs. Uriah Ellis—George P. Yordel. John H. Scriven vs. Standard Pump Manufacturing Company—John E. Burke.

**CITY COURT**—*McCarthy, J.*—Edmond Dwyer vs. Thomas Healy—Alexander Finelite.

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## FOREIGN MARKETS.

### Beef in Fair Demand—Pork Not Wanted—Cotton Futures Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—3:45 P. M.—Beef in fair demand; extra India mess steady at 72s 6d; prime mess steady at 65s. Pork in poor demand. Hams in good demand. Bacon in good demand; Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 55s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 52s 6d. Cheese in fair demand. Tallow in moderate demand. Spirits of turpentine in poor demand. Resin in moderate demand. Lard—Spot in moderate demand; futures in no demand; prime Western spot, firm at 44s. Wheat in moderate demand; No. 2 red Winter dull at 5s 7d; No. 2 red Spring dull at 5s 7½d. Flour in moderate demand. Corn—Spot in moderate demand; futures in poor demand; mixed Western, spot, steady at 4s 2d; September dull at 4s 2¾d; October dull at 4s 4d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in moderate demand.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet, but steady; American middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 4 11-64d@4 12-64d; August and September delivery, 4 11-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 4 10-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 4 10-64d@4 11-64d; November and December delivery, 4 11-64d@4 12-64d; December and January delivery, 4 13-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 4 15-64, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 16-64d@4 17-64d; March and April delivery, 4 18-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Beet Sugar—August, 14s 8¼d; October, 13s 6¾d.

4:30 P. M.—Produce—Linseed oil, 21s@21s 1½d ⅌ cwt. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 6d ⅌ cwt.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 15.—Cloths—Holders very firm. Yarns dull and inclined to droop.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

## NORTHERN PACIFIC IN THE HANDS OF THE COURTS.

### The Receivership Announced After the Close of Business—The General Market Still Sagging in the Absence of Buying Orders—Despondency Due to Delay in Repealing the Silver Purchase Clause—Rates Restored in the Pacific Northwest—More Gold Ordered from London.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

Dullness approaching stagnation prevailed in to-day's stock market. London bought a few stocks in the morning, principally St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville, but the demand was not heavy, and was readily supplied. There was further weakness in Northern Pacific issues, and Chicago Gas and General Electric also declined. The general list sagged in the absence of buying orders.

The announcement of the Northern Pacific receivership was not made until after the close of business, but the course of the market for all the company's securities for some time has clearly indicated that such action was pending. It will, therefore, not create any great surprise, in Wall Street circles particularly, as practically all the issues of the company are already selling on a bankruptcy basis. The reasons given for the receivership, as set forth in the statement issued from the office of the company, will be recognized as substantial ones, and nothing can be gained at the present time by recalling criticisms of the management made in recent years, first in the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and more recently in a report of a stockholders' committee. If the receivers do their duty, and there is no reason to suppose they will not, the receivership means the preservation of the property and a conservation of the interests of all concerned. An interesting point now will be as to the completion of the subscription to the recently-authorized collateral trust bonds. Sixty per cent. of the amount has been paid in, but whether the subscribers will feel like making good the balance in the face of the formal declaration of bankruptcy remains to be seen.

The Street has settled down to the belief that there will be considerable delay over the repeal of the purchasing clause of the silver act of 1890, and is blue over the prospect. The agreement of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern to restore both freight and passenger rates to the basis prevailing last February is one of the few bright spots in the situation. It means a cessation of a war of rates which has been going on for six months without profit to either company, and it is believed to be the beginning of a better understanding between all the transcontinental lines. A readjustment of rates by all the companies to the standard fixed by the two named is likely to follow.

There were further orders of gold from Europe to-day, but the amounts were not large. The premium for currency continued firm at 2 to 2½ per cent., but that for gold in transit dropped to one-half of 1 per cent. This decline caused weakness in sterling exchange rates. There was no further issue of Clearing House certificates in this city, but in Boston $300,000 was added to those already outstanding, making the amount $10,550,000.

## NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing. Bid. | Closing. Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Cotton Oil pf | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 55½ | 57½ | 25 |
| American Express | 106 | 107 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 108 | 25 |
| *American Sugar Refs | 71½ | 71½ | 70¼ | 70⅝ | 70½ | 70¾ | 9,553 |
| *American Sugar Refs. pf | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73 | 73 | 72¼ | 73 | 307 |
| American Telegraph & Cable Co | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 71 | 73 | 29 |
| *American Tobacco | 58 | 58 | 58 | 59 | 56½ | 58½ | 50 |
| American Tobacco pf | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 78 | 79½ | 130 |
| Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé | 15¼ | 15⅜ | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | 4,212 |
| Atlantic & Pacific | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1¾ | 2 | 80 |
| Central Pacific | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18⅝ | 225 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 14½ | 14½ | 13¾ | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | 2,675 |
| Chicago Gas | 50 | 50 | 46¼ | 49⅛ | 49⅛ | 49⅜ | 16,675 |
| Chicago & Alton | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | .. | .. | 28 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅝ | 94⅜ | 94⅝ | 3,700 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | 76⅜ | 76⅜ | 74¾ | 75⅝ | 75½ | 75¾ | 7,687 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32 | 32½ | 170 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul | 53½ | 52⅛ | 51⅛ | 51⅞ | 51⅞ | 52 | 17,760 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | 109 | 111 | 10 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific | 58 | 58 | 56⅛ | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57⅜ | 5,761 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 22 | 22 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 20 | 22 | 50 |
| Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15¾ | 100 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 112 | 112¼ | 111⅝ | 111⅝ | 111 | 111⅝ | 710 |
| Delaware, Lack. & Western | 133¾ | 135½ | 133¾ | 135½ | 135 | 135½ | 800 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 29 | 29½ | 100 |
| Distilling & Cattle Feeding | 16¼ | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16¾ | 16⅝ | 17 | 1,010 |
| Evansville & Terre Haute | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | 85 | 90 | 110 |
| General Electric | 39 | 40 | 37⅞ | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 39 | 20,885 |
| Green Bay & Winona, t. r | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5 | 5¾ | 5½ | 7½ | 400 |
| Illinois Central | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 89½ | 91 | 105 |
| Iowa Central | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 200 |
| Laclede Gas | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 100 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 13½ | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13 | 14 | 220 |
| Lake Erie & Western pf | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 56½ | 57½ | 5 |
| Lake Shore | 113½ | 113½ | 112½ | 112½ | 113 | 114¼ | 881 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 53¼ | 54 | 52⅞ | 53⅜ | 53¼ | 53⅜ | 5,224 |
| Louisville, N. A. & C. | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 11 | 100 |
| Manhattan Consolidated | 111¾ | 112 | 111¾ | 112 | 111½ | 112 | 320 |
| Missouri Pacific | 20½ | 21 | 20⅛ | 20⅜ | 20½ | 20¾ | 2,730 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15 | 15½ | 200 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12½ | 100 |
| Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 56 | 60 | 25 |
| National Cordage, 1st as. paid | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7½ | 8½ | 635 |
| *National Lead Co. | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 23 | 23½ | 10 |
| *National Lead Co. pf | 59¾ | 63 | 59¾ | 63 | 60 | 62 | 45 |
| National Linseed Oil | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | .. | .. | 100 |
| New-Jersey Central | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | 93 | 94½ | 25 |
| New-York Central | 98½ | 98½ | 98⅜ | 98½ | 98 | 99 | 650 |
| New-York & New-England | 18¼ | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18½ | 425 |
| New-York, Lake Erie & Western | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | 510 |
| New-York, Susquehanna & Western | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9½ | 9¾ | 275 |
| Norfolk & Western pf | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20½ | 21 | 30 |
| North American | 4½ | 4½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ | 3,875 |
| Northern Pacific | 5¾ | 5¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4½ | 5 | 2,040 |
| Northern Pacific pf | 17½ | 17½ | 15½ | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | 16,822 |
| Ontario Mining | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7½ | 9 | 10 |
| Ontario & Western | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 13 | 520 |
| Oregon R. & N. | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 30 | 35 | 150 |
| Pacific Mail | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9½ | 10 | 160 |
| Peoria & Eastern | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4 | 8 | 200 |
| Peoria, Decatur & Evansville | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7¾ | 125 |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 12⅞ | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | 1,300 |
| Pittsburg, F. W. & C. | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 145 | 50 |
| Pullman Palace Car Co. | 142¼ | 143 | 142¼ | 143 | 142 | 145 | 250 |
| Rich. & West Point, 2d ins. paid | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | 400 |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 5 | 100 |
| St. Louis Southwestern pf | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 7¾ | 8¼ | 10 |
| St. Paul & Duluth | 29 | 29 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 250 |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 28 | 28¼ | 27⅞ | 28¼ | 28½ | 29 | 405 |
| St. P., M. & M. | 97 | 98 | 97 | 98 | 97 | 100 | 150 |
| Southern Pacific | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18¼ | 19 | 210 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | 10½ | 11 | 400 |
| Texas Pacific | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5½ | 6 | 110 |
| Tol., A. A. & N. M. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7¾ | 8½ | 200 |
| Union Pacific | 18 | 18 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17½ | 17⅝ | 3,050 |
| Wabash | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6½ | 6¾ | 20 |
| Wabash pf | 13⅞ | 14 | 13¼ | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | 215 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 76 | 76 | 75 | 75¼ | 75⅜ | 75¾ | 7,654 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 13½ | 10 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pf | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | 39⅜ | 42 | 100 |
| Wisconsin Central | 6 | 6 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 6 | 200 |
| Total sales | | | | | | | 144,178 |

*Unlisted.

### Mortgages.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Al. & T. H. 2d pf. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | $1,000 |
| At., T. & S. Fé 4s. | 70½ | 70½ | 68⅜ | 69½ | 91,500 |
| At., T. & S. Fé 2d 2½-4s, A. | 34½ | 35 | 34½ | 35 | 10,000 |
| B. & O. g. 5s of 1925 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | 1,000 |
| Brook. Elev. 1st. | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 2,000 |
| Can. South. 1st. | 100 | 100 | 99⅞ | 100 | 7,000 |
| C. of N. J. gen. 5s. | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 3,000 |
| Ches. & O. gen. 4½s. | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 10,000 |
| Ches. & O. cn. 5s. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 6,000 |
| Chi. & Erie inc. | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 3,000 |
| Chi. & N. P. 1st. | 44½ | 44½ | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 111,000 |
| C., B. & Q., N. 4s. | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 2,000 |
| C., B. & Q. 7s. | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 8,000 |
| Chi. Gas. & C. 1st. | 73 | 73½ | 72½ | 72½ | 32,000 |
| Col. & H. Val. 5s. | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 8,000 |
| Col. Mid. cn. 4s. | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 2,000 |
| Con. Gas of C. 5s. | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 4,000 |
| Den. & Rio G. 4s. | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 7,000 |
| East Riv. Gas 5s. | 86¼ | 86¼ | 86¼ | 86¼ | 1,000 |
| Eq. Gas of Chi. 1st. | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ | 1,000 |
| Erie 2d cn. | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 3,000 |
| Flint & P. M. 5s, P. H. | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 1,000 |
| Gen. El. deb. 5s. | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 1,000 |
| Iron Mount. 2d. | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 1,000 |
| Iron Mt. 1st, Ark. | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 1,000 |
| K. & T. 1st g. 4s. | 73 | 73 | 71½ | 71½ | 89,000 |
| K. & T. 2d g. 4s. | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | 35 | 35 | 6,000 |
| Kings Co. El. 1st. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 3,000 |
| Laclede Gas 1st. | 72½ | 73 | 72½ | 72½ | 9,000 |
| L. E. & W. 1st 5s. | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | 1,000 |
| L. E. & W. 2d 5s. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 2,000 |
| Lake S. 1st cn., c. | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 7,000 |
| Met. Elev. 1st. | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 2,000 |
| M. & O. gen. 4s. | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 4,000 |
| N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s. | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 3,000 |
| N. Y. Elev. 1st. | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | 5,000 |
| N. Y., L. & W. 1st. | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | 8,000 |
| N. Y., O. & W. rfdg. 5s. | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | 1,000 |
| N. Y., O. & W. 5s. | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 1,000 |
| North. Pac. 1st, c. | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 2,000 |
| North. P. cn. 5s. | 35¾ | 35¾ | 33 | 33 | 138,000 |
| N. Pac. & M. 1st. | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 6,000 |
| Northwest s. f. 6s. | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 1,000 |
| Ore. Imp. cn. 5s. | 60 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 9,000 |
| Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn. 5s. | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 1,000 |
| Ore. R. & N. 1st. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1,000 |
| Peoria & E. 1st. | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 22,000 |
| Pitts. & W. 1st. | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 3,000 |
| Read. 2d pf. inc. | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 10,000 |
| Rich. & Dan. 6s. | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 1,000 |
| R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s. t. r. | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 1,000 |
| Rock Island 5s, c. | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 6,000 |
| R., W. & O. cn. | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 1,000 |
| St. L. & S. F. cn. 4s. | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | 5,000 |
| St. L. & S. F., cl. B. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1,000 |
| St. L. S. W. 1st. | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | 5,000 |
| St. P. & Om. cn. | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 2,000 |
| St. Paul cn. 7s. | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ | 5,000 |
| St. P. 1st. C. & M. | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 10,000 |
| St. P. 1st, I. & M. | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 2,000 |
| St. P. 1st., S. Minn. | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 4,000 |
| St. P 5s, L. & D. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 1,000 |
| St. P., C. P. W. 5s. | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105 | 105 | 10,000 |
| St. P., W. M. 5s. | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | 6,000 |
| S. P., M. & M. 1st, M. 4s. | 85 | 85 | 83½ | 83½ | 23,000 |
| St. P., M. & M. cn. 4½s. | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 1,000 |
| Tex. Pac. 1st 5s. | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 2,000 |
| Tex. Pac. 2d inc. | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 55,000 |
| T., St. L. & K. C. 1st. | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 2,000 |
| Wabash 1st. | 95 | 95½ | 95 | 95 | 7,000 |
| Wabash 2d | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 8,000 |
| W. N. Y. & P. 1st. | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 4,000 |
| W. U. col. tr. 5s. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 5,000 |
| West Shore 4s, c. | 96¾ | 97 | 96½ | 96½ | 21,000 |
| West Shore 4s, r. | 93½ | 93½ | 93 | 93¼ | 7,000 |
| Total sales | | | | | $633,500 |

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Can. Pac. | 71 | 72 | N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. | .. | 22 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. | 51½ | .. | N. Y., L. E. & W. pf. | 25 | 28 |
| C. & E. Ill. pf. | .. | 87 | N. Y., S. & W. pf., new | 37 | 38 |
| Clev. & Pitts. | 140 | 150 | Norfolk So. | 47 | .. |
| C. C. & I. Dev. | 8 | 10 | Ohio South. | 20 | 35 |
| C. & H. Coal. | 6 | 6½ | Ohio & Miss. | 11¼ | 12 |
| C., H. V. & T. pf. | 55 | 60 | Oregon Imp. | 9 | 14 |
| Con. Coal. | 20 | 30 | O. S. L. & U. N. | 7 | 10 |
| Con. Gas Co. | 117 | 120 | Penn. Coal. | 250 | 300 |
| D. & R. G. | 9½ | 10½ | P. & W. pf. | 24 | 28 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. | 4½ | 7 | P., C., C. & St. L. | 12 | 13 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 13 | 30 | P., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 41 | 45 |
| *D., S. S. & A. | 5½ | 8½ | Quicksilver. | 1½ | 2½ |
| *D., S. S. & A. pf. | 13 | 17 | Rens. & Sara. | 150 | 160 |
| E. T., Va. & Ga. | ¼ | ½ | R. & W. P. 1st, ass. pd. | ⅛ | ¼ |
| E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st pf. | 6 | 12 | R. & W. P. pf. t. r. | 10½ | 12 |
| E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf. | ¼ | 1½ | R., W & O. | 98 | 101 |
| Flint & P. M. | .. | 12 | St. P. & D. pf. | 90 | 94 |
| Gt. North. pf. | 100 | 108 | St. P. & O. pf. | 99 | 102 |
| Homestake. | 10½ | 12 | T. & Ohio C. | 25 | 35 |
| Iowa Cent. pf. | 17½ | 18 | T. & O. C. pf. | .. | 70 |
| Kan. & M. | 5 | 10 | U. P., D. & G. | 5½ | 6½ |
| Lac. Gas pf. | 49 | 55 | U. S. Ex. | 45 | 52 |
| Long Island. | 90 | 95 | U. S. Rubber. | 17 | 18½ |
| L., E. & St. L. | 9 | .. | U. S. Rub. pf. | .. | 60 |
| Man. Beach. | 3½ | 6 | Wells-F. Ex. | 130 | 140 |
| Md. Coal pf. | 40 | 60 | | | |

*Unlisted.

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Ex. | 135 | 140 | Mex. Cent. | 5½ | 6½ |
| Alb. & Sus. | 140 | 150 | Mich. Cent. | 77 | 85 |
| Alt. & T. H. | 25 | 30 | M. & St. L. t. r. | 8 | 10 |
| A. & T. H. pf. | 145 | 165 | M. & St. L. pf. t. r. | 20 | 25 |
| Amer. Coal. | 60 | 90 | Minn. Iron. | .. | 60 |
| Am. Cot. Oil. | 27½ | 28½ | Mo., K. & T. | 9¾ | 10¼ |
| Am. Dist. Tel. | .. | 50 | Nat. Cord. pf., 1st ass. pd. | 25 | 35 |
| Balt. & Ohio. | 65½ | 68 | New Cent. C. | 6 | 8 |
| B. & S. Ill. pf. | 135 | .. | N. Y. & N. pf. | 11 | 12 |
| Bruns. Co. | 3 | .. | N. Y. C. & St. L. | 12 | 13½ |
| B., Roch. & P. | 22 | .. | N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 45 | 55 |
| B., R. & P. pf. | .. | 70 | | | |
| B., C. R. & N. | 30 | .. | | | |
| Can. South. | 42 | 42½ | | | |

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar Refs. | 71⅜ | 71½ | 70⅜ | 70¾ | 5,660 |
| At., Top. & S. F. | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | 790 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 14½ | 14½ | 14 | 14 | 500 |
| Chicago Gas | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 48½ | 49½ | 3,170 |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 57¾ | 58 | 57¼ | 57½ | 5,950 |
| Chi., B. & Q. | 76¼ | 76⅜ | 75 | 75⅝ | 4,820 |
| Chi., M. & St. P. | 51⅞ | 52¼ | 51⅛ | 51¾ | 13,560 |
| Chi. N. W. | 95 | 95 | 94¼ | 94⅜ | 350 |
| C., St. P., M. & O. | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 100 |
| Distilling & C. F. | 16⅛ | 17 | 16¼ | 16½ | 100 |
| Del. & Hudson | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 100 |
| Gen. Electric | 39¼ | 39⅞ | 37⅞ | 39⅛ | 4,070 |
| Iowa Central | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 200 |
| Louis. & Nash. | 53⅛ | 53⅝ | 53 | 53½ | 100 |
| Lake Shore | 112½ | 112¾ | 112½ | 112¾ | 110 |
| Manhattan | 111¾ | 112 | 111½ | 112 | 50 |
| Missouri Pacific | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 20⅝ | 20½ | 490 |
| North American | 4½ | 4⅝ | 3¾ | 3½ | 950 |
| N. Y. & N. E. | 18¾ | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | 120 |
| N. Y., O. & W. | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 400 |
| North. Pacific | 5½ | 5⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 820 |
| North. Pac. pf. | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 15¾ | 16½ | 3,350 |
| N. Y. Central | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98½ | 98½ | 260 |
| Pacific Mail | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 100 |
| Phil. & Reading | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 40 |
| Tenn. Coal & I. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 100 |
| Texas Pacific | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 200 |
| Union Pacific | 18½ | 18⅛ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 210 |
| West. Union | 75¾ | 76 | 75½ | 75½ | 2,250 |
| Total sales | | | | | 48,950 |

### Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Can. South. 1st. | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | $1,000 |
| Chi. & N. P. 5s. | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 3,000 |
| L. S. & West. 1st. | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 1,000 |
| Mo., K. & T. 4s. | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | 5,000 |
| Nor. Pac. 5s. | 33¾ | 35 | 33½ | 33½ | 12,000 |
| Ore. Imp. 4s. | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 5,000 |
| Peo. & East. 1st. | 60½ | 60½ | 60 | 60 | 5,000 |
| R., W. & O. cn. | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 2,000 |
| St. L. S. W. 1st. | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ | 4,000 |
| Texas Pac. 2d. | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 5,000 |
| Wabash 1st. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 2,000 |
| Total sales | | | | | $45,000 |

## THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@5 ₽ cent. The last loan was made at 4 ₽ cent.

Time money was stringent. Loans were made on a basis of 6 ₽ cent. and commission, the latter being a matter of private arrangement.

There was no change in the commercial paper market. The supply is large, but there are no buyers. Nominal rates are 12@15 ₽ cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $76,768,650 and balances $1,736,395. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $193,774.

In London call money was 2@2¾ ₽ cent. Short and three months' bills were quoted at 4 ₽ cent.

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market opened strong, but later rates moved in favor of this country on free offerings of bills and on lessened demand for currency. The posted rates for sterling were advanced in the morning to $4.83½@$4.88½, but in the afternoon were restored to $4.83 for 60-day bills and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.82 for 60-day bills, $4.86½@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Domestic exchange on New-York was quoted as follows: Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par to ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, ¼; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $7.50 discount; bank, nominal. Chicago—$5@$15 discount. Boston—New-York funds 75c@$1.50 premium for cash. Philadelphia—In demand at 1½ ₽ cent. premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraph, 10. St. Louis—$6 discount.

## SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted to-day. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 72½c ₽ ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 59c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 33½d ₽ ounce.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports 161,053 ounces of silver on hand; deposited, none; withdrawn, none; certificates outstanding, 160.

## CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Del., Lack. & West. | 1 | St. P. & Omaha | ¾ |

DECLINED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar Ref. | 1¼ | Lake Shore | 1¾ |
| Am. Sugar Ref. pf. | ¾ | L., N. A. & C. | ¾ |
| Chicago Gas | ⅞ | North American | 1⅛ |
| Chi., Bur. & Quincy | ⅞ | Northern Pacific | 1⅜ |
| Chi., R. I. & Pacific | ¾ | Northern Pacific pf. | 1⅞ |
| Den. & Rio Grande pf. | 1½ | Oregon R. & Nav. | 3 |
| Evansville & T. H. | 4½ | St. Paul & Duluth | 1 |
| General Electric | 1⅜ | Union Pacific | ¾ |
| Illinois Central | ¾ | | |

## RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was dull and weak. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Met. Elevated 1st ... 1

DECLINED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atch., T. & S. F. 4s | 1 | North. Pacific cn. 5s | 3 |
| Ches. & Ohio cn. 5s | 2 | Oregon Imp. cn 5s | 3 |
| Chi. & Nor. Pac. 1st | 2⅝ | Peoria & East. 1st | 1 |
| Col. Mid. cn 4s | 2 | St. L. & S. F. cn 4s | 1½ |
| Erie 2d cn | 1 | St. L. & S. F., class B | 4 |
| Gen. Electric deb. 5s | 2 | St. Paul & Omaha cn | 1 |
| Kansas & Tex. 1st 4s | 2 | St. P., M. & M. 1st, Mon. 4s | 1½ |
| Kansas & Texas 2d | 1 | W. N. Y. & Penn. 1st | 2 |
| N. Y., L. & W. 1st | 2½ | West. Union col. tr. 5s | 2 |
| North. Pacific 1st, c | 1⅜ | | |

Government bonds were firm. The 4s advanced 1. The sales on call were $135,500 4s registered at 111@112, and $50,000 4s coupon at 111. The following were the closing quotations:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, 1891, r. | 95 | .. | Cur. 6s, 1896 | 105 | .... |
| 4s, r. | 111 | 112 | Cur. 6s, 1897 | 107 | .... |
| 4s, c. | 111 | 112 | Cur. 6s, 1898 | 109 | .... |
| Cur. 6s, 1895 | 103 | .... | Cur. 6s, 1899 | 111 | .... |

## BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chatham | 400 | Fourteenth Street | 100 |
| City | 350 | Gallatin National | 150 |
| First National | 1500 | Tradesmen's | 100 |
| First Nat. of S. I. | 2000 | Western National | 107 |

## RAILWAY EARNINGS.

| | 1893. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison—1st week Aug. | $644,706 | ...... | 119,958 |
| Frisco—1st week Aug. | 160,685 | ...... | 24,929 |
| Total system—1st week Aug. | 805,392 | ...... | 144,887 |
| Cin., Jackson & Mackinaw—1st week Aug. | 12,890 | ...... | 2,075 |
| Col., H. V. & Tol.—Month July | 306,654 | $29,073 | ...... |
| 7 mos. to July 31 | 1,956,664 | 133,366 | ...... |
| Buff., Roch. & Pitts. Month June— | | | |
| Gross | 303,856 | 49,213 | ...... |
| Operating ex. | 184,422 | 6,596 | ...... |
| Net | 119,433 | 42,617 | ...... |
| Charges | 65,830 | 12,779 | ...... |
| Profit | 53,603 | 29,833 | ...... |
| Chi. & N. W. for the year ending May 31— | | | |
| Miles | 4,273 | ...... | ...... |
| Gross | 32,709,747 | 1,287,475 | ...... |
| Op. expenses | 22,293,153 | 1,956,715 | ...... |
| Net | $10,416,593 | ...... | 669,240 |
| M., L. S. & W. dividend | 350,000 | 350,000 | ...... |
| Total | $10,766,593 | ...... | 319,240 |
| Net charges | 5,786,683 | 31,459 | ...... |
| Balance | $4,979,909 | ...... | 350,699 |
| Sinking funds | 200,200 | ...... | 210,225 |
| Balance | $4,779,709 | ...... | 140,474 |
| Dividends | 3,906,561 | 230,826 | ...... |
| Surplus | $873,148 | ...... | 371,300 |
| Surplus Western lines | 72,324 | 71,189 | ...... |
| Land sales | 446,967 | ...... | 121,785 |
| Total surplus | $1,392,440 | ...... | 421,896 |
| E. & W., Northern Central, lessees, for quarter ended June 30— | | | |
| Gross | 288,586 | 33,252 | ...... |
| Op. expenses | 194,436 | ...... | 9,654 |
| Net | 94,150 | 42,907 | ...... |
| Fixed charges | 42,895 | 1,002 | ...... |
| Surplus | 51,255 | 41,905 | ...... |
| E. & L. O.— | | | |
| Gross | 170,671 | 9,965 | ...... |
| Op. expenses | 151,365 | ...... | 26,730 |
| Net | 19,306 | 36,695 | ...... |
| Fixed charges | 10,808 | 4,536 | ...... |
| Net income | 8,498 | 32,159 | ...... |
| Union Pac., whole system, month June— | | | |
| Gross | 3,344,688 | ...... | 575,726 |
| Op. expenses | 2,258,967 | 2,772 | ...... |
| Net | 1,085,721 | ...... | 578,498 |
| For six months— | | | |
| Gross | 19,193,810 | ...... | 784,463 |
| Op. expenses | 13,676,506 | 182,002 | ...... |
| Net | 5,517,304 | ...... | 966,465 |
| Oregon Short Line—June— | | | |
| Gross | 610,147 | ...... | 54,844 |
| Op. expenses | 316,449 | ...... | 1,668 |
| Net | 293,708 | ...... | 53,166 |
| For six months—Net | 1,208,193 | ...... | 32,925 |
| Oregon Navigation for June— | | | |
| Gross | 337,961 | ...... | 73,672 |
| Op. expenses | 255,334 | 9,426 | ...... |
| Net | 82,627 | ...... | 83,098 |
| For six months—Net | 339,918 | ...... | 16,467 |
| U. P., D. & G. for month June— | | | |
| Gross | 441,825 | ...... | 77,177 |
| Op. expenses | 376,140 | 12,514 | ...... |
| Net | 65,685 | ...... | 89,791 |
| For six months—Net | 521,443 | ...... | 18,334 |
| St. J. & G. I., June— | | | |
| Gross | 87,462 | ...... | 36,293 |
| Op. expenses | 71,270 | ...... | 5,560 |
| Net | 16,192 | ...... | 30,733 |
| For six months—Net | 182,345 | ...... | 16,957 |
| C. Br. R. R., June— | | | |
| Gross | 56,124 | ...... | 43,313 |
| Op. expenses | 65,953 | ...... | 15,862 |
| Net | 171 | ...... | 27,451 |
| U. P. proper, June— | | | |
| Gross | 3,229,355 | ...... | 527,417 |
| Op. expenses | 2,154,822 | 23,712 | ...... |
| Net | 1,074,533 | ...... | 551,129 |

Statement Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis for the month of July shows a surplus of $380,611 after deducting interest, rental, and taxes, a decrease of $9,200 as compared with same month in 1892.

Statement New-York, Ontario and Western for month ended June 30 shows net, $110,572, against $96,566 in June, 1892; year to June 30, net, $889,948, an increase of $85,666.

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

*(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| *American Bank Note | 45 | 50 |
| American Surety | 164 | 184 |
| *American Type Founders' pf. | .. | 82 |
| Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of '93 | 98 | 102 |
| †Atlantic Trust | 235 | 285 |
| Bond & Mortgage Guaranty | .. | 105 |
| †Broadway Insurance | .. | 120 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 160 | .. |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 98 | .. |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 90 | .. |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 97 | .. |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 85 | 96 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 130 | 136 |
| Brooklyn Elevated | 19 | 21 |
| Brooklyn Traction | .. | 19 |
| Brooklyn Traction pf | .. | 70 |
| Central Cross-Town | 140 | .. |
| Central Park, North & East River | .. | 146 |
| Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 1st 7s | 100 | 104 |
| Central Trust | 900 | 980 |
| Central N. J. Land & Improvement | 70 | .. |
| Celluloid | .. | 85 |
| Continental Trust | 145 | 155 |
| Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery | 120 | 130 |
| Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ₽ cent. L. S.) | .. | 88½ |
| †Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s | 29 | 39 |
| *Equitable Gas, New-York | 149 | 153 |
| Equitable Gas 1st 60 of New-York | 102 | 106 |
| †Eighth Avenue | 240 | 265 |
| Farmers' Loan & Trust | .. | 720 |
| 42d St. Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av. | .. | 70 |
| *42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st | 107 | .. |
| 42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d | .. | 64 |
| Gold & Stock Telegraph | 94 | 100 |
| †Georgia Pacific 1st | .. | 89 |
| Georgia Pacific 2d | .. | 38 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf | 77 | .. |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf | .. | 96 |
| *Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip | 90 | .. |
| †Iron Steamboat | .. | 13½ |
| Iron Steamboat bonds | 65 | 75 |
| Journeay & Burnham | 55 | 68 |
| Journeay & Burnham pf | .. | 101 |
| Kings County Elevated | .. | 12 |
| Kings County Elevated 2d | .. | 39 |
| Long Island Traction | 17 | 17¾ |
| Mutual Gas, New-York | 130 | 137 |
| Manhattan Elevated 4 ₽ cent. scrip | 86 | .. |
| †Madison Square Garden stock | .. | 15 |
| Metropolitan West Side 5s | 60 | 72 |
| New-Jersey & New-York Railroad | 1 | .. |
| National Union Bank | 150 | 185 |
| New-York, Lackawanna & Western | 98 | 105 |
| New-Orleans Pacific land grant | 20 | .. |
| New-York Guaranty & Indemnity | .. | 330 |
| N. Y. & N. J. Telephone | 85 | 90 |
| Northwestern Telegraph | 100 | .. |
| †New-York Biscuit | 18 | 22 |
| New-York Loan & Improvement | .. | 53 |
| New-York Security & Trust | .. | 224 |
| Old Dominion Steamship | .. | 80 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf | .. | 85 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 260 | 285 |
| Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph | 50 | .. |
| Postal Telegraph & Cable | .. | 55 |
| Standard Oil Trust | .. | 135 |
| Standard Gas | .. | 38 |
| Standard Gas pf | 74 | 78 |
| Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s | 100 | .. |
| †Second Avenue Railroad | 95 | 105 |
| State Trust | 195 | 220 |
| Staten Island | 55 | 60 |
| Southern & Atlantic Telegraph | 75 | .. |
| Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s | .. | 109 |
| Third Avenue Railroad | .. | 154 |
| Third National Bank, New-York | .. | 108 |
| Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City | 1 | 4 |
| Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf | .. | 14 |
| Thurber-Whyland pf | 15 | 30 |
| Trenton Potteries pf | .. | 90 |
| Terre Haute and Indianapolis | 115 | .. |
| Terre Haute & Logansport | 22 | .. |
| Title Guarantee & Trust | 155 | 170 |
| United States Mortgage | 143 | 153 |
| Union Ferry | .. | 48 |
| ‡Union Ferry 1st 5s | .. | 95 |
| Union Railway 5s, ("Huckleberry") | 90 | 100 |
| Union Elevated 2d | 39 | 45 |
| United States Trust | .. | 840 |
| Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s | .. | 105 |
| Wagner Palace Car | .. | 110 |
| Winona & Southwestern 1st | .. | 48 |
| Winona & Southwestern | 2 | 4 |

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

## SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Among the securities sold at auction to-day at the Real Estate Exchange by Richard V. Harnett & Co. were the following lots:

80 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, 574.

$15,000 Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company first mortgage 7 ₽ cent. bonds, due 1906, 122.

10 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 250.

5 shares Metropolitan Bank of Minneapolis, Minn., 10 ₽ cent.

5 shares National German-American Bank of St. Paul, Minn., $100 each, 1 ₽ cent.

## DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic produce for the week were $8,412,483, and since Jan. 1, $231,090,505, against $255,576,486 same time last year. The week's exports included 7,204 lb beeswax, 222,621 bbls wheat flour, 10 bbls rye flour, 8,149 bbls cornmeal, 1,144,933 bushels wheat, 60 bushels rye, 77,103 bushels oats, 2,963 bushels peas, 538,766 bushels corn, 600 bxs candles, 3,204 tons coal, 10,273 bales cotton, 30,226 bales hay, 100 bbls crude turpentine, 245 bbls spirits turpentine, 3,626 bbls resin, 111 bbls tar, 72 bbls pitch, 40 gallons whale oil, 12,501 gallons lard oil, 1,043 gallons linseed oil, 63,100 gallons cottonseed oil, 9,698,612 gallons petroleum, 5,378 bbls pork, 1,897 bbls beef, 338 tcs beef, 4,658,500 lb cutmeats, 236,647 lb butter, 2,758,138 lb cheese, 4,955,455 lb lard, 663 bbls rice, 2,134,855 lb tallow, 3,083 hhds tobacco, 849 pks tobacco, 89,796 lb manufactured tobacco, 5,404 lb whalebone.

## THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

### Generally Dull and Lower Markets.

Wheat declined ½@1c, with Chicago and on free offerings by local operators, but trading was very quiet.

Corn was dull at ¼@⅜c decline on local realizing.

Cotton was offered freely and closed easy at a decline of 10@14 points.

Coffee declined 5@20 points, on lower firm offers from Rio.

## THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The market was very dull and weak all day. Money was more in demand at the Clearing House this morning. A prominent banker says that fully nine-tenths of the loans are at 8 ₽ cent., although 7 3-10 ₽ cent. is held by others to be the prevailing rate. Owing to the increased demand at the Clearing House for money, there is a tendency to reduce the premium on New-York funds, and they were somewhat heavy as compared with yesterday. Sales were made at $1.50, $1.00, and a very few at 75 cents premium for cash. Currency ranged from 1 ₽ cent. to 2¼ ₽ cent., closing at that rate. Outside money on call ranged from 7 3-10 ₽ cent. upward, mostly at 8 ₽ cent. Time money is difficult to obtain. Renewals of mercantile paper make nearly all the business in that class of paper. A fifty-thousand-dollar collateral loan was made yesterday by a large note broker at 6½ ₽ cent. Three hundred thousand dollars Clearing House certificates were issued to-day.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 15⅛ | 15¼ | N. Y. & N. E. pf. | 47 | 50 |
| Atlan. & Pac. | 2 | .. | Old Colony | .. | 172 |
| Atlan. Min. | 7½ | 7¾ | Oregon S. L. | 8 | 10 |
| Bay S. Gas | 6 | .. | Osceola Min. | 22 | 23 |
| Bost. & Alb. | 199½ | .. | Quincy Min. | 95 | 100 |
| Bost. & Low. | .. | 175 | Tam. Min. | 125 | 130 |
| Bost. & Me. | 143 | 144 | Gen. Elec. | 39 | 39¼ |
| Bost. & Prov. | 240 | .. | West. Elec. | 17 | 18 |
| B. & M. Min. | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | West. Elec. pf. | 37 | 39 |
| Boston Land. | 2¾ | .. | Wis. Cent. | 5½ | .. |
| Bell Tel. | 175 | 179 | Water Pow'r. | 1 | .. |
| B. & B. Min. | 5 | 5½ | W. End Land. | 11 | 11½ |
| Cal. & Hecla. | 255 | 260 | W. E. St. Ry. | 52¼ | 52½ |
| Cent. Mass. | 12 | .. | Atchison 4s. | .. | 70 |
| Cent. M. pf. | 75½ | 75¾ | Atch'n 2ds. | .. | 34½ |
| Cent. Min. | 2 | 2¼ | C., B. & N. 5s. | .. | 95 |
| Erie Tel. | 36 | 37½ | Mex. Cent. 4s. | 45¼ | .. |
| Franklin Min. | 8½ | 9¼ | Mex. Central 1st inc. | 9 | 11 |
| F. & P. M. pf. | .. | 45 | Mex. Central 2d inc. | .. | 7 |
| Fitchb'g pf. | 72 | 73 | N. Y. & N. E. 7s | 110 | .. |
| Fr'ohm's B. L. | .. | 4 | N. Y. & N. E. 6s | .. | 103 |
| K'rs'ge Cop. | 5¼ | 5⅝ | Wis. Cent. 5s. | 70 | .. |
| Lamson S. S. | 13½ | 14½ | Wis. Cent. inc. | 14 | 17 |
| Mex. Cent. | 6 | 6¼ | | | |
| N. E. Tel. | .. | 47 | | | |
| N. Y. & N. E. | 18¼ | 18½ | | | |

## PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The market has been stagnant and, with the exception of light offerings of Northern Pacific securities, there has been no particular feature. Small lots of Metropolitan and Philadelphia Traction changed hands at a slight decline from yesterday's closing. Lehigh Valley was firm around 32 on buying for investment. The stock is scarce for delivery, and loans at a premium. New-York exchange is slightly easier to-day, and is quoted at $5 to $10 ₽ $1,000. Money continues close. The market closed steady. The total sales of stocks were 16,000 shares, of which 4,520 were in Northern Pacific common, 2,760 in the preferred, 2,900 in Reading, 939 in Lehigh Valley, 732 in Pennsylvania, 686 in Philadelphia, 325 in Metropolitan, and 300 in Baltimore traction.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balt. Traction | 17½ | 17¾ | North. Pac. pf. | 16 | 16¼ |
| Hunt. & B. T. | .. | 33 | Pennsylvania | 49⅞ | .. |
| Hunt. & B. T. pf. | .. | 48 | Penn. Steel | 50 | 55 |
| Ins. Co. of N. A. | 19 | 19½ | People's Trac. | 10 | 15 |
| Lehigh Nav. | .. | 47½ | Phil. Traction | 70 | 71 |
| Lehigh Valley | 31½ | 32½ | Phil. & Erie | 23 | .. |
| Met. Traction | 80½ | 81 | Reading | 6¾ | 6⅞ |
| Minehill | 65 | 66 | Rochester | .. | 54 |
| Newark P. 5s. | 81 | 84 | U. Co.'s of N. J. | 218 | 219 |
| Northern Cent. | 66 | 68 | W. N. Y. & P. | 4 | 4½ |
| Northern Pac. | 4½ | 4¾ | | | |

## CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—On the Stock Exchange to-day West Chicago sold at 110@105, North Chicago at 161@158½, Calumet Canal at 35, City Railway at 265, New-York Biscuit at 21. Money, 7 ₽ cent. Bank clearings, $10,558,379. New-York exchange, $10@$20 discount.

### To Start Work on the Midwinter Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The Finance Committee of the Midwinter Fair proposes to begin active work this week upon the site in the park. "Work will begin about Wednesday," said Col. Andrews, one of the Executive Committee, "and as soon as the ground is broken we will have no trouble in getting the balance of the half million needed to carry out our plans to perfection."

## ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

### American Securities Rally at the Closing of the Market.

*Special Cablegram to the New-York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Details connected with the settlement furnished most of the business done to-day.

Americans opened steady at parities, improved during the early part of the day, declined when New-York opened, and closed at a rally from the lowest point.

Discounts were 3⅛ in the morning, but closed a shade harder when it was known that gold from the open market as well as from the bank had been taken for New-York. Fifty-two thousand pounds of American coin was sold by the bank, and 45,000 sovereigns were received from Holland.

The Russian mint has stopped receiving silver and the importation of foreign silver coin is forbidden. Silver fell another ¼d. The Indian Government sold 350 lakhs at 3½ per cent.; rupee paper was offered at 94⅛, and 4 per cents declined on the possibility of conversion.

English and French wheat crops are being harvested in excellent condition, but the yield per acre is abnormally small.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: *Declined*—Northern Pacific preferred, 1¼ to 19; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅛, to 55; St. Paul, 1⅛, to 54; Atchison, ½, to 15¾; Lake Shore, ½, to 117; Union Pacific, ½, to 19; Erie, ⅛, to 12, and Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 13⅜. *Advanced*—Illinois Central, ¼, to 95¼. Reading sold at 6¾, Canadian Pacific at 74, Wabash preferred at 14, and Kansas and Texas at 10¾. British consols were quoted at 98 1-16 for money and 98 3-16 for account.

## TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The statement of the United States Treasurer showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day is as follows:

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold coin and bullion | $184,364,686 |
| Silver dollars and bullion | 331,468,254 |
| Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890 | 150,121,681 |
| Fractional silver and minor coin | 13,167,128 |
| United States notes | 16,157,487 |
| United States Treasury notes | 4,554,136 |
| Gold certificates | 4,051,980 |
| Silver certificates | 2,356,749 |
| National bank notes | 3,445,590 |
| Deposits with national bank depositories: | |
| General account | 12,210,126 |
| Disbursing officers' balances | 3,884,197 |
| Total | $725,782,014 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold certificates | $85,993,389 |
| Silver certificates | 331,641,504 |
| United States Treasury notes | 149,247,280 |
| Currency certificates | 5,985,000 |
| Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c. | 38,882,056 |

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $87,850, from customs $142,666, and miscellaneous $17,746.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $152,607.

## FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Edison Light and Power Company of San Francisco has declared its regular monthly dividend at the rate of 8 ₽ cent. per annum, payable Aug. 15 at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

## POLICE MUST DO THEIR PART.

### Commissioner Andrews Calls on Them for Aid in Keeping Streets Clean.

Commissioner Andrews of the Street-Cleaning Department sent the following letter to the Police Commissioners yesterday:

"A circular distributed throughout the city a few weeks since, signed by the Mayor, the President of the Board of Police, and the President of the Board of Health and addressed to the occupants of buildings, notified them that any violation of Section 1,936 of the New-York City Consolidation act and of so much of Section 95 of the Sanitary Code as is quoted in the circular would be followed by the arrest and punishment of the offending party.

"With the purpose to aid the officers of your department in the detection of offenders and the enforcement of the law, I have directed that each foreman of a street-cleaning section shall give notice of all violations of law to which attention is called in the circular referred to that may occur in his section to the Captain of the precinct in which the violation of law occurs, and, at the same time, to report the fact of such notification to me.

"Section 1,936 of the Consolidation act applies to 'persons who direct, suffer, or permit any servant, agent, or employe' to violate its provisions. I assume, therefore, that it may be possible to fix the responsibility for such violation upon the owner or lessee of the premises from which, or in front of which, ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, paper, dirt, filth, or rubbish of any kind whatever may be thrown, cast, or deposited, although no person may have been actually detected in the act of throwing, casting, or laying such material upon the street.

"And I believe that in all cases where it may be impossible to make arrests for lack of evidence fixing responsibility for the violation, warnings to the occupants of the premises in front of which the violation occurs, from officers of your department, continually and repeatedly given, will have the effect of decreasing the abuse resulting from such violations, the continuance of which renders it impossible to properly clean the streets or to keep them clean."

Mr. Andrews and Police Commissioner Martin had a talk over the letter before it was sent. Some of the politicians commented upon the letter and said they thought that it might not be very well received by the Police Captains, as it practically established a check system upon them.

The question as to Commissioner Andrews's right to discharge members of the uniformed force in the Street-Cleaning Department without a hearing, is now likely to be tested in the courts. Many of those who were discharged upon the report of the foremen that they were incompetent contend that their discharge was illegal. The same question comes up in the case of Edward Butler, who was appointed as a uniformed sweeper by Commissioner Brennan, and was discharged afterward. Butler has now filed a claim for $299.26 salary from Feb. 27 to Aug. 14, and has given notice of his intention to bring suit if he is not paid. Butler says he was suspended by his foreman Feb. 19, and that he asked Commissioner Brennan to reinstate him. Instead of doing so, he says, Mr. Brennan kept putting him off for five days, and then discharged him for being off duty for five days.

### Big Armor Plate to be Tested.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Another big armor plate will be attacked at the naval ordnance proving ground at Indian Head. The plate comes from the Bethlehem Works and is 17 inches in thickness. It represents 775 tons of armor, intended for the barbettes of the battle ship Oregon.

In the attack which will be made on the plate the twelve-inch gun will be used and three shots will be fired. This test is similar in its conditions to the test of the Indiana plate some weeks ago.

### Merchant Bondy Dies on a Train.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Isaac Bondy, wholesale buyer in New-York for the dry goods house of Silverstein & Bondy, of Duluth, Minn., died on the New-York Central train which reached here at 11:50 this morning.

Mr. Bondy was forty years old, and, in company with his wife and brother-in-law, B. Silverstein, was on his way to Bellevue Hospital, New-York, for treatment. The body was taken to Syracuse, where the father and brother of Mr. Bondy live.

### Real Estate Convention Postponed.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—President William B. Cutter of the National Real Estate Association has issued an order postponing indefinitely the convention of the association which was to begin next Monday at St. Paul.

The reason given is the unsettled condition of the commercial world and the inability of many members to attend a convention at this time. The Board of Control will fix another date in a short time.

### Talk of a Stay Law in Oregon.

SALEM, Oregon, Aug. 15.—Gov. Pennoyer to-day sent a letter to the members of the State Legislature requesting their opinions as to the advisability of calling a special session for the purpose of passing a law to stay the execution of judgments.

### To Investigate Elmira Reformatory.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Oscar F. Craig, President of the State Board of Charities, said to-day that in a few days he would appoint a special committee to conduct an investigation of the State Reformatory at Elmira.

### Bank President Under Arrest.

BALLINGER, Texas, Aug. 15.—W. T. Buchanan, President of the Coke County and Sutton County Banks, that suspended a few days ago, is under arrest, charged with embezzlement.

## MANHATTAN WILL NOT BUILD.

### Rapid-Transit Commission's Proposition Declined—May Be Other Plans.

The Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company declined yesterday to build the elevated railroad extensions proposed by the Rapid-Transit Commission. Announcement to this effect was conveyed to the commission in the afternoon in a note from George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Company, inclosing a resolution of the Directors that in the present condition of business they did not wish to undertake new contracts.

Mr. Gould's note and the resolution of the Directors are as follows:

> At a meeting of our Board of Directors to-day, called to consider your proposition for the extension of the Manhattan Railway Company's lines, the following resolution was passed, which I was instructed to transmit to you:
>
> *Resolved,* That it is the sense of this Board of Directors that, owing to the present disturbed financial condition of the country, it is deemed unwise on their part that they should at this time assume or make any new large contracts or extensions of their lines of road.

This apparently terminates negotiations for improved transit by means of the present elevated system, which were begun early in the year between the Rapid-Transit Commission and the Manhattan Company. Whether the termination is actual will possibly be indicated at to-morrow's meeting of the commission, which will be held at 1:30 o'clock at Mr. Steinway's residence in Gramercy Park.

The commission has given little attention to plans other than those in connection with the Manhattan Company since the failure to sell the underground franchise at the City Hall in December. R. T. Wilson came to the front in the Spring with an underground scheme, which was abandoned because it required municipal aid.

The field was then left clear for the Manhattan. Mr. Gould and other representatives of the company met the commission several times and talked over the terms of a contract. It was easy enough to remove minor differences. At last the way to an arrangement seemed open if the item of compensation to the city could be agreed upon. With this view, after several meetings of the commission, a proposition was sent to the Manhattan Company for extra tracks upon present lines in West Street and out by Washington Heights to Fort George, with ultimate extensions to Spuyten Duyvil Creek and to the city limits, paying to the city for the franchises a percentage upon the receipts, with $125,000 per year as a minimum payment, or a fixed rental of $175,000.

Early in July the Manhattan Directors asked for sixty days in which to consider the proposition. The commission met July 13 and decided to require an answer by Aug. 16. At this meeting, Mr. Starin, who had frequently urged his associates not to place sole reliance upon the Manhattan Company, asked that, while the Manhattan Directors were debating the matter, the engineer of the commission prepare plans for an independent system, so that the commission might not be left in the air if the Manhattan failed to come to terms. This suggestion passed unheeded.

When Mr. Starin heard of yesterday's action of the Manhattan Directors, he smiled as if he had expected it, but declined to say what he would now propose.

"Will you say whether you intend to proceed in the line of your record?" he was asked.

"I usually stand by my record," Mr. Starin replied.

Mr. Steinway was not so non-committal.

"The commission was organized for work," he said. "We cannot afford to be idle now that the Manhattan Company has withdrawn. While it is to be regretted that we have spent so much time in trying to do business with that company, I feel that we were justified in so doing, because the easiest solution of the matter might have been furnished by that means. A new scheme implies the invasion of miles of streets down town.

"Everybody knows that business is depressed and that it is exceedingly difficult to raise capital. Yet bad times cannot last forever, and since several months would be occupied in preparations for work before contracts for actual construction and outlay need to be made. I expected a less favorable reply from the Manhattan Company. Our duty now is to lay out independent lines and offer them to a new company. I hope that by the time we can submit plans capital will be ready to take hold of them."

## BUCHANAN TAKEN TO SING SING.

### His Cell in Condemned Row Will Be Constantly Guarded.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Dr. R. W. Buchanan, the wife murderer, arrived at the railroad station here at 8:24 this morning in charge of Deputy Sheriff Brown. They walked down the tracks of the railroad to the prison, and were soon in Principal Keeper Connaughton's office, where the doctor's pedigree was taken. After he had received a bath and a suit of prison clothes such as the condemned men wear, but without the prison stripes, he was escorted to the barber's, where he had his hair cut and lost his diminutive mustache. When all this was over he looked very boyish.

The man was next taken to his cell in the condemned-cell house, where he was placed in No. 4. He will remain there until the courts make some disposition of the case or he is led out to die. His cell adjoins the corridor which leads to the execution room. His keepers by day are Durenbecker and McLean, and at night Glynn and Maher. His nearest neighbors are Mathew Johnson in No. 5, and Edmund Geoghegan in No. 6. The latter is to be executed some time during the week beginning Monday, Sept. 4.

Buchanan was promised all the reading matter that he wanted. He made no other request.

## SETTLING UP THEIR DEBTS.

### John Cudahy and Others Paying Creditors Practically in Full.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—John Cudahy will pay his debts in full practically. He has turned over a vast amount of real estate situated on the South Side in settlement of the claims of Board of Trade firms. These aggregate $780,000, and the real estate will more than cover the amount, leaving a balance to apply in payment of the outside claims, making up the aggregate of $1,600,000.

Of the eleven failures caused by the recent collapse, all but four firms have made offers of settlement, and the majority have already settled with from 80 to 90 per cent. of their creditors, and by another week it is expected that all the houses will have been heard from.

The combined liabilities of the eleven unfortunates aggregate $4,325,000. N. K. Fairbank, who lost 800,000, will settle in full.

### Bonds Which Do Not Bind.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—The committee appointed by the Legislature last Winter to examine the bond of State Treasurer Biddle has prepared its report to the Governor.

The committee found six bonds, aggregating $900,000 instead of $1,000,000 as required by law.

Three of the bonds were not signed by Mr. Biddle, so that the bonds really amounted to but $450,000. From all the bonds names had been erased after acceptance by the Executive Council, and this invalidated them under the State statutes.

The State is thus left without any security, while the Treasurer has in his care over $1,000,000 in currency and is custodian of $6,000,000 of common school funds.

### Asks to See Her Daughter.

Mrs. Helen Schmidt, the former wife of Albert Schmidt, who recently served a month in Raymond Street Jail for stealing her own daughter, applied to Judge Clement in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday for permission to see her daughter once a week. Judge Clement reserved decision for one week.

## Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

78 shs Oriental Bank.
$50,000 Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Ry. consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
$31,000 Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Ry. consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
$34,000 Sanford & Lake Eustis R. R. 6 p. c. Bonds.
300 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
25 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
30 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
45 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
40 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
50 shs. United States Postal Service Co.
$10,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds 1921.
50 shs. Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis R. R. Co. Pfd.
$4,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds.
171 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
20 shs. National Shoe & Leather Bank.
50 shs. Consolidated Fire Work Co.
$15,000 Atlantic Avenue R. R. Co. 1st consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds 1909.
25 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
25 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
20 shs. Importers & Traders' Bank.

# FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

*CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLLOWING list are arranged in the order of their Association number.*

*BANKS.*

**National City** 52 Wall Street

**Chemical National** 270 Broadway

**GALLATIN NATIONAL.** CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street

**National Bank of Commerce** CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 NASSAU ST.

**MERCANTILE NATIONAL.** Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway

**National Bank of the Republic** Wall Street and Broadway

**Hanover National Bank** CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET

**The Nassau Bank** Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets

**National Park Bank** 214 and 216 Broadway

**Fourth National** 15 Nassau Street

**Central National** 322 Broadway

**Chase National** 15 Nassau Street

**Lincoln National** 34 East 42d Street

**Seaboard National** 18 Broadway

**Eleventh Ward Bank** 147 Avenue D

**Fourteenth Street Bank** 3 East Fourteenth Street

**Hide and Leather National** 88 Gold Street

*TRUST COMPANIES.*

**Continental Trust Company** 18 Wall Street

**KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.** CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street

**Manhattan Trust Co.** 20 Wall Street

**NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO.** The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway

**New-York Security & Trust Co.** 46 Wall Street

**THE STATE TRUST CO.** CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street

## Financial.

**INVESTMENT SECURITIES.**

WE HAVE COMPILED A TABLE SHOWING THE NET YIELD OF ALL ACTIVE BONDS AND DIVIDEND-PAYING STOCKS AT PRESENT PRICES.

THE PAMPHLET ALSO GIVES THE RANGE FOR 1892 AND 1893 FOR THE ABOVE, AND ALSO FOR NON-DIVIDEND-PAYING AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES TO DATE.

The same will be furnished without charge upon application.

**REDMOND, KERR & CO.,**
BANKERS,
(Members New-York Stock Exchange,)
41 AND 43 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

**Ohio and Mississippi and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern**
CONSOLIDATION.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York will continue until further notice to receive deposits under the plan of consolidation of bonds and stock of the two above railroad companies on the terms heretofore advertised.

Further details may be obtained from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 22 William St., New-York, or the Secretary.

Dated New-York, 25th July, 1893.
EDWARD BRUCE, Secretary.
N. Y. Committees of O. & M. and B. & O. S. W. Shareholders.
2 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

**JAMES BOYS & CO.,**
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
50 and 52 Exchange Place,
Rooms 18, 19, 20, and 21,

buy and sell stocks and bonds, grain and provisions, cotton and coffee, for cash or on margin. Private wires. Market letter free on application.

Unlisted securities and trust company stocks a specialty.

Commercial paper, city and country notes dealt in.

**H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STS.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit,
Available for Travelers in All Parts of the World.

**BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,**
15 Wall Street, New York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world. Also Traveling Credits for use in this country, Mexico, and the West Indies.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

## Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
NO. 1 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Monday, Sept. 11, 1893.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 31 at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 12, 1893. GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

EDISON LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.
San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 11, 1893.

The regular monthly dividend at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable on and after Aug. 15, 1893. New-York stockholders of record will be paid at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 59 Cedar St.
J. E. GREEN, Secretary.

## Elections.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for transaction of any other business of the company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Milwaukee at 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1893.

The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, the 5th of September, 1893, and reopened on the 21st of September. JAMES M. M'KINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

## Proposals.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H., July 19, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing such quantities of forage and straw as may be required in the Department of the East during fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, will be received here and at offices of Quartermasters at Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; New-Orleans, La.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Newport Barracks, Ky.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort Barrancas, Fla., and Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., until 12 o'clock noon, Eastern time, on Friday, Aug. 18, 1893, and then opened. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished on application to this office, or to the Quartermasters at posts named above. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for——at——," and be addressed to the Quartermasters at the posts named, or to CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Governors Island, N. Y. Harbor.

# GIANTS FAILED TO SCORE

## BROOKLYN ADMINISTERS ANOTHER COAT OF "WHITEWASH."

### Kennedy Was in First-class Form and Kept the New-Yorks Down to One Hit—Not a New-York Player Reached Second Base Throughout the Contest—Clever Exhibitions of Field Work by Griffin, Lachance, Daly, and Fuller—Brooklyn's New Man, Lachance.

Only twice this season have the New-Yorks failed to score a run in a game. A few weeks ago Stein of the Brooklyns kept the Giants down to a few scattering hits, and did not allow one of the local players to reach the home plate.

Strange to say the Brooklyn club again "whitewashed" the New-Yorks. They met at Eastern Park yesterday, and "Billy" Kennedy, the tall blonde from Bellaire, Ohio, was in the box for Foutz's men, and he handled the ball with such telling effect that only one Giant—Wilson—made a hit, and not a man scored. In fact, not one of the New-York team reached second base in safety, Two men took first on balls, but, like Wilson, they never got any further than the initial bag.

From a baseball standpoint Kennedy's game is the best pitched under the new rules. He had only one hit charged against him, gave but two bases on balls, and did not make a wild pitch or misplay of any kind. German of the New-Yorks also played a great game. He kept the batting down to half a dozen hits and with a little sharp work in centre field the Brooklyns would have scored only a single run. Stafford is a fair player and at times he makes brilliant plays, but as a batter and base runner he is not the superior of Harry Lyons, who was relieved to make room for him, and when it comes to fielding he cannot cover half as much territory as the released player. Lyons, by the way, is putting up a great game for Providence and batting as heavily as any man in the Eastern League.

"I don't understand," said a prominent member of the New-York team last night, "how Ward ever let Lyons go. He is a good free hitter and as regards fielding he is the peer of anybody in the business, McAleer, Griffin, 'Tom' Brown, or any other player noted for gilt-edged fielding. Why, I see balls drop in centre field every day that Lyons would eat, so to speak. It's too bad that we ever let Lyons go."

Both the teams put up a great game in the field, the only error committed being an excusable muff of a foul fly by Doyle, who was playing on third base. "Shorty" Fuller made two brilliant stops; Griffin caught a ball from Tiernan's bat that looked good for a home run; Daly made a pretty stop and throw, and Lachance caught two foul flies against the picket fence in left field.

Lachance's work was favorably commented upon. He looks like big "Sam" Thompson of the Philadelphias, picks out good balls to bat at, is a free hitter, a fast base runner, slides skillfully, covers plenty of ground in the outfield, and apparently is not fearful of taking chances. Judging from his game yesterday he ought to prove a good man for Brooklyn.

The Brooklyns scored their first run in the second inning, when Foutz hit a line ball past Burke for a home run. In the eighth Kennedy led off with a hit, Griffin took first on balls, Corcoran sacrificed, and Lachance hit a short fly to centre, on which he secured two bases, sending both Kennedy and Griffin home. The score:

| NEW-YORK. | R. | 1B. | PO. | A. | E. | BROOKLYN. | R. | 1B. | PO. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stafford, cf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Griffin, cf. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Ward, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Corcoran, ss. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Tiernan, rf. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Lachance, lf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Doyle, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | Foutz, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Connor, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | Burns, rf. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilson, c. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Daly, 2b. | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Burke, lf. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Kinslow, c. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Fuller, ss. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Shindle, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| German, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Kennedy, p. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 1 | 24 | 10 | 1 | Total | 3 | 6 | 27 | 9 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | | —3 |

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 3; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 2; off German, 4. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3; by German, 1. Home run—Foutz. Two-base hits—Lachance, Griffin. Sacrifice hits—Daly, (2,) Kennedy, Corcoran. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Weather favorable. Attendance, 4,500.

### Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | —7 |
| Philadelphia | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —4 |

Base hits—Boston, 12; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Stivetts and Ganzel; Keefe and Clements. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

AT BALTIMORE.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | —7 |
| Washington | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | —14 |

Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Washington, 16. Errors—Baltimore, 4; Washington, 5. Batteries—McMahon, Brown, and Robinson; Esper and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CLEVELAND.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | —4 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —1 |

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Dwyer and Vaughan; Young and Gunson. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CHICAGO.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Louisville | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | —6 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | —11 |

Base hits—Louisville, 12; Chicago, 16. Errors—Louisville, 1; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Rhodes and Grim; Donnelly and Lange. Umpire—Mr. Caruthers.

AT PITTSBURG.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —8 |
| Pittsburg | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | | —10 |

Base hits—St. Louis, 16; Pittsburg, 12. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Gleason and Peitz; Gumbert and Earle. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

### Standing of the Clubs.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. | | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 65 | 29 | .691 | Cincinnati | 43 | 48 | .472 |
| Pittsburg | 58 | 37 | .611 | St. Louis | 41 | 51 | .446 |
| Philadel'a | 55 | 36 | .604 | Baltimore | 40 | 52 | .435 |
| Cleveland | 54 | 36 | .600 | Chicago | 36 | 55 | .409 |
| New-York | 46 | 45 | .505 | Louisville | 32 | 56 | .368 |
| Brooklyn | 45 | 47 | .489 | Wash'g'n | 33 | 59 | .359 |

### Baseball Brevities.

—President Powers of the Eastern League has issued the following bulletin: Contracts approved: With Binghamton—James Duryea, John Ruckel; Buffalo—M. Cross, James Meakin; Providence—C. L. Jones. Reinstated: By Springfield—M. H. Bradley. Released: By Springfield to Buffalo—M. H. Bradley; Wilkesbarre to Brooklyn Club—George Lachance. Services claimed: By Albany—G. B. Stephens, William Hoover; Binghamton—Third Baseman Pinkney, Pitcher Doran of Scranton; Buffalo—D. Duddale, Pitcher Stephens of Chattanooga, F. Ely; Providence—Catcher Connaughton, Pitcher Quarles, James O'Connor; Springfield—Davies, pitcher New-York Club.

—The "Well! Well! Well!" man saw the New-York-Brooklyn game from a roof opposite Eastern Park, but his voice could be plainly heard. "Good eye, Gaff!" he shouted every time the umpire called a strike on a Brooklyn batsman. Mr. "Well! Well! Well!" will have a front seat on the Polo Grounds to-day.

—The Brooklyns are now ahead in the series between the two clubs. Brooklyn has won six games and New-York five.

—This afternoon the New-Yorks and Brooklyns will play their final game of the series on the Polo Grounds.

—Davis did not play yesterday. He went home to attend the funeral of a niece and nephew.

—Mr. F. C. Richter of Philadelphia was at Eastern Park yesterday.

—"Gil" Hatfield may be given a trial by Brooklyn.

For Other Sporting News See Page 6.

## WILL INVESTIGATE THEIR STORIES.

### Inspector Scharf Suspicious of Chinamen Who Came on the Yucatan.

Twenty-one Chinamen, large and small, were on board the steamer Yucatan from Havana, when she reached her pier yesterday. Special Chinese Inspector Scharf and Deputy Collector Gunner spent the afternoon investigating their stories.

Eleven of the Chinamen were homeward bound in bond. Their tickets were over the Canadian Pacific Railway, but also provided for taking them to San Francisco, a fact which Col. Scharf regarded as curious enough to justify him requiring the agent of the railway company to give bonds of $200 for each of them. Until these bonds are provided the men will be held on the steamer.

Kan Fook was the first of the other passengers examined. He is five years old and as chubby an infant as all China holds. The officers asked questions of the interpreter, the interpreter put them to the child's father, and the father, holding the boy on his knee, translated the queries over again for his benefit. Kan prattled merrily in a mixture of Chinese and Spanish, and it was officially decided that if his father was all right the son was also. The father, Choo Sam, who keeps a grocery in Havana, said he had come here to start the boy's education, and would return to Cuba in a month. He and his son were allowed to land.

Chi Yin Yan, merchant, and Lum Yat Sing, who had naturalization papers and said he had been twenty-five years in this country, were told they could go ashore. The other passengers, five students and two actors, were held for further investigation.

### The Need of Public Libraries.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—Director Melvil Dewey of the State University has addressed a communication to the School Commissioners of the State in which he says:

"In the opinion of our best educators there is no more important work before us in New-York than wise action under the new library laws. Of the 11,795 districts in the State a majority are too small and weak to have a successful library. Of these it estimates that 5,000 ought to have at least a traveling library, while perhaps 1,000 of the strongest ought to start a public library on a small scale.

"Every township in the State should have at least one public library. The School Commissioners are the officers who know the territory best and who can help us most. We might send 100 circulars that produce no immediate result than to miss one who is interested."

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1893.

**COFFEE**—The spot market is easier and quiet at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 2,100 bags No. 7 and 1,000 bags No. 8, per Madonnadella Costa, at 15½c for No. 7.... In the option line, sales and exchanges of 14,250 bags Rio were made here, with the market closing barely steady at 5@20 points decline on lower firm offers from Rio. Havre was closed. Hamburg was quiet at ¼ pfennig advance. August deliveries stood at the close at 14.70@14.85c, September at 14.80@14.85c, (selling at 14.85@15.05c for 6,000 bags,) October at 14.80@14.85c, (selling at 14.85@15c for 1,250 bags,) November at 14.70c, (selling at 14.80@15c for 2,250 bags,) December at 14.65@14.70c, (selling at 14.75@14.90c for 2,750 bags,) January at 14.55@14.65c, (selling at 14.65@14.70c for 750 bags,) March at 14.40@14.45c, (selling at 14.40@14.55c for 1,500 bags,) and May at 14.20@14.25c, (selling at 14.20c for 250 bags.) Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 194,304 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 53,824 bags.... Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 3,129 bags.

**COTTON**—Futures were more active and offered freely on account of increased receipts of new cotton, and closed easy at a decline of 10@14 points, with Liverpool 2@3 points down.... Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 139,500 bales.... August deliveries stood here at the close at 7.22@7.24c, (selling at 7.22@7.30c for 600 bales,) September at 7.26@7.27c, (selling at 7.26@7.34c for 7,600 bales,) October at 7.35@7.36c, (selling at 7.35@7.44c for 32,900 bales,) November at 7.44@7.45c, (selling at 7.44@7.53c for 22,100 bales,) December at 7.52@7.53c, (selling at 7.53@7.63c for 24,400 bales,) January at 7.61@7.62c, (selling at 7.61@7.71c for 48,000 bales,) February at 7.68@7.69c, (selling at 7.69@7.80c for 1,700 bales,) and March at 7.76@7.77c, (selling at 7.78@7.85c for 1,500 bales.).... And for prompt delivery, 115 bales sold to spinners at 1-16c decline; middling, 7½@7¾c.... Port receipts to-day, 1,250 bales, against 990 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 6,365 bales, against 4,269 bales last week.

**FLOUR AND MEAL**—The market is very dull and prices are easy, though not quotably lower.... Sales were about 6,200 pkgs, including 1,500 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3@3.30, 300 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.25@$3.50, 600 bbls Winter wheat clears at $2.80@$3, Spring wheat clears at $3, Spring wheat straights at $3.60@$3.65, 2,800 bbls Spring wheat patents at $3.90@$4.15, and fancy up to $4.30; City Mills at $3.80@$3.85 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50, No. 1 at $2.50@$2.75, No. 2 at $2.50, fine at $1.85, rye mixtures at $2.70, 300 bbls supers at $2.25, and 400 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.60@$2.70.... Arrivals since our last, 13,991 bbls and 18,733 sacks, and export clearances hence, 25 bbls and 52,456 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 53,926 bbls and sacks.... And of RYE FLOUR, 250 bbls sold, in lots, at firm prices, bulk poor to choice superfine, at $3@$3.25, and fancy at $3.35.... And of CORNMEAL, 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.75; city coarse yellow cornmeal, in bags, quoted at 92c; fine yellow, $1.05@$1.10.... HOMINY CHOPS quoted at 80c.... FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 75@80c.... COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.25@$1.30 ⅌ 100 lb.... RYE dull; nominal; Western and State quoted at 55c from track and for boatloads.... BARLEY MALT neglected; Canada, country-made, 85c@$1; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@85c; Western, 65@80c.

**WHEAT**—Spot was about ½c lower and in moderate demand for shipment, with the local trade quiet.... Sales, 130,000 bushels, of which 104,000 bushels to shippers, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 red Toledo at 1¼c under September and 69½c, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter at ¾c under September, delivered; 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at ½c over September, delivered; 16,000 bushels do at 70⅝c, free on board, store, and 32,000 bushels ungraded red at 2½c under September, delivered. The trade bought 16,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1¼c under September, delivered; 6,000 bushels ungraded red at 63½@67½c, delivered, and 4,000 bushels No. 2 red at 68¼@68⅜c, elevator.... Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 69¼, store; do, late August, at 69¾c, store; No. 1 hard scarce; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 72c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 70c.... The clearances hence since our last were 304,092 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 320,000 bushels.... The receipts here to-day were 412,125 bushels, and in the interior 512,156 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 639,696 bushels. Options were very dull and rather irregular, with the trading chiefly on local account, and the close showing a decline of ½@1c for the day on local realizing and easier Chicago markets.... Future sales were 2,620,000 bushels, with August closing at 68¾c; 1,025,000 bushels September at 70@70 9-16c, closing at 70c; 70,000 bushels October at 72⅜@72¾c, closing at 72⅜c; 990,000 bushels December at 77@77¾c, closing at 77c; 35,000 bushels May at 83⅛@83⅜c, closing at 83⅛c.

**CORN**—Spot continues very quiet and prices are a trifle easier. Sales, 47,000 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 48¼c, elevator. The trade bought 4,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 47¼@47⅜c, elevator, and 11,000 bushels do at 48¼c delivered.... The receipts for the day were 43,200 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 53,720 bushels, with, in the interior, 299,971 bushels.... The clearances hence were 119,830 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 130,470 bushels.... Options were almost neglected and closed easy at ⅛@⅜c decline.... The sales of options were 210,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels August at 47¼c, closing at 47¼c; 110,000 bushels September at 47⅝@47¾c, closing at 47½c; 70,000 bushels October at 48⅛@48⅜c, closing at 48⅛c; 20,000 bushels December at 47¼@47⅜c, closing at 47¼c.

**OATS**—Spot were in moderate jobbing demand, and closed steady.... Sales, 78,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 40½c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 39½c; No. 2 white clipped at 42c; No. 3 do at 41c; No. 2 mixed at 30⅝@31c for 25,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 30½c; rejected white at 38c; rejected mixed at 30c; No. 2 Chicago at 31¾@32c for 20,000 bushels; track mixed at 30@33c for 5,000 bushels, and track white at 40@45½c for 22,000 bushels.... Options were dull and ⅜@½c lower, but without special feature.... Sales of options, 90,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels August at 30⅝c, closing at 30⅝c; 65,000 bushels September at 30⅞@31⅛c, closing at 30⅞c; 15,000 bushels October at 31½@31⅝c, closing at 31⅝c.... The receipts here to-day were 148,050 bushels; exports, 10,522 bushels.

**HOPS**—The business continues very dull, mainly through the unsettled financial situation, but holders refuse to lower prices.... Choice State quoted at 22c and the best Pacific coast at 21@22c.

**METALS**—Tin barely steady; spot quoted at 18.20c bid.... Copper weak at 9.65c.... Lead quiet at 3.32½c.... Spelter steady at 3.75c.

**OIL**—For cottonseed oil the market continues at a standstill. There is no business doing, and values are nominal. Prime crude was quoted at 35c; choice do at 37c, and prime yellow at 43c. There was a fair demand for lard oil, and the market was steady at 65@68c. Other oils were quiet.

**PROVISIONS**—The market for hog products at the West was irregular. The near-by deliveries were higher on the light receipts and higher prices for hogs, but the distant months were freely offered and lower. Pork closed 27½ points higher for September, but 15 points lower for January. Lard was up 7½@12½ points for September and October, but down 5 points for January. Short ribs were higher by 20 points for September and October.... PORK firm; unchanged; sales, 100 bbls; quoted at $14.50@$15 for mess, $17@$19 for short clear, and $17.50@$18 for family mess. At Chicago, September closed at $12.90 and January at $12.10. Short ribs for September delivery opened at a decline of 7½ points, but later the market rallied and the close was firm and 20 points higher for the day at $7.67½ for September and $7.62½ for October.... DRESSED HOGS were without change, though Western markets were 10@20c higher; quoted at 8c for 160 lb average, 7¼@7⅜c for 200 lb, 7⅝c for 180 lb, 8⅛c for 140 lb, 8⅛c for 120 lb, and 8¼c for pigs; interior deliveries, 40,000 head.... CUTMEATS were without change and steady at 11½c for pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 10½@11½c for pickled hams, and 6¾c for pickled shoulders.... BEEF was quiet and unchanged; extra India mess, in tierces, at $14.50@$17.... BEEF HAMS were quiet, but steady, with, at the West, $17 quoted, while here $18 was quoted.... LARD—Western steam opened unchanged, but later rallied and advanced, in sympathy with the improvement West; cash was firmer, but dull, closing at $9 bid; offered at $9.05; no sales; options, no sales; August closed at $9 nominal, September, at $9 and October at $8.70. City steam was fairly active and firm at $8.25; sales, 275 tcs; refined was moderately active at an advance of 15 points, at $9.75 for the Continent and $10 for South America; compound unchanged at $7.75.... TALLOW—Supplies are quite limited and the market is firmer, closing nominally at 4⅞c for prime city.... STEARINE—Lard stearine was dull and quoted nominally unchanged at 11@11¼c. Oleo-stearine was without change and steady at 9c.... BUTTER—The market shows a further advance to-day, as based on the light receipts and the improved conditions at the West, but the inquiry runs slow, except for very fancy grades. Western extra creamery, 24c; do, poor to prime, 17@22½c; State creamery at 23½@24c for extra tubs and 23@23½c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, new, 22½@23c; do, poor to prime, 19@22c; imitation creamery, 15@19c; Western dairy, 14@18c; Western factory, 14@18c.... CHEESE—There was a little better inquiry from shippers, and values were advanced a trifle, with the market closing firm. Full-cream State is within the range of 8⅜@9⅛c for large white, 9¼c for colored, and 8@9¼c for small size; part skims at 1½@6c; full skims at ½@1c.... EGGS—There is a very firm feeling over fancy goods, but the inquiry is only moderate, while receipts continue light.... State and Pennsylvania, 17@17½c; Western, best, 16@17c; Western seconds, ⅌ case, $2.50@$3.50.

**RICE**—The market does not show any radical change and the demand continues good.... Domestic, poor to choice, 2⅛@5½c; Patna, 4½@4⅝c; Japan, 4@4¼c.

**SUGAR**—Values continue on the same basis, but there is absence of demand and the situation is nominal.... Quotations: Muscovado, 89° test, at 3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3¾c.... Refined are firm and fairly active.... Cut loaf and crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5½c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c.

**FREIGHTS**—The offerings of grain by the transatlantic lines continue light, and, with an accumulation of room, freights are weak, though no reduction in rates was made. Charter rates for full grain cargoes, while unchanged, are barely steady. The same is true of general-cargo steamers. Nothing doing in petroleum freights for Europe, and they are only sustained on the previous basis by the scarcity of spot ships. General cargo, lumber, and all other freights are quiet and unchanged. Berth engagements hence: To Liverpool, 16,000 bushels grain at 3¾d, 1,000 bales cotton at ⅛d, and 5,000 bxs cheese at 35s; to Antwerp, 8,000 bushels grain at 3¾d. Charters: A British steamer, 17,000 quarters grain from Baltimore to Cork for orders, at 3s 1½d, option of Antwerp, Rotterdam, St. Nazaire or Dunkirk, at 2s 10½d, September; a British steamer, 1,397 tons, with general cargo from Newport News to Leith, at 15s 6d; a British steamer, 1,821 tons, with general cargo, hence to Antwerp, Rotterdam, or Amsterdam, berthed; a British steamer, with general cargo, hence to South Africa, private terms; a ship, 55,000 cases petroleum, hence to Shanghai at 23c; a ship, 2,024 tons, with general cargo, hence to San Francisco, at $6.75; an Italian bark, 567 tons, with Kentucky tobacco, hence to Naples, at 21s 6d; a Norwegian bark, (to arrive,) 1,164 tons, with lumber, from Pensacola to Rio de Janeiro, at $14; a schooner, 230 tons, with general cargo, hence to Nuevitas, at $1,200, Spanish gold and port charges; a schooner, 191 tons, with lumber from King's Ferry to St. Kitt's, at $9.25; a British schooner, 148 tons, with oil hence to Halifax, at 30c per bbl; a British schooner, 218 tons, with oil, hence to Charlottetown, P. E. I., at 30c per bbl; a schooner, 599 tons, from Appalachicola to New-York with lumber, at $6.50; a schooner, 511 tons, with lumber, from Charleston to New-York, at $4.75; a schooner, 295 tons, with lumber, from Brunswick to New-York or Providence, at $5; a bark, with coal, from Baltimore to Demerara, at $2.25; a number of schooners with coal from local points to ports beyond Cape Cod, at $1 to Halifax; 75c to St. John, N. B.; 60c to Eastport and Fall River.

### COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—Cotton weak; good middling, 7⅛c; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net receipts, 457 bales, including 2 bales new crop; gross, 460 bales; exports, to the Continent, 434 bales; coastwise, 1,297 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 48,258 bales; total number of bales of new cotton received to date, 545 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 15.—Cotton steady; middling, 7c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 372 bales, including 120 bales new crop; sales, 50 bales; stock, 7,956 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 15.—Cotton dull; middling 7⅛c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6½c; net and gross receipts, 49 bales, all new crop; sales, none; stock, 17,025 bales.

## CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

### Increased Discount on New-York Drafts Affects the Grain Prices.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The premium on currency increasing the discount on New-York drafts here to-day was chiefly what knocked ⅝c off the price of wheat. Corn suffered also to the extent of ⅜c. There was a decided scarcity of offerings of provisions. Compared with last night pork is up 27½c, lard 17½c, and ribs 20c.

Wheat at the opening was about ¼@½c lower than yesterday's closing figures, and after some slight fluctuations prices further declined ¼c, then became strong and were advanced ⅛c again, then eased off and the closing was easy, ¼@⅜c from the bottom.

It was surmised that some of the large speculative operators were creating a little manipulation of the market in a speculative way. A day or two ago they bought at the lower figures, and the market advanced sharply, and at the higher prices it was claimed they sold, and are now awaiting a turn to buy in again.

The financial situation is still having an effect upon the market. The recent strength in exchange helped to advance the price of wheat, while to-day exchange was again reported easier, and at 15 discount, and this worked against the interests of holders. Cables generally lower, reflecting the course of the American markets yesterday. The early weakness in railroad stocks in New-York was a weakening feature. There was good buying at the decline, which held the market rather steady. The receipts continue light; even in the Northwest the movements seem to be letting up. Local receipts, only 119 cars, and the estimate for to-morrow was only 45 cars.

In corn, cloudy weather made buyers a little backward. The weaker feeling in wheat also had some effect in a general way. The market opened at ¼@⅜c decline, and later receded ⅛@⅝c, but rallied ¼@⅜c, and closed comparatively steady.

Price changes in oats were confined to ¼c, and the close was at a reduction of ⅛@¼c. Trade was light.

The packers' anticipation of a falling off in receipts of hogs was borne out by to-day's report of only 7,500 head having been received at the yards. The hog market was consequently strong, and as a further consequence the price of hog products was advanced. Lard for September brought a premium of from 22½@25c over the October delivery, suggesting that more is sold for the earlier month than is warranted by the limited stocks and causing apprehension of some sort of a squeeze. Final quotations were not far from the top.

The demand for vessel room was moderate, and rates steady at 1¼c for wheat and 1c for corn to Buffalo and 2¾c for wheat and 2½c for corn to Kingston.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 47 cars; corn, 225 cars; oats, 125 cars; hogs, 15,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

| Articles. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2— | | | | |
| Aug. | 62 | 62⅞ | 61⅜ | 61¾ |
| Sept. | 63 | 63⅝ | 62⅛ | 62¾ |
| Dec. | 70⅛@70⅜ | 71 | 70 | 70⅜ |
| Corn, No. 2— | | | | |
| Aug. | 39⅝ | 39⅝@39¾ | 39⅛@39¼ | 39½ |
| Oct. | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | 40 | 40⅜ |
| May | 41¾ | 41⅞ | 41¼ | 41½ |
| Oats, No. 2— | | | | |
| Aug. | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| Sept. | 25⅛ | 25¼ | 25 | 25⅛ |
| May | 30⅞ | 31 | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| Mess pork, ⅌ bbl— | | | | |
| Aug. | $12.50 | $12.77½ | $12.50 | $12.77½ |
| Sept. | 12.62½ | 13.00 | 12.62½ | 12.90 |
| Oct. | 12.95 | 13.00 | 12.95 | 13.00 |
| Lard, ⅌ 100 lb— | | | | |
| Aug. | .... | .... | .... | 8.47½ |
| Sept. | 8.30 | 8.50 | 8.30 | 8.47½ |
| Oct. | 8.12½ | 8.25 | 8.10 | 8.22½ |
| Short ribs, ⅌ 100 lb— | | | | |
| Aug. | .... | .... | .... | 7.70 |
| Sept. | 7.40 | 7.75 | 7.40 | 7.70 |
| Oct. | 7.40 | 7.67½ | 7.40 | 7.67½ |

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; buyers and sellers apart. No. 2 Spring wheat, 61¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, free on board, 60c; No. 2 red, 61¾c; No. 3 corn, 38½c; No. 2 corn, 39½c; No. 2 oats, 24¾c; No. 2 rye, 47c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02½; prime timothy seed, $3.25; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $12.87½@$13.12½; lard, ⅌ 100 lb, $8.47½@$8.57½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.70@$7.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7@$7.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7@$7.25; whisky, distillers' finished goods, $1.12; sugar, cut loaf, unchanged; oats, No. 2 white, free on board, 29@30¼c; No. 3 do, do, 28¼@29c; barley, No. 3, free on board, 35@40c; No. 4, no sales.

| Articles. | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 14,800 | 3,000 |
| Wheat, bushels | 71,000 | 13,000 |
| Corn, bushels | 194,000 | 19,000 |
| Oats, bushels | 350,000 | 107,000 |
| Rye, bushels | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| Barley, bushels | 14,000 | 2,000 |

### STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—Spring wheat quiet, limits steady. Sales, 12,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spot, 66c; 5,500 bushels No. 1 Northern, cost, insurance and freight, 64⅝c; 15,000 bushels do, at 64⅛c; 5,000 bushels do, 64¼c; closing No. 1 hard, spot, 70c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 67¾c; No. 1 Northern, spot, 66c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 64c; No. 2 Northern, spot, 64c; Winter wheat scarce, higher; No. 2 red, 66@66½c; No. 3 extra red, 64c; No. 3 red, old, 61c; No. 1 white, 68c; Wisconsin sample, white, 66c asked. Corn unsettled, demand only for car loads; No. 2 yellow, 46½c; No. 3 yellow, 45½@46c; No. 2 corn, 45¼c; No. 3 corn, 44½@45c; No. 4 corn, 44¼c in store. Oats opened weak, with sales of No. 2 white at 32½@32¾c; later declined to 32c and all taken at that price; No. 2 mixed, dull at 29c closing No. 2 white, 32¾@33c. Rye—No. 2, held at 52c bid, 54c asked. Flour firm, best Spring, $4@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.25@$3.35. Rye flour, $3@$3.15. Millfeed steady, unchanged. Canal freights; wheat was shipped at 4¾@4⅞c; boats are paid 5c; corn, 4½c; seed, 4⅞c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 48,000 bbls; wheat, 578,000 bushels; corn, 84,000 bushels; oats, 28,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 189,000 bushels; corn, 16,600 bushels. Rail—Flour, 37,000 bbls; wheat, 292,000 bushels; corn, 110,000 bushels; oats, 50,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Flour steady; unchanged. Wheat heavy, tame, except for a brief rally, closing finally ⅜c below yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 59⅝c; August, 59⅛c; September, 60⅜@60½c; December, 68⅝c. Corn weaker on crop conditions, closing ¼@⅝c lower; No. 2 mixed, cash and August, 34c; September, 35¼c; December, 34c; year, 33⅜c. Oats lower; No. 2, cash, 23½c; August, 23⅝c; September, 23¾c. Rye, No. 2, 52c asked, 46c bid. Barley—No trading. Bran firm; east track, 57c. Flaxseed firm; 92c. Hay steady; unchanged. Butter and eggs firm; unchanged. Lead quiet; steady; 3.07½c. Spelter dull; weak; 3.60c asked. Cornmeal, whisky, bagging, and cotton ties unchanged. Provisions firmer; better. Pork—New current make, $13.50. Lard, $8.25. Dry Salt Meats—Loose shoulders, $6.87½; longs and ribs, $7.80; shorts, $8.25; boxed, 15c more. Bacon—Packed shoulders, $8.75; longs and ribs, $9.12½; shorts, $9.50. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13@14c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 128,000 bushels; corn, 97,000 bushels; oats, 35,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls; wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn, 53,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels.

PEORIA, Aug. 15.—Corn active, strong; No. 2, 38½c; No. 3, 37½c; No. 4, 36½c. Oats steady, lower; No. 2 white, 26½@26¾c; No. 3 white, 26½c. Rye nominal. Whiskey, firm; wines, $1.12; spirits, $1 14. Receipts—Wheat, 2,400 bushels; corn, 21,950 bushels; oats, 90,200 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,800 bushels; corn, 650 bushels; oats, 51,700 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—Flour steady. Wheat scarce; higher; No. 2 red, 58c; receipts, 8,500 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed, 44c. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed, 26¼c. Rye steady; No. 2, 49½c. Pork quiet; firm; $14.15. Lard strong; $8.12½. Bulkmeats firm; $9@$9½. Bacon dull; $10. Whisky steady; sales, 278 bbls, $1.12. Butter stronger. Eggs dull. Cheese firm.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.—National Transit certificates opened at 57¼; closed at 57¾; highest, 57¾; lowest, 57.

### NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine steady but dull at 25½@26c. Resins quiet and easy at 90@95c for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 15.—Resin steady; strained 75c; good strained, 80c. Spirits of turpentine steady at 22¾c. Tar firm at $1.25. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.50.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 15.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 23c. Resin firm; E, 90c; D, 85c.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 15.—Turpentine steady at 23c, good strained.

## LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1893.

Receipts for this day:

| | Beeves. | Cows. | Veals and Calves. | Sheep and Lambs. | Hogs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jersey City | .... | .... | 45 | 2,433 | 887 |
| Sixtieth Street | 639 | 5 | 241 | 475 | .... |
| Fortieth Street | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,956 |
| Hoboken | .... | .... | .... | 433 | .... |
| Total | 639 | 5 | 286 | 3,341 | 2,843 |

**BEEVES**—Receipts were 35 cars, all at Sixtieth Street, and all consigned to slaughterers. No change in cable advices. Shipments to-morrow will be: Eastmans Company, 1,640 quarters in the Paris and 960 do in the Majestic; D. H. Sherman, 504 quarters in the Paris. No trading; feeling firm.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS**—Receipts were 14 cars: 10 cars at Jersey City and 2 cars at Sixtieth Street for the market; 2 cars at Hoboken, consigned to slaughterers. Market dull for sheep; good lambs active and a little firmer, while common stock was dull. Sheep sold at $3@$4.25 ⅌ cwt, bucks at $3.25, lambs at $4.25@$5.70 for common to choice. *SALES.*—D. M'PHERSON & CO.—244 Virginia lambs, 67 lb average, at $5.50 ⅌ 100 lb; 238 do, 62 lb, at $5; 257 do, 58 lb, at $4.40; 33 West Virginia do, 57 lb, at $4.50; 252 do, 54 lb, at $4.37½; 155 Kentucky do, 66 lb, at $4.87½; 195 do, 59 lb, at $4.62½; 267 do, 57 lb, at $4.25; 37 Ohio do, 65 lb, at $5.50; 19 do, 59 lb, at $5.25; 13 Ohio sheep, 89 lb, at $4.25; 161 do, 87 lb, at $4; 34 Kentucky do, 106 lb, at $3.75; 64 do, 88 lb, at $3.37½; 163 Virginia do, 77 lb, at $3.50; 9 do, 100 lb, at $3; 4 do, 92 lb, at $3. S. JUDD & CO.—173 Ohio sheep, 85 lb, at $4.25; 56 Ohio lambs, 64 lb, at $5; 28 Pennsylvania do, 64 lb, at $5; 220 Kentucky do, 57 lb, at $4.62½; 15 Kentucky sheep, 102 lb, at $3; 11 do, 82 lb, at $3. NEWTON & GILLETT—173 Kentucky lambs, 59 lb, at $4.40; 188 State do, 58 lb, at $4.25; 13 State sheep, 91 lb, at $3.50; 208 Ohio do, 75 lb, at $3.25. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—245 Kentucky lambs, 66 lb, at $5.70; 8 Kentucky sheep, 100 lb, at $3.75; 5 bucks, 134 lb, at $3.25. G. DILLENBACK—102 Kentucky sheep, 91 lb, at $3.50; 138 Kentucky lambs, 56 lb, at $4.

**VEALS AND CALVES**—Receipts light and very little trading; market about steady for all kinds. Veals sold at $5@$8 ⅌ 100 lb; fed calves at 3½c; buttermilk do at 2¾c. *SALES.*—HUME & MULLEN—3 veals, 138 lb average, at $6.50 ⅌ 100 lb; 28 buttermilk calves, 170 lb, at $2.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—5 veals, 154 lb, at $6.50. S. JUDD & CO.—40 veals, 144 lb, at $6.50; 5 fed calves, 158 lb, at $3.50.

**HOGS**—The arrivals were 22 cars: 6 cars at Jersey City and 16 cars at Fortieth Street. About a car for sale. Market weak at $5.50@$6.60 ⅌ cwt. *SALES.*—S. JUDD & CO.—55 State hogs, 176 lb average, at $6.50; 2 roughs, 325 lb, at $5.10. A. W. LAMB—44 State hogs, 240 lb, at $6.25; 38 do, 210 lb, at $6.25; 5 roughs, 310 lb, at $5.25; 1 stag, 310 lb, at $4.25.

**DRESSED MEATS**—Dressed beef steady, with city-dressed native sides at 6½@8c ⅌ lb; Chicago dressed at 6½@8c; Texas sides at 5@6c; dressed mutton steady at 6@9c; dressed lambs unchanged at 7@10c; dressed calves active and ½c higher; country-dressed veals at 7@9½c; city dressed at 8@10c; few choice at 10½c; dressed grassers and buttermilks at 4@5½c; little calves at 5@6c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts the last twenty-four hours, 420 head; total for week thus far, 7,520 head; for same time last week, 10,800 head; consigned through, 809 head; to New-York, 600 head; on sale, 680 head, including those held over; market opened strong to a shade firmer; closed strong; good steers, $4.90@$5.00; mediums, $4.30@$4.35; light grades steady. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 2,700 head; total for week thus far, 24,750 head; for same time last week, 15,450 head; consigned through, 1,650 head; to New-York, 1,200 head; on sale, 1,050 head; market opened fully 40@50c higher for light grades; heavy and mediums dull and slow at unchanged values; closed dull for heavy; strong for light grades; all sold; Yorkers and light $6.25@$6.30; mediums and heavy, $5.60@$5.75; light mediums, $5.80@$5.90. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 2,000 head; total for week thus far, 13,800 head; for same time last week, 15,600 head; consigned through, 1,200 head; to New-York, 1,600 head; on sale, 5,600 head, including held-over stock; market opened dull and lower; closed dull; good lambs, $5.00@$5.25; fair $4.25@$4.75; no good sheep here; fair, $3.25@$4.00; culls, $2.00@$2.75.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 220 head; shipments, 740 head; market steady at yesterday's prices; no cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 900 head; market low; best lightweights, $6@$10; mediumweights, $5.90@$6; extreme heavyweights, $5.40@$5.70; roughs, $4@$5; 5 cars hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 3,200 head; market demoralized; 20 loads on sale; prices the lowest of the season.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market active on all kinds; prices strong on natives and 10c higher on Texans; fair to good native steers, $3.75@$4.85; fair to pretty good Texas steers, $2.30@$3; cows, $2@$2.40. Hogs—Receipts, 3,100 head; shipments, 300 head; market 20c higher; butchers' selections, $5.75; light, $5.50@$5.70; mixed, $5@$5.60; light, $4.90@$5.40. Sheep—Receipts, 2,100 head; shipments none; market slow; unchanged.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market higher; prime, $4.80@$5; good to choice, $4.75; medium, $3.60@$4.20; Westerns, $2.50@$4.10; Texans, $2@$3.40; cows, $1.25@$3.15.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,500 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market higher; common rough, $4.25@$4.75; mixed and packers, $4.90@$5.25; prime heavy, $5.30@$5.45; butchers', $5.50@$5.75; light, $5.30@$6.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 13,000 head; shipments, 1,200 head; market lower; natives, $3@$4; Westerns, $2.75@$3.12½; fancy Western wethers, $3.25@$3.50; lambs, $3@$5.50.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

*(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)*

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 19 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office, as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 4:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris";) at 6:30 A. M. for IRELAND, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic";) at 7 A. M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Rhynland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Rhynland";) at 11 A. M. for FORTUNE ISLAND, HAITI, (except Jeremie,) and SAVANILLA, &c., per steamship Alvo; at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for VENEZUELA and CURACAO, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for Colombia via Curacoa must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 12 M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Scheidam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Scheidam";) at 1 P. M. for CUBA, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at *3 P. M. for PUERTO CORTEZ, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at 3 P. M. for JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA, per steamship Tudor Prince; at 8:30 P. M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per steamer from Halifax.

THURSDAY.—At 4 A. M. for GREYTOWN, per steamship Miranda, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, Puerto Cortez, and Truxillo must be directed "per Miranda";) at 7 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Normannia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for BERMUDA, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for NASSAU, N. P., and SANTIAGO, CUBA, per steamship Valencia; at *3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship Professor Morse, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, and JEREMIE, per steamship Alvena; (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alvena";) at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Agnes, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 6:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre; at 7 A. M. (supplementary 9 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Aurania";) at 8 A. M. (supplementary 10 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Arizona, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Arizona";) at 9 A. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 9 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for WINDWARD ISLANDS, per steamship Muriel, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Muriel";) at 11 A. M. for CAMPEACHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 A. M. for HAITI, CUMANA, and CARUPANO, per steamship F. Hendrik, (letters for other Venezuela Ports and for Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per F. Hendrik";) at *3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship S. Oteri, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for GUATEMALA, per steamship Espana, from New-Orleans.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Lucania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia via Vancouver (specially addressed only) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Trans-Pacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Extra Supplementary Transatlantic Mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of Supplementary Mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1893.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK. SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON.
Paris, Aug. 16, 8 A. M. | New-York, Aug. 30, 7 A. M.
Chester, Aug. 26, 4 P. M. | Paris, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL TO THE NETHERLANDS.
From pier foot of 5th St., Hoboken.
S. S. P. CALAND, Thursday, Aug. 17, 9:30 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM, Saturday, Aug. 19, 11:00 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at lowest rates. Apply for guide and terms to General Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA NORMANDIE, Rupé....Sat., Aug. 19, 10 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Frangeul....Sat., Aug. 26, 4 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf....Sat., Sept. 2, 9 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
New-York to Seattle, Tacoma, &c.—First class, $43.00; second class, $37.00.
New-York to San Francisco—First class, $45.00; second class, $39.00.
New-York to St. Paul via Montreal—First class, $25.00; second class, $24.00.
E. V. SKINNER, 353 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. City of Birmingham. Thursday, Aug. 17, 3 P. M.
S. S. Tallahassee....Saturday, Aug. 19, 3 P. M.
S. S. Nacoochee....Tuesday, Aug. 22, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt, S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt, Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE....Tuesday, Aug. 15
ALGONQUIN....Friday, Aug. 18
SEMINOLE....Tuesday, Aug. 22
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT. SO. FRT. & PASS'R LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt, 379 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., —Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 22, 5 A. M. | Aller, Tues., Sept. 5, 6 A. M.
Ems, Sat., Aug. 26, 9 A. M. | Saale, Sat., Sept. 9, 9 A. M.
Havel, Tu., Aug. 29, 9 A. M. | Spree, Tues., Sept. 12, noon
Trave, Wed., Aug. 30, 9 A. M. | Kaiser, Sat., Sept. 16, noon
Elbe, Sat., Sept. 2, 10 P. M. | Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.
Fulda, Aug. 19 | Werra, Oct. 4 | Kaiser, Nov. 25
Werra, Sept. 9 | Kaiser, Oct. 21 | Fulda, Dec. 9
Kaiser, Sept. 16 | Fulda, Nov. 4 | Werra, Dec. 30
Fulda, Sept. 23 | Werra, Nov. 18 | Kaiser, Jan. 6
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.
Normannia, Au. 17, 10 A. M. | A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
F. Bismarck, Aug. 24, 3 P. M. | Normannia, S. 14, 8:30 A. M.
Columbia, Aug. 31, 9 A. M. | F. Bismarck, Sep. 21, 2 P. M.
First cabin, $90 upward; second cabin, $60.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Aurania, Aug. 19, 10½ A. M. | Lucania, Sept. 16, 9 A. M.
Etruria, Aug. 26, 4 A. M. | Aurania, Sept. 19, noon.
Campania, Sept. 2, 10 A. M. | Etruria, Sept. 23, 4 A. M.
Umbria, Sept. 9, 4 A. M. | Campania, Sep. 30, 8½ A. M.
EXTRA STEAMER, Gallia, Sept. 5, 1 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Majestic, Aug. 16, 10 A. M. | *Majestic, Sept. 13, 8 A. M.
Britannic, Aug. 23, 2 P. M. | Britannic, Sept. 20, 1½ P. M.
*Teutonic, Au. 30, 8:30 A. M. | *Teutonic, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M.
Germanic, Sept. 6, 2½ P. M. | Germanic, Oct. 4, noon.
From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Sept. 9, 4 P. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.
Furnessia, Aug. 19, 11 A. M. | Anchoria, Sept. 2, 10 A. M.
Ethiopia, Aug. 26, 4 P. M. | Circassia, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ARIZONA....Saturday, Aug. 19, 11:30 A. M.
ALASKA....Saturday, Sept. 2, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA....Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.,
Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS. NEW-YORK—LONDON.
Steamers leave Pier 57, foot West 27th St., N. R.
MASSACHUSETTS....AUG. 19
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING COMPANY, General Agents.
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Maine Steamship Company
The only direct line to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me., connecting at Portland with all railroad and steamship lines for Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, Poland Springs, White Mountains, and all Eastern Summer resorts. Steamers sail every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. from Pier 38 East River, foot of Market St., New-York. For information apply to HORATIO HALL, Agent, at the pier.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

FALL RIVER LINE
For BOSTON, NEWPORT, Providence, Cottage City, Nantucket, Cape Cod, White Mountains, Bar Harbor, and all Eastern points.
DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE. Steamers Puritan, Pilgrim, Plymouth, and Providence in commission together. Leave New-York from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 5:30 P. M.
Connecting Annex boat leaves Brooklyn week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M., Jersey City 4:00 P. M. A splendid orchestra on each steamer. Folder giving details of service mailed free on application.
New Summer book, "Quaint Cape Cod," sent for 3c. postage; "Fall River Line Tours," 2c. Address Post Office Box 452, New-York.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, ALL POINTS EAST, AND THE WHITE MTS.
Steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts leave Pier 29 (old No.) N. R., foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday; connecting trains leave wharf 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:10 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M. (Sunday train to Worcester from Union Station at 8:30 A. M. only.) Through Parlor Cars to White Mountains leave wharf except Sunday 7:15 A. M., due Fabyans 4:30 P. M.
AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

STONINGTON LINE.
INSIDE ROUTE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, AND ALL EASTERN POINTS.
Only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER AND WATCH HILL. New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, including Sunday.

NORWICH LINE
FOR
BOSTON, WORCESTER,
NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, WATCH HILL, BLOCK ISLAND,
AND ALL POINTS EAST.
Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London, at 5:35 A. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the flier, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays 10:30 A. M. and 12 mid.) at 3:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. These magnificent steamers are equipped with electric lights and call bells and furnished luxuriously throughout. Through tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court St., Brooklyn.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMited, new management, improved cuisine, for Orient Point, Orient, Manhanset House, Greenport, Shelter Island Heights, Southold, and Sag Harbor. Leaves Pier 23 East River, foot of Beekman St., New-York, daily at 6 P. M., except Sundays. Saturdays, on and after July 1, will leave New-York at 2 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT.—Two boats daily, except Sunday, Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and from East 31st St. 3:15 P. M. Saturday afternoon boat leaves half an hour earlier. Sundays, 5 P. M. from Pier 35, 5:15 P. M. from 31st St.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and sister boat CITY OF SPRINGFIELD leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

SOUTH NORWALK.—Steamer City of Albany, Beekman St., 2:35 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:00 P. M.; East 31st St., 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:20 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St., " 9:00 "
for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS:
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat.
RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster & Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.
CATSKILL, with special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R. and Otis Elevating Railway.
ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, and with special trains to and from Saratoga.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALBANY BOATS.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with express trains to Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Richfield Springs, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and Cooperstown. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga and Lake George.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:45;
Do. West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2.
For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Catskill Mountain and Cairo R. R. and the new Otis Elevating Railway to the summit. Directory of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses mailed free at pier or by W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M., connecting with Delaware and Hudson and Fitchburg trains. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

SAUGERTIES LINE STEAMERS FROM foot West 11th St., N. R., for Saugerties and intermediate landings, at 6 P. M. every week day. From July 2 to Sept. 2, inclusive, 1 P. M. Saturdays.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Boston & Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.
In Effect July 2, 1893.
9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrive Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg, Parlor Car.
12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.
2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.
7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning,) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)
5:00 P. M.—SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans, and 12:15 night, with Sleeper to Memphis.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.
3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.
ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8:00, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.
4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express daily, Sleepers to Augusta, Memphis, and New-Orleans. Dining Car.
5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8:00 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8:00 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Cars and Day Coaches.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:50, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays. Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Limited,) 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 7:45, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. | J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect June 25, 1893.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50 to Red Bank, 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only.) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.,
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)
Excursion Tickets to World's Fair good for Ten Days, $17.00; also, Round Trip Tickets good until Nov. 15, $28.00.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge and Catskill Mountains, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction. Sleeping car New-York to Bloomville Sundays only. Can be occupied 9 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.
10:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.
A 11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New-Paltz.
B 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
C 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor cars attached Saturdays to Bloomville and Caldwell, Lake George.
C 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
A, B, C. Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A, 10:00; B, 11:00 A. M.; C, 3:00 P. M. Jersey City, P. R. R. Station: A, 10:40; B, 11:20 A. M.; C, 3:28 P. M.
HAVERSTRAW LOCALS, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M.
NEWBURG LOCALS, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.
Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.
C. E. LAMBERT,
General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
8:45 A. M.—Southern Tier Express for Binghamton, Elmira, Hornellsville, and Salamanca. Parlor car daily except Sunday to Monticello.
10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo, Rochester, and Chicago.
8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.
Summer Schedule, in effect June 25, 1893.
FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, SPRING LAKE, AND POINT PLEASANT.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St. at 4:30, (5:50 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, *11:30, A. M., (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Trains leave station foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, (*3:40, except Red Bank,) 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
*Denotes express trains.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
RUFUS BLODGETT,
Supt. New-York and Long Branch R. R. Co.
J. R. WOOD,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R. Co.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS
All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:
EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:33 A. M.—Except Sundays. For the Saranacs, Loon Lake, and Montreal. Wagner Service.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Chicago, except Sunday for Richfield Springs. Wagner Service.
SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE SPECIAL.
9:20 A. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskills, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 2:30 P. M. next day. Wagner Service. Dining Car.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.
SATURDAY SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:45 P. M.—Saturday only. Connects at Catskill for principal points in the mountains.
EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.
ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskill Mountains. Drawing-Room Cars.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 4:25, Montreal 6:45 A. M.
ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Malone, and Montreal.
BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND 1,000 ISLANDS SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Clayton 5:45, Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.
PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.
Two through trains, with Drawing-Room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.
Fast Berkshire Express, Fridays and Saturdays only, at 2:28 P. M.; arrives Pittsfield 6:15 P. M.
For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 8:33, 9:10, 9:20 A. M., 1:45, 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. | GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.
Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.
SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, TUESDAY, AUG. 22, MONDAY, AUG. 28, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, AND WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, AT $17.00.
Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:
9:45 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.
7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.
8:45 A. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, and Liberty.
9:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls.
1:45 P. M. (Saturdays only) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Livingston Manor.
3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibuled Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.
4:30 P. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Summitville, Ellenville, and all intermediate points.
7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A.,
56 Beaver St., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.
SHORTEST LINE, VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.
9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

| Leave. | By way of | Due. |
|---|---|---|
| 9:02 A.M. | Springfield and Worcester | 3:30 P.M. |
| 10:00 A.M. | **New-London & Providence | 3:00 P.M. |
| 10:03 A.M. | New-London and Providence | 4:30 P.M. |
| 11:00 A.M. | Springfield and Worcester | 5:30 P.M. |
| 12:00 M. | ‡Springfield and Worcester | 5:40 P.M. |
| 12:03 P.M. | Hartford and N. Y. and N.E. | 6:30 P.M. |
| 1:00 P.M. | New-London and Providence | 7:30 P.M. |
| 2:00 P.M. | ‡New-London and Providence | 7:40 P.M. |
| 3:00 P.M. | *Willimantic and N.Y. & N.E. | †8:40 P.M. |
| 4:00 P.M. | *Springfield and Worcester | 10:00 P.M. |
| 5:00 P.M. | *New-London & Providence | 11:00 P.M. |
| 11:00 P.M. | *Springfield and Worcester | 6:15 A.M. |
| 12:00 P.M. | *New-London & Providence | 7:00 A.M. |

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.
‡All parlor cars.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

OTIS ELEVATING RAILWAY,
Catskill Mountains.
Connects with 9:20, 11:20, and 3:30 trains on New-York Central, and 11:35 and 3:45 trains on West Shore Railroad. Also with Albany Day Boats and Catskill Evening Line.
A LIMITED TRAIN over the New-York Central on Saturdays at 1:45 P. M. for Catskill, without stop, connects with Otis El. R'y; due at the Mountain Station in 3 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES.